Ga. M+M.

Georgia Council on Human Relations
Executive Committee Meeting
December 2, 1965
Jay's Cafeteria

MINUTES

Mr. Hendricks called the meeting to order promptly at 12:30 with Rev. Ford, Rev. Hamilton, Mr. Shields, Mrs. Richardson, Rev. Payne, Miss Franziska Boas, Mrs. King, Mrs. Robin, Mr. Holmes and Mrs. Pauley present. Rev. Jones and Mrs. Alterman were visitors.

The minutes were read and approved. The Director was instructed to mail copies of the minutes each month to local Chapter chairmen and Board members.

Mrs. Pauley gave the Treasurer's report. $4,506.66 was raised in November. $3,000 of this is the quarterly grant to cover the cost of Mr. Thomas' work with the Rural Project.

Mrs. Helen King gave the Membership report. There were 18 new members and 68 renewals. It was agreed that local Chapters would receive materials and guides to have membership drives during the month of March. The organization of new Councils was discussed. It was agreed to attempt the following schedule for the metropolitan area:

January: Kirkwood area (Mrs. Richardson volunteered assistance).
Collier Road (Mrs. King volunteered assistance).

February: Decatur
Ansley Park and 10th Street area.

March: Lithonia

Mr. Shields volunteered to investigate the Lakewood area.

It was suggested that the time of meetings of all local Chapters be placed in the Newsletter, for the convenience of visitors.

In the State, Mrs. Pauley announced a proposed first meeting of a Southwest Georgia Council to meet at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Albany on December 6. It is hoped that by having an area Council, people who might be fearful of attending a meeting in their home town might go to a neighboring town. A discussion followed whether or not the Board would organize a local Chapter if no white people would agree to participate. It was agreed that the Council policy of establishing only interracial Chapters would be adhered to. By having a Southwest Georgia Chapter, this would permit Negroes from Bainbridge and other towns where we have been unable to find interested white people to join an interracial Chapter.

Mrs. Pauley also announced that the staff hopes to move ahead in Carrollton and Summerville as soon after January 1 as possible. Miss Boas has been assisting with the organization in Summerville.

Miss Boas reported on the work of the Rome Chapter. Mr. John Carten has recently been elected chairman. The annual meeting was a great success. Mr. Holmes presented Mr. Capus White, the Membership chairman with a plaque honoring the Rome Chapter for having had the largest percentage of new members last year. Miss Boas also reported a fine new board - which included Rome business men and other active men and women. There is evidence of great vitality in the Rome group.

Rev. Hamilton reported on the Augusta Chapter which is having some lag in its work. Dates were set for a staff visit and plans for assistance.

Rev. Ford reported on the DeKalb Chapter. The next meeting would be held at Tucker. It was suggested that some testing of public facilities was in order in DeKalb. A complaint had been received that 'white only' signs still exist in the court house, and it is believed that many eating places in the county are not open. Rev. Ford agreed to inform the DeKalb Executive Committee. The DeKalb tutorial is under way.

Mr. Hendricks reported on the fine follow-up work with the transfer students in Macon.

The Council's role in the whole complicated field of education was discussed. It was agreed that Mr. Cousins, our Educational Consultant would be asked to give us guidance as to priorities and the role of the Council at this time.

Mr. Holmes reported on meetings that he and Mr. Thomas held in Southwest Georgia at Albany, Thomasville and Bainbridge. These meetings were well attended and much information concerning government programs and government farm loans was disseminated. Mr. Thomas is following up on the individual cases. Other meetings are being planned for other counties in the State. As Negro farmers get loans we find that they are in need of better counseling. Often the loan is too small to be of enough help to actually give the man a chance to get on his feet. Yet his pleasure at receiving this little help is so great that it is disturbing. We are cooperating with the farm agents in giving assistance.

We were shocked to hear that Mr. Sam Hill of Thomas County has had further difficulties. His house where his furniture was stored was burned.

Rev. Hamilton told of a case where he had secured legal help in McDuffie County. A man's house was burned. The firemen made no attempt to stop the blaze. In fact, they turned the hose on the owners when they attempted to use it to stop the fire.

Mr. Holmes also reported on work in Crawfordville. It looks as if our cooperative effort with SCLC and United Presbyterian's in establishing a small home industry is about to be successful. A silk screen industry will be set up in the building which has been used for the Freedom School. Although this will be a small venture it is giving hope to the community. Mrs. Pauley reported that it looks as if the food stamp and surplus foods might be arranged. Most of the necessary county officials are willing to cooperate. However, the final signatures have not been acquired.

Miss Boas reported on her visit to Cave Springs School for the Deaf. She plans a second trip to visit classes and get more facts for a documented complaint of this school which is receiving federal funds and seems to be completely segregated.

The need for a speakers bureau was suggested by Mrs. King. She volunteered to help establish such a bureau for the use of our Chapters over the State as well as other organizations in the metropolitan area.

Mrs. Pauley requested names of new contacts throughout the State.

Meeting adjourned promptly at 2 o'clock.

MEETINGS AND MINUTES

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

February 22, 1966

To: Executive Committee

From: Joe Hendricks

Please come to the regular meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at Jay's Cafeteria in the First Federal Building at 12:00 noon on Thursday, March 3, 1966.

Mr. Bill Randall will have a meeting of his finance committee at 10:30, preceding our meeting. If you can give the time for both meetings, please join us at 10:30 in the same place.

Executive Committee Meeting
March 3, 1966

AGENDA

Minutes	Mrs. Harry Richardson
Finance report	Mr. John Glustrom
Report of Finance meeting	Mr. William Randall
Report of School Desegregation meeting at Macon, March 17, 1966	Mr. Joe Hendricks
Report of Education Committee	Mr. R. L. Cousins
Reports from local Chapters	
New Business	

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Executive Committee Meeting

MINUTES
February 3, 1966

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met at Jay's Cafeteria on February 3 at 12 o'clock noon. In the absence of Mr. Hendricks, Rev. C. S. Hamilton presided. Those present were: Rev. Hamilton, Mr. R. L. Cousins, Rev. James Hooten, Miss Franziska Boas, Mrs. James Boyd, Dr. David Martin, Rev. Austin Ford, Mr. John Glustrom, Rev. Charles Wilhite, Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Mr. Ed Stanfield, Mrs. Winifred Falls, Rev. Payne, Miss Gloria Wise, Mr. Hubert Thomas and Mrs. Pauley.

The minutes were adopted as mailed to the members. Mr. Glustrom gave the treasurer's report and emphasized the need for Mrs. Pauley to have more New York contacts for her March trip.

Miss Gloria Wise, a senior at Spelman, visited the committee and gave a thoughtful and detailed report of the Americus situation. Many of the leaders, both white and Negro have moved from the city. Many of the Negro transfer children have returned to their former school because of the terrific pressures and harassment in the white school. The leaders of the movement are in constant fear for their lives. Mrs. Pauley reported that a meeting in Americus of interested organizations is being planned.

The members of the committee present from various parts of Georgia gave brief reports on the progress of the poverty program in Georgia. The development of programs is terrifically slow. The first year of the operation of the various area centers is over, little program is under way. Many groups are seeking to be funded for this year. They are finding that they must adhere more closely to the regulations, (such as representation of the poor on their community action committees) before they can receive funds. However, since Mr. Thornton, at the state level has his present task force working, some movement is taking place.

Rome & Coosa Valley Area: Miss Boas reported that the charter of the Community Action Program for the Coosa Valley area is being held up. This area has had one of the more active programs, which consisted of Neighborhood Youth Corps, Head Start (last summer and the present), Child Development Centers, Basic Adult Education classes. Mrs. Hixon, one of our most valued members, is teaching an integrated class in Adult Education. This is the only class in the state, to our knowledge, where a Negro is teaching an integrated class. Details of the program follows:

PROGRAMS FUNDED AND COMPLETED IN

COOSA VALLEY AREA

Head Start	Enrollees	Amount
Rome City Board of Education	225	$ 31,112.00
Whitfield County Board of Education	200	35,745.00
Dalton Board of Education	105	15,429.00
Walker County Board of Education	60	10,605.00
Polk County Health Department	270	38,986.00
Gordon County-Calhoun Board of Education	60	9,494.00
Douglas County Economic Opportunity Authority	195	30,552.00
Cartersville Board of Education	115	21,815.00
Dade County Board of Education	60	5,818.00
	1,290	$199,556.00

Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission $ 12,113.00
Basic Adult Education Funds - N. A. at present

Neighborhood Youth Corp	Enrollees	Amount
Murray-Gordon-Trion	668	$302,764.00
Cartersville-Bartow	564	232,500.00
Walker-Whitfield-Dade	523	264,076.00

Work Study
Berry College Approximately $ 65,000.00

PROGRAMS NOW IN OPERATION

Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs	Enrollees	Amount
Murray-Gordon-Chattooga	200	$141,159.00
Polk-Paulding-Haralson	225	92,227.00
Rome City Schools	100	45,377.00
Walker-Dade-Catoosa-Whitfield	200	118,830.00
Bartow County	100	61,202.00

Head Start Program in Operation

Rome City Board of Education, 6 centers, 250 children, $133,914.00

Child Development Centers and Administrative
Northwest Georgia Economic Opportunity Authority, Inc.
(Walker-Dade-Catoosa and Chattooga Counties) $157,575.00
Child Development Centers, 3 centers, 320 children 144,149.00
Administrative 13,426.00

Basic Adult Education Classes

Bartow County	Gordon County
Chattooga County	Murray County
Douglas County	Walker County
Floyd County	Whitfield County

1965 - 1966 total estimated money for programs under Economic Opportunity Act for Coosa Valley area $1,484,726.00

Savannah: Mr. James Hooten, the chairman of the Savannah Council, gave the report of the Savannah area program. After much work, the board and staff are well integrated. There are two centers, working with employment and other problems. Non-segregated tutorial day care centers are in operation, as well as MDTA, recreational and nursing programs.

The committee was sorry to hear that Savannah is still planning the construction of two technical vocational schools.

Augusta - Central Savannah Area: Rev. Hamilton's report from Augusta was not so optimistic. He reported that the organization of the Savannah River Area is still in the process of being formed. The present suggested committee is not representative. In this area of great need and poverty, the program is being thwarted at every turn.

DeKalb: Dr. Martin reported that after much argument, it has been decided that DeKalb will have a program separate from the Fulton metropolitan program. It is presently being set up. A remedial reading program under Title I of the Education Act is planned. No committee nor plan has as yet been accepted by the federal government.

Carroll - Chattahoochee Area: Mrs. Boyd reported that several proposals have been made for OEO programs. Adult Education classes are under way. Head Start last summer was segregated. It is hoped the next Head Start will be integrated. There is a labor shortage in Carroll County. The unemployment has dropped to 3%. A vocational school is greatly needed. Proposals for 8 day care centers has not been approved. The College has work study and tutorial programs and has submitted a proposal for Upward Bound. This community is really working to establish useful programs.

South West Georgia: Mr. Thomas reported that the 13 county South West Georgia group has had its application and charter adopted.

It will soon be funded and underway.

As a whole there is much work for councils to do in helping to see that poverty programs are executed in the spirit of the law.

Father Ford reported on a first meeting of the Kirkwood Chapter of the Council. There is need and interest. We are happy to welcome this new group.

Mrs. Pauley reported that several councils are planning March membership drives. The office hopes to give assistance in this important effort.

The Georgia Council will coordinate another school desegregation conference in cooperation with other civil rights agencies. This will include local leaders from every county in the state. It will be held in the middle of March in Macon. Councils are urged to help.

Mrs. Pauley recommended and the group agreed to work with the Columbia School of Social Work and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund on a Welfare Project. Four Georgia counties will be selected. The Council will make a detailed survey to determine what discrimination exists in the various federal assisted welfare programs, particularly, aid to dependent children. Mrs. Pauley was instructed to continue to work on the details of this program.

Mr. Vernon Jordan has asked the Council to operate a voters education program in one county in Georgia. Mrs. Pauley was instructed to work on plans for such a program.

Meeting adjourned at 2:15 p. m.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Executive Committee Meeting Minutes
March 3, 1966

Ga - M+M

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met at Jay's Cafeteria on March 3, 1966 at 12:30 p.m. In the absence of Mr. Hendricks, Mr. John Glustrom presided until Mr. Hendricks came.

The following were present: Mr. Glustrom, Rev. J.L. Hooten, Mrs. H.V. Richardson, Mr. David Snider, Mr. Thomas, Father Wright, Curtis Thomas and a Mr. Inman, Rev. Allen, Father Ford, Mr. Joe Hendricks, Dr. Richard Frost, Miss Arlene DeBevoise, and Mr. William Randall.

Mr. Glustrom gave the treasurer's report. After proper deliberations, his report was adopted. Mr. Glustrom also made comments on ways of raising funds for the Council.

The report of the finance committee that was chaired by Mr. Bill Randall at 10:30 was given by him. Comments and a discussion of this are set forth in a separate report by the finance committee.

Father Ford introduced Miss Arlene DeBevoise. She made brief remarks that should prove helpful to the Council.

Dr. Cousins could not be present because of a YMCA commitment. Mr. Thomas made a verbal report for him. A new Summer project under OEO - Upward Bound, was discussed.

Dr. Richard Frost was presented. It was brought out that Rev. John Middleton of Morris Brown would like a minimum of six white students at the college next term. An all expense arrangement could be made. Members of the Council were asked to assist in this endeavor.

DeKalb County was brought up for discussion. Twenty Negro families have been forced to move out and they have moved to Kirkwood. It was suggested that the Civil Liberties Union be called and the problem discussed. The problem needs identification.

Someone mentioned that the Urban League had funds to help with Manpower Development.

Cobb County is organizing on a county-wide basis.

In Lynwood, a door-to-door project on School Desegregation was to be launched.

Father Wright brought up the matter of the use of the Court House for the Southwest Georgia Council meeting on March 23. It was suggested that the Civil Liberties Union be contacted about the legality of any refusal of use.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Mrs. Pauley and Rev. Holmes both were absent.

Ga. M&M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

April 29, 1966

To: Executive Committee

From: Joe Hendricks

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will meet at Bradshaw's (our old Jay's) Cafeteria, at noon, Thursday, May 5th, 1966.

We need you.

AGENDA

Minutes	Mrs. H. V. Richardson
Financial Report	Mr. John Glustrom
Reports:	
School Desegregation	Rev. C. S. Hamilton (including Taliaferro)
Upward Bound	Mr. Joseph Hendricks Mrs. Betty Boyd
Education Committee	Dr. R. C. Cousins Mrs. Muriel Lokey
Southwest Georgia Chapter	Mr. H. D. Thomas
Welfare Survey	Rev. O. W. Holmes

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Rec'd 6/7/66

SUMMER CONFERENCE

Jekyll Island, Georgia
May 27, 1966

Dear Member:

I am at Jekyll Island making final plans for our July Conference. The salt air, the roar of the sea, the sand pipers, the startled deer along the road, the comfortable motel, all make me thankful that our leaders decided to meet here this July 9th and 10th.

The program is exciting. The theme of our Conference will be "The Citizen and His Government." We hope to have all of the gubernatorial candidates to address the group.

There will be several government officials present to give us information and to answer our individual questions on Housing, Education, Employment, Welfare, and Voter Education.

However, the program will be planned so that you will have a maximum chance for relaxation and at the same time have an opportunity to get the information you need to take back to your community.

Could you bring your family? This will be a wonderful chance for families of our members to meet and enjoy each other.

There is one very important thing for you to remember. Summer is the busy season at Jekyll. The motel will not hold rooms for us after June 25. It will be necessary to quickly make your reservations.

In making your reservations, I recommend the suites. They have two double and two single beds, plus a kitchenette, a balcony with a beautiful view of the ocean. The suites are more attractive than the rooms and by doubling up, the price is not excessive.

Joe Hendricks and the Executive Committee join Rev. Holmes, Mr. Thomas and me, in begging you to join us at Jekyll in July.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP:dp

WHAT TO DO:

1. Fill out the enclosed reservation blank and mail it to The Wanderer, Jekyll Island, right away--(Deadline June 25).

RATES:

Suites: $20.00-$24.00 (1-2 persons) (6 persons in a suite $28 or $4.67 per person).
Rooms: Oceanside; $18.00 double; $16.00 single
Streetside; $15.00 double; $13.50 single

All rooms have two (2) double beds.
Children under 7 years of age, $1.00 additional persons.
Children 7 years and above, $2.00 additional persons.

Plus 3% Georgia state sales tax.

2. Fill out the Banquet Reservation and mail it to the state office--cost $5.25.

3. Pack your bathing suit and come to Jekyll Island.

CAMPING FACILITIES:

If you wish to pitch your tent to camp make reservations at: Cherokee Campground, Beachwood Drive, Jekyll Island, Georgia.

For a family up to six:
$2.30 per night
$2.80 per night (with electrical and water outlets).

TIME:

Registration: 8-9:30, Saturday July 9th.
Registration Fee: $.50.

Opening session: 9:30

Banquet: Saturday night, 7:30 ($5.25, simple clothes)

Reception: Saturday night, 9:30 (no charge, simple clothes)

Sunday session: 9:30 a.m.

Adjourn: 12 noon

SWIMMING POOLS

The coming of summer brings up the possibility of discrimination in recreation and entertainment centers such as public swimming pools and amusement parks. Council members should be aware of two facts concerning this kind of public accommodation: first, the law...and second, how to report abuses of the law.

THE LAW states clearly

> Title II, Section 201 (a) All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin.
>
> (3) any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment.

VIOLATIONS should be reported to the nearest office of the U.S. Department of Justice, or to the Georgia Council.

Please urge owners and operators of public amusement centers in your community to acquaint themselves and their employees with the Public Accommodations law and its application to their particular situation. These people should also be invited to look to Council members for advise on how to observe the law and how to handle any difficult situations that arise in their attempts to abide by it.

LIFE SAVING

Inquire at your local American Red Cross office for information concerning summer classes in swimming and life saving. These classes should be open to all without discrimination.

AMERICUS GEORGIA

A friendly high school student in Americus entered her classroom with a cheerful "Good morning, everybody." The answer came from

several voices "Good morning, 'nigger'. This was the beginning of another day when the white students, often with the knowledge and consent of some of the school officials, continued the harassment of the Negroes in Americus High. Negroes have been courageously attending classes, everyday they are called 'nigger'. No teacher nor principal has been heard to correct a white student for the mispronunciation of the word Negro. We congratulate the fine young people for staying at Americus High in spite of the spitting, rock throwing, book snatching, and abusive language. The two years experience could have been very different had the leadership used the tactics that the officials at the Americus Vocational Technical school used. When a new Negro student was called 'nigger', on the first day of school, the culprit was privately reprimanded and told such behavior would not be tolorated. Also a speech was made to the student body stating that the administration expected every student to be treated with respect. The Negro student has been free to concentrate on his work and has had a pleasant and fruitful year.

CONGRATULATIONS to the NORTHSIDE ATLANTA CHAPTER

The first year of the Northside Council ended with a celebration, birthday cake and all the trimmings. The tutors of the Council's successful tutorial program were the honor guests. One of the High School tutors, Richard Robin, did a magnificent job with his students. He writes in his evaluation "I really have no idea exactly how the program benefited the two students I had. I can only say that it has given me immense personal satisfaction to know that somehow I have helped in such a program."

ATLANTA PEACE CENTER ESTABLISHED

The new Atlanta Peace Center has office space in Room 501, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., and is operating under the following statement of purpose: To strengthen and coordinate all organizations in this area interested in peace and eventual world disarmament and opposed to the present drift toward nuclear warfare. The Center will support the efforts of the United Nations and all organizations concerned with the broad field of civil rights and ethical and religious concerns. The Center will welcome and support all efforts to strengthen the U.S. in its firm and unremitting quest for world peace.

THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

Most of us are very much aware of the danger of extremist groups, but we're usually on the lookout for the obvious ones...the Klan,, the Black Muslims, the Minutemen. We think you should be aware of a danger, perhaps even greater, from the John Birch Society. We say greater danger because the Society often operates behind front groups instead of under its own name; because it has infiltrated such a variety of groups and organizations (politics, the church, civil rights, the PTA, etc.) and because so many of its members are such respectable people, often of high standing in their community. We recommend an excellent book on the subject, "Report on the John Birch Society-1966" By Benjamin Epstein and Arnold Forster published by Random House, price $1.45. A few quotes from the book and other sources as noted, will give you an idea of the Birch Society's thinking and program:

"The Birch Society has attracted a lunatic fringe that is now assuming serious proportions"...and has been "beset by an influx of emotionally unstable people, some of whom have been prosecuted in the courts for their hoodlumtactics in disrupting meetings, and heckling speakers with whom they disagree."
-from the 1965 report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities

"the Birch Society is the organized cadre that spreads accusations of treason by anonymous telephone voices. This is the collective agitator that can tear apart a political club, a church organization, a labor union, or a whole community -- as it can tear apart a whole nation."

"The major development in the John Birch Society's centrally-directed program during 1965 was the launching of an all-out drive against the civil rights movement."

"our task must be simply to make clear that the movement known as 'civil rights' is Communist-plotted, Communist-controlled, and in fact, serves only Communist purposes."
from a statement by Robert Welch, founder of the JBS

"48 hours after the Watts riots in Los Angeles in the summer of 1965, Birch chapters were mobilized...for an intensive anti-civil rights propaganda drive to exploit the white reaction to the outburst of violence and disorder."

"Voting is not one of the basic rights of a human being; there is no direct relationship between voting and freedom."
-from the June 1965 issue of American Opinion, a Birch publication

"In the Baltimore area, Birchers and their allies were instrumental in campaigns to kill an urban renewal program and various proverty program projects. In several Maryland counties they have been able to distribute Society materials to teachers in the schools."

"By infiltrating community organizations-school, civic, and church groups-and by harassing those it cannot dominate, or those of an opposing viewpoint (such as those fostering civil rights, civil liberties or the United Nations) the local Birch apparatus seeks to gain that measure of grassroots control that is the necessary base of power."

"We're very strong in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Lousiana and Texas. We have strength in Arkansas and Virginia. We're not so strong in Tennessee."
-Statement by John Rousselot, JBS Public Relations Director

"A recent addition to the Society's speakers' bureau was Sheriff Jim Clark of Selma, Alabama."

Those quotes should do for a starter but we recommend you to read the entire book and get all the facts. The Birch Society propagates its ideas through its own bookstores; through a speakers' bureau whose members address civic, church, and veterans groups; through a monthly magazine, a membership recruitment program, and a public relations program. In 1966 it carries on these activities with a budget of $12,000,000. The John Birch Society is the only group on the Far Right permanently organized all across the country at the grassroots level. This means in all likelihood the Society is active and influential in your community.

Ga.-M+M.

May 30, 1966

To: The Executive Committee

From: Joe Hendricks

Re: June Meeting

CHANGE of TIME and PLACE

The Executive Committee will meet on Friday, June 17th at 12 noon in our office at 52 Fairlie St. We will have lunch sent in. Although the space may not be too comfortable, we will have privacy and you can become better acquainted with our office facilities.

AGENDA

Minutes: Mrs. Richardson

Financial Report: Mr. Glustrom

Membership Report: Rev. Wilhite and Mrs. King

Final Plans for Jekyll Conference: Mrs. Pauley

Staff Reports: Civil Rights Agricultural Meeting-Mr. Thomas
White House Conference - Mr. Thomas

Welfare Survey - Mr. Holmes
Atlanta Housing Meeting - Mr. Holmes

School Desegregation - Mrs. Pauley
Conference with Commissioner Howe - Mrs. Pauley

Local Council Reports

Ga - Meetings + Minutes (G11+M)

Minutes

Semi - Annual Meeting
Board of Directors of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

July 8, 1966

The semi-annual meeting of the board of the Georgia Council was held at the Wanderer Motel at Jekyll Island on July 8, 1966. Those present were: Joseph Hendricks, Vernon Jordon, Austin Ford, Mrs. Harry Richardson, Mr. J.C. Hope, Mrs. W. C. McNeely, Mr. William Randall, Mr. Frank Hutchins, Rev. Howard Mack, Mrs. Nan Pendergrast, Mrs. Frank Spencer, and Mrs. LaConstance Taylor.

Minutes of the last board meeting were approved. Mrs. Pauley explained in detail the financial report. (Attached)

Mr. Joseph Hendricks gave a report of the years' work, emphasizing the necessity for more local financial support of the Council work.

Mr. William Randall presented a proposal for fund raising. This was accepted unanimously. (Copy enclosed)

The staff, Mr. Hubert Thomas, Mr. Oliver Holmes, and Mrs. Pauley made reports of their years activities.

Mr. Hendricks commended the staff and called for New Business.

It was moved and seconded and passed unanimously that a committee be appointed to visit the governor in one last effort to gain some greatly needed reforms on the state level. Mrs. Pauley was asked to prepare the memorandum with the help of Mr. Jordan.

The meeting adjourned to attend the Conference.

At the banquet on Saturday night, July 9, 1966, Rev. Oscar McCloud made the following motion to the delegates:

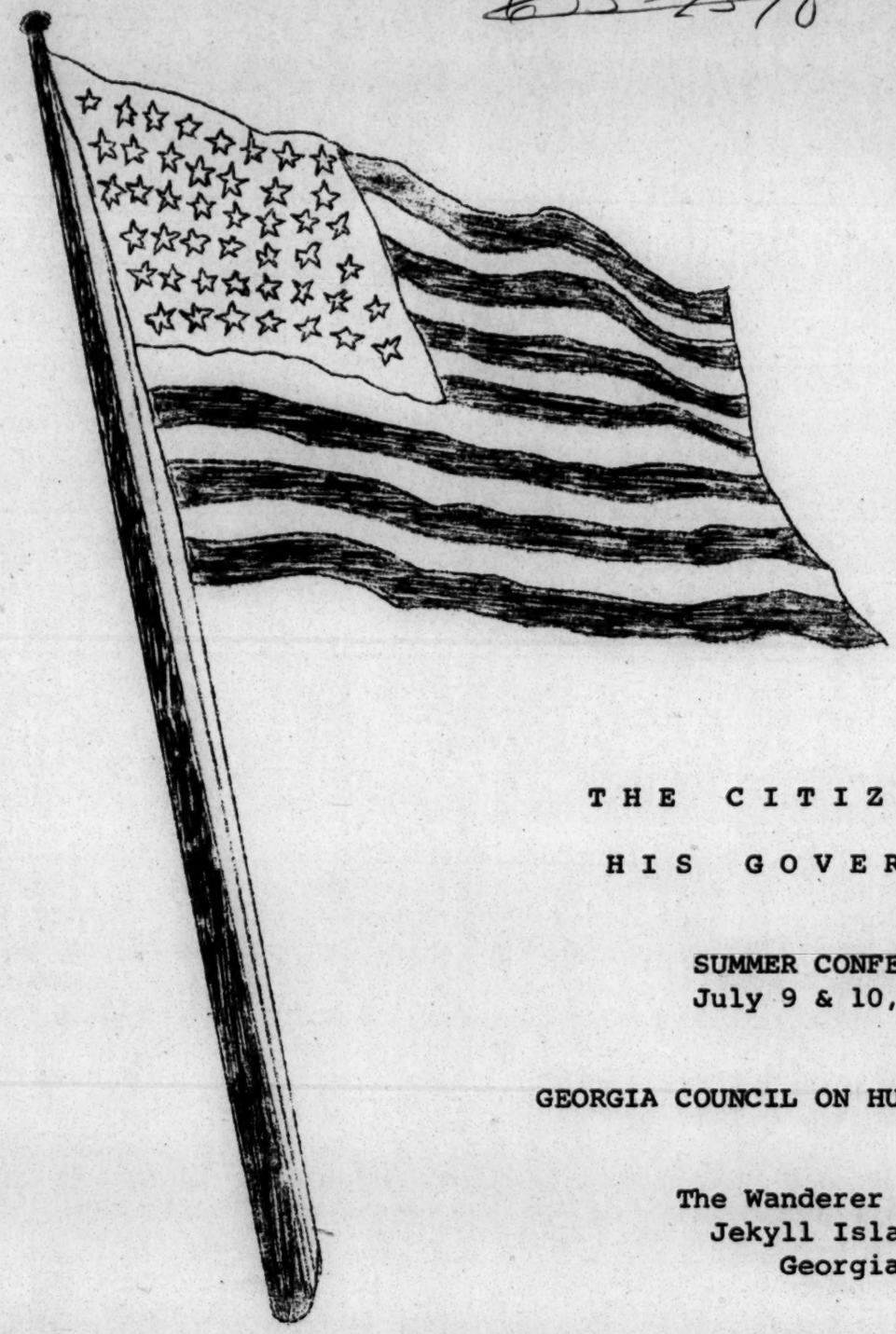
1. That in consultation with Mr. Sherrod, the staff make a thorough investigation of the Cordele situation.

2. That the findings of this investigation be reported to the Executive Committee, that the committee take necessary steps to advise the public of these findings, and that the committee launch immediate efforts toward improving the situation in Cordele as rapidly as possible.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Conference was attended by some 250 delegates and friends. Twenty six towns in Georgia were represented, three out of state cities. The program was exceedingly stimulating. The participants are eager for another 'Vacation Conference'. From the opening welcome from the Mayor of Brunswick to the closing singing of "We Shall Overcome", there was unusual interest and participation.

~~Judy Fenton~~ Ga-M+M
~~635-2570~~



THE CITIZEN AND HIS GOVERNMENT

SUMMER CONFERENCE
July 9 & 10, 1966

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Wanderer Motel
Jekyll Island,
Georgia

THE CITIZEN AND HIS GOVERNMENT

THE WANDERER MOTEL
JEKYLL ISLAND
July 8-10, 1966

REGISTRATION: Wanderer Lobby (registration fee, 50¢)
Friday, July 8th - 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Saturday, July 9th - 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

OPENING SESSION: Saturday, July 9th, Sky Room, 9:30
President Joseph Hendricks, presiding

Welcome: Mr. Ralph Croft, Mayor
City of Brunswick

Business Session: Council reports, Council Chairmen
Financial report, Mr. William Randall

Keynote Speech: Introduction of speaker,
Rev. Julius Caesar Hope

Speaker: Mr. Vernon Jordan, Director, Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

COKE BREAK

PANEL DISCUSSION:
Practical Politics in Georgia - Rev. Austin Ford, presiding

Participants: Mrs. Grace Hamilton, member of the General Assembly of Georgia
Dr. H. E. Tate, member of the Atlanta Board of Education
Attorney Horace Ward, member of the General Assembly of Georgia

LUNCH: On your own

AFTERNOON: 2:30 - 5:30 - Wandering Workshops - Come and go discussions! See the experts and ask your questions! Suites in 100 Block.

Upgrading Education: Suite ~~100~~ 103 - Mr. Edward F. Parrish, Brunswick, host

Experts: Mr. William J. Page, Regional Director, HEW
Mrs. Judy Neiman, tutorials
Mr. Richard Robin, tutorials

Voting: Suite ~~102~~ 119 - Dr. Robert L. Wright, Jr., Columbus, host

Experts: Mr. Vernon Jordan
Mrs. Annell Ponder
Rev. Julius Caesar Hope

School Desegregation: Suite ~~104~~ 117 - Mr. Wilbur Jones, Athens, host

Experts: Mr. Stanley Kruger, Area Director, HEW Washington, D. C.
Mr. Francis Corrigan, Georgia Director, HEW Washington, D. C.

Religion and Race: Suite ~~106~~ 115 - The Rev. Austin Ford, Atlanta, host

Experts: Rev. Oscar McCloud
Rev. Oliver W. Holmes

Housing: Suite ~~108~~ 262 - Mr. J. W. Carten, Rome, host

Experts: Mr. Robert Thompson, Regional office, FFHA
Mr. Jack Munsee, Augusta
Mr. David Snider, Atlanta

Employment: Suite ~~110~~ 212 - Rev. James L. Hooten, Savannah, host

Experts: Mr. Don Hollowell, EEOC
Mr. Al Kehrer, AFL-CIO

OEO: Suite ~~112~~ 125 - Rev. Howard Mack, North DeKalb, host

Experts: Mr. Steven Lowenstein, Deputy Special Assistant to the Director, OEO
Mr. Hugh Lasseter, Georgia Coordinator, Southeast Regional office, OEO
Mr. Harry Long, Georgia office, OEO

Organization: Suite ~~114~~ 221 - Public Relations, Membership, Finance, Mrs. Morgan Grant, Glynn County, host

Experts: Mr. William Randall, Finance
Rev. C. H. Wilhite, Membership
(to be announced), Public Relations

BANQUET: 7 p.m.

Presiding: Mr. Joseph Hendricks

Introduction of speaker: Dr. Vivian Henderson, President of Clark College

Speaker: The Hon. Justine Wise Polier, Judge of New York Family Court, New York City

RECEPTION: 9 p.m. - 11 p.m.

The Board of the Georgia Council invites you to an informal reception in the Sky Room.

SUNDAY: 10 a.m. - Sky Room

Presiding: Mr. Donald Hollowell

Choir: Risley High School

Introduction of speaker: Mr. Frank J. Hutchins, Macon

Speaker: The Rev. John Morris, Executive Director, Episcopal Society of Cultural and Racial Unity

Summary: Mr. Joseph Hendricks

ADJOURN

SUNDAY AFTERNOON: Post-Conference tour of the Island to be arranged.

1. We Shall Overcome

We shall overcome, We shall overcome,
We shall overcome someday!
Oh! Deep in my heart, I do believe,
We shall overcome someday!

Black and White together,
Black and White together,
Black and White together, today!
Oh! Deep in my heart, I do believe,
We shall overcome someday!

We'll walk hand in hand,
We'll walk hand in hand,
We'll walk hand in hand, today!
Oh! Deep in my heart, I do believe,
We shall overcome someday!

We are one in Christ,
We are one in Christ,
We are one in Christ, today!
Oh! Deep in my heart, I do believe,
We shall overcome someday!

2. Hymn No. 146

God bless our native land;
Firm may she ever stand
Through storm and night;
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do thou our country save
By thy great might.

For her our prayers shall rise
To God, above the skies;
On him we wait;
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To thee aloud we cry,
God save the state!

And not to us alone,
But be thy mercies known
From shore to shore.
Lord, make the nations see
That men should brothers be
And form one family
The wide world o'er.

3. Hymn No. 498

Where cross the crowded ways of life,
Where sound the cries of race and clan,
Above the noise of selfish strife,
We hear thy voice, O Son of man.

In haunts of wretchedness and need,
On shadowed thresholds dark with fears,
From paths where hide the lures of greed,
We catch the vision of thy tears.

O Master, from the mountain side,
Make haste to heal these hearts of pain;
Among these restless throngs abide,
O tread the city's streets again.

Till sons of men shall learn they love,
and follow where thy feet have trod;
Till glorious from thy heaven above,
Shall come the city of our God.

4. Oh! Freedom!

Oh -- Freedom! Oh -- Freedom!
Oh -- freedom over me,
And before I'll be a slave,
I'll be buried in my grave,
And go home to my Lord and
be free.

No segregation, no segregatio
no segregation over me,
And before I'll be a slave,
I'll be buried in my grave
And go home to my Lord and
be free.

No more weeping....(etc.)

No more shooting....

No burning churches....

No more jail house....

Oh - - Freedom....

5. Come By Here

Come by here, my Lord, Come by here,
Come by here, my Lord, Come by here,
Come by here, my Lord, Come by here,
Oh Lord, come by here.

Churches are burning Lord, come by here,
(Three times)
O Lord, come by here.

Somebody's shooting Lord, come by here...
We want justice Lord, come by here...
We want freedom Lord, come by here...

7. Hymn No. 519

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth with falsehood,
For the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah,
Offering each the bloom or blight,
And the choice goes by for ever
'Twixt that darkness and that light.

By the light of burning martyrs
Jesus' bleeding feet I track,
Toiling up new Calvaries ever
With the cross that turns not back;
New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth.

Though the cause of evil prosper,
Yet 'tis truth alone is strong;
Though her portion be the scaffold,
And upon the throne be wrong,
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above his own.

6. We Shall Not Be Moved

We Shall not, we shall not be moved,
We Shall not, we shall not be moved,
Just like a tree, planted by the water,
We shall not be moved!

We are fighting for our freedom, we shall not be moved...(Twice)
Just like a tree, planted by the water,
We shall not be moved!

We are black and white together, we shall not be moved...
(Twice & refrain)

We will stand and fight together, we shall not be moved...

The Government is behind us, we shall not be moved...

We're sunning on the beaches, we shall not be moved...

(Additional verses as you like it)

8. Were You There (With Adaptations)

Were you there when they crucified my Lord?
Were you there when they crucified my Lord?
Oh! Sometimes it causes me to tremble, tremble, tremble.
Were you there when they crucified my Lord?

Did you see if his skin were black or brown?
(Repeat)...Oh! Sometimes it causes..
Did you see if his skin were black or brown?

Were you there when the cross was set afire?

Were you there when they scorned him 'cause he's dark?

Were you there when we crucified Our Lord?

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1965-1966

OFFICERS:

Mr. Joseph Hendricks, President, Macon
Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Vice President, Augusta
Rev. Austin Ford, Vice President, Atlanta
Mrs. Harry Richardson, Secretary, Atlanta
Mr. John Glustrom, Treasurer, Atlanta

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Term to expire 1966:

Mr. R. L. Cousins, Atlanta
Miss Rosetta Gardner, Atlanta
Rabbi Alfred Goodman, Columbus
Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Macon
Mr. Donald Hollowell, Atlanta
Mr. Gordon Kitchen, Columbus
Mrs. Stephen May, Kennesaw
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Dr. J. M. Richards, Decatur
Mr. Gerard E. Sherry, Atlanta
The Rev. H. W. Shipps, Savannah
The Rev. Dennis Walsh, Atlanta
Mrs. Arnette Waters, Savannah
Dr. Edward K. Weaver, Atlanta
Rev. Samuel Williams, Atlanta
Mrs. Prentis Q. Yancey, Atlanta

Term to expire 1967:

Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Dr. David Broiles, Athens
Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, Augusta
Dr. George E. Clary, Atlanta
Dr. Tilman Cothran, Atlanta
Father Dale Freeman, Rome
Mr. J. C. Hope, Brunswick
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta
Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta
Mr. J. D. Milton, Atlanta
Mrs. W. C. McNeely, Brunswick
Mr. William Randall, Macon
Mrs. W. J. Reese, Jr., Albany
Mrs. Fredrick Robin, Atlanta
Mr. William Shields, Atlanta
Dr. Richard Hocking, Atlanta

Board of Directors continued:

Term to expire 1968:

Mr. Harry Adley, Atlanta
Mrs. Carlton Binns, Atlanta
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Atlanta
Mr. Frank Hutchings, Macon
Mr. A. J. McClung, Columbus
Rev. Howard J. Mack, Chamblee
Mrs. Fischer Mosley, Macon
Rev. Carroll Payne, Chamblee
Rev. H. R. Payton, Statesboro
Mrs. Nan Pendergrast, Atlanta
Mr. David Snider, DeKalb
Mrs. Frank Spencer, Savannah
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon
Mr. Albert Thompson, Columbus

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Term 1965-1966:

Mr. Joseph Hendricks, President, Macon
Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Vice President, Augusta
Rev. Austin Ford, Vice President, Atlanta
Mrs. Harry Richardson, Secretary, Atlanta
Mr. John Glustrom, Treasurer, Atlanta
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Dr. David Broiles, Athens
Dr. R. L. Cousins, Atlanta
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Mr. William Randall, Macon
Mr. William Shields, Atlanta
Rev. C. H. Wilhite, LaGrange

Nominating Committee:

Mr. David Snider, Chairman, DeKalb
Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta
Dr. Alpha M. Bond, Jr., Macon
Mr. Max Schaible, Rome

Chairmen of Local Chapters of the Georgia Council:

Athens:	Mr. Wilbur P. Jones
Augusta:	Mr. Jack Munsee
Cobb County:	Mr. Clyde Ferguson, acting chairman
Columbus:	Dr. Robert L. Wright
DeKalb County:	Dr. Donald Ross Green
Glynn County:	Mr. Edward F. Parrish, co-chm.
	Mrs. Morgan Grant, co-chm.
Houston County:	Mr. Harry T. Eaves
Kirkwood:	Mr. John Evans, chm.
	Capt. Daniel S. Bryan, co-chm.
	Mr. Sylvester Cunningham, co-chm.
LaGrange:	Mr. Jim McLean
Macon:	Mr. Thomas Jackson, co-chm.
	Dr. Alpha M. Bond, Jr., co-chm.
North DeKalb:	Rev. Howard J. Mack
Northside:	Rev. W. L. Scarbrough
	Dr. Rives Chalmers
Rome:	Mr. J. W. Carten
Savannah:	Rev. James L. Hooten
Statesboro:	Mrs. Harvey Van Buren, acting chairman

Southwest Georgia Steering Committee:

Baker County:	Mr. Walter Miller, Newton, Ga.
	Mr. Julius Williams, Sr., Newton, Ga.
Berrien County:	Miss Elsie Griner, Jr., Nashville, Ga.
Colquitt County:	Mr. John H. Roberson, Moultrie, Ga.
	Mr. B. W. Williams, Moultrie, Ga.
Dougherty County:	Rev. R. B. Smith, Sr., Albany, Ga.
	Father R. H. Wright, Albany, Ga.
Mitchell County:	Rev. Dewey Robinson, Baconton, Ga.
Sumter County:	Rev. J. R. Campbell, Americus, Ga.
Thomas County:	Mr. Elijah Hill, Thomasville, Ga.
	Mr. Curtis Thomas, Thomasville, Ga.
Tift County:	Mr. William Copeland, Sr., Tifton, Ga.
	Mr. Isaiah Pertilla, Tifton, Ga.
Worth County:	Mr. James Nellon, Warwick, Ga.
	Mr. Samuel J. Young, Warwick, Ga.

Frank Corrigan - Office of Equal Ed. Opportunity

Charles ~~Schurra~~ Sherrod - C.R. worker

Hubert Jackson - Public ~~Housing~~ Dept., Title VI Compliance

Horace Ward - State Senator

Ga. - M+M

MINUTES

Executive Committee of Georgia Council on Human Relations

August 4, 1966

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council met in the office on Thursday, August 4 at noon, with Joseph Hendricks presiding. The following people attended: Dr. R. L. Cousins, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Peter McLeod, Mr. Glustrom, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Randall, Mr. Stanfield, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. B. W. Owens, Mrs. Grace Miller, Mrs. Josie Miller, Rev. Mack, Dr. Broiles, Rev. Wilhite, Rev. Hamilton, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Boyd, Mr. Snider, Mr. Ed. Feaver, Mr. Dan Swinney, Mr. Holmes, Rev. Smith, Mr. Thomas, and Mrs. Pauley.

After introducing our guests, Mr. Hendricks called on Mrs. Grace Miller and Mrs. Josie Miller of Baker County to tell about the work going on in the Southwest Georgia Chapter and in Baker particularly.

The last meeting of the Chapter was held at Sylvester, Georgia, Worth County, July 27, 1966. A presentation and discussion of the voting procedures for the local community elections of ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service) was held. Committeemen elected locally, elect the county committee who control land allotments and other crucial matters concerning the welfare of the farmer or the tenant farmer. In Georgia, NO Negro serves on a County committee. Through the efforts of the SW Ga. Council and the work of Mr. Thomas, we hope this year to have this road block broken. In Baker County the Negro farmers, so far, have been unable to obtain the map with the necessary information to be effective in the voting.

Mrs. Grace Miller told of the fatal shooting of her husband in an argument over a cow. The murderer has never been brought to justice.

Mr. Thomas explained the details of a pilot self help housing project. This will affect 12 families in Thomas County. The money available for this project will be under Title III B of the OEO ACT. Mr. Thomas was commended for his fine work with this program as well as with the many other areas of his activities.

Mrs. B. W. Owen of Cobb County told of the very successful summer reading project of the Cobb Chapter. Eighty five children are enrolled. Mrs. Owen and Mr. Dan Swinney were commended for their excellent work in planning and promoting this program.

Rev. Howard Mack reported on the effective voters registration campaign in the North DeKalb area.

Mr. Glustrom gave the financial report, pointing out the increase in expenditures and asking for local support for Mr. Randall's proposal which was accepted for action at the Jekyll Conference.

Mr. Hendricks gave a brief report of the Jekyll Conference. The group agreed it had been our most successful conference.

Mrs. Pauley reported on two items of business which arose from the Jekyll meeting. Mr. Charles Sherrod had called upon the Council

for activity in S.W. Georgia. He had asked the Georgia Council to seek its role in "The Politics of Disorder." The Council adopted a resolution asking the Ga. staff to make a report of the City of Cordele and make a plan for action for the Council. This was presented to the committee.

Mrs. Patterson volunteered to talk with the church women concerning forming an integrated women's group in Cordele. Mr. Thomas reported that SRC had promised a grant of $1,000 to the NAACP in Cordele for a voters registration campaign. Two trips had not brought forth an organization strong enough to attempt the campaign. Mrs. Pauley reported that HEW would give assistance to the school superintendent in working for peaceful school integration this fall when the 150 transfers will attend formerly white schools. The Committee was asked to find friendly contacts in Cordele. (Report attached)

Another decision of the board at Jekyll was for the Executive Committee to appoint a committee to visit the Governor asking for action on some of the requests brought to him at the beginning of his term. Mr. Randall reported that of 182 appointed members to various boards that Gov. Sanders had appointed, not one is a Negro. The appointment with the Governor is set for 10:15 on August 10. Mrs. Pauley was instructed to prepare the memorandum. Mr. Glustrom, Mr. Randall, Mr. Vernon Jordan, and Mrs. Betty Boyd were appointed to accompany Mr. Hendricks and Mrs. Pauley for the interview. It was agreed that the visit be given publicity.

Rev. Wilhite gave a most impressive account of progress in LaGrange. Mr. Callaway is showing unusual attention at this time toward the wishes of the Negroes. The Callaway swimming pool has been desegregated. Voter registration has gone well. It was suggested that before Sept. 14 the Council submit a proposal for a grant from the Callaway Foundation. Mr. Wilhite agreed to present the proposal.

Rev. Hamilton reported on his section of the state. There is need for work in Lincoln and McDuffie County. The signs are still up in the Court House at Thompson. This fact, after the meeting of the Civil Rights Advisory Committee in this building last fall, makes the Federal Government look completely ineffective in the eyes of the local people. Complaints have again been made to Washington. Rev. Hamilton also reported an incident at Ft. Gordon where two Negro Officer Candidates were made to go through the mess hall singing "I am black as the ace of spades - I'm a black S. O. B. - But I'll be white some day". This event was reported and culprits punished.

David Broiles gave a short resume of the work of the Athens Council. This Council has been most active during the past year. They have many successes to their credit. The Council regrets that Mr. Broiles will be leaving the state to attend the Yale law school. His enthusiastic leadership has meant much in the foundation and progress of the Athens group.

Our new staff member, Rev. Smith, was introduced to the group. Mr. Smith brings a wealth of dedication, strength and experience to our staff.

Meeting adjourned.

Ga. M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

August 24, 1966

To: The Executive Committee

From: Joe Hendricks

The next meeting of the executive committee will be in the office on Thursday, September 8, at 12 noon. We hope you can attend.

AGENDA

1. Minutes - Mrs. Richardson
2. Financial Report - Mr. John Glustrom
3. Discussion of Finance Drive - Mr. William Randall
4. Report of Know Your Rights Project - (co-sponsored by ACLU and Ga.CHR) - Mrs. Fred Robin
5. Discussion of Annual Meeting - Mr. Hendricks
6. Discussion of Fall Programs - Executive Committee

Many thanks!!!

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Ga. — M+M

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Executive Committee Meeting
September 8, 1966

MINUTES

The Executive Committee held its regular monthly meeting in the office on Thursday, September 8, at noon. Those present were Hendricks, Robin, Ford, Cousins, Younge, Snider, Collinson, Richardson, King, and Payne. Visitors were a staff member of the National ACLU, and Miss D. Hassfeld and M. Sebastian from the scholarship fellow program.

The meeting was called to order, minutes approved as mailed. Mrs. Pauley gave the treasurers report. There is a balance of $10,348.30, which means that at the end of the fiscal year, the Council will have met its budget and end the year slightly in the black.

Mrs. Pauley reported on plans for a finance drive. Following the recommendations of the finance committee as adopted at the Jekyll Conference, a kit will be mailed to each chapter with suggestions for a fall finance drive among its members. The state office will do one general mailing to the members. A committee will be set up to visit large donors, Mrs. Pauley will make her usual trip to New York in December. It is hoped that with this intensive work in the fall, that continued fund raising by the staff throughout the year will be unnecessary.

Mrs. Robin reported on the status of the Know Your Rights Project. The Pamphlet will have wide distribution through several agencies. The newspaper response and orders have been excellent. The pamphlet will be off the press in the near future. SRC gave $750 to help with the cost of this project.

Rev. Carroll Payne gave a report of conditions in Lynnwood. A report is attached.

Father Ford suggested that information be given the Catholic Newspaper, since its distribution is wide and we have not had success in breaking into the Atlanta papers with the Lynnwood news.

Miss Dorothy Hassfeld explained the Leadership Fellows Program, which she is directing in Georgia. She asked for assistance in finding individuals to receive aid.

Joe Hendricks told the group of the results of the recruitment for students to take advantage of the Rockefeller grant for scholarships at Mercer. Twenty five students with superior rating have been admitted for the fall term.

Mr. Hendricks introduced Mr. Samuel Younge who will act as the consultant in compliance and complaints. This service to our executive

committee is greatly needed. Mr. Younge is well qualified to answer our questions concerning details in making effective complaints to the Federal Government.

A discussion of the recent disorder in Atlanta followed. A committee was appointed consisting of David Snider, Father Ford, and Carroll Payne, to draft a letter to the Mayor.

Mr. Hendricks announced that a committee would be formed to work on the annual meeting to be held in early November. He also announced the employment of Mr. Paul Wahrhaftig on the Council staff. He will assume duties September 15th. Paul is a young man with a background in the practice of law.

Meeting adjourned.

To: Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Joe Hendricks

Please come to the November meeting of the executive committee in our new board room (across the hall from our office) at:

12 noon

Office - 52 Fairlie Street

Thursday, November 3, 1966

AGENDA

Minutes	Mrs. Richardson
Financial report	Mr. Glustrom
Finance Drive	Mr. Randall
Final plans for annual meeting	Mrs. Pauley
Reports	
Speakers	
Exhibits	
Report - Know Your Rights Project	
Report - Welfare Project	
New Business	
Possibility of new church project	Rev. Austin Ford

Ga - M. + M.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Executive Committee Meeting

MINUTES

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council met in the office at noon on October 13, 1966. Those present were: Hendricks, Betty Boyd, Muriel Lokey, Wilhite, Nancy Collinson, Cousins, Glustrom, Snider, Payne, Ford, Richardson, Ida Patterson, Stanfield, Randall, Wahrhaftig, and Frances Pauley.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hendricks. The minutes were approved as mailed to the members.

Paul Wahrhaftig, a new staff member was introduced to the members. He gave a report on progress of the work of the staff and the North DeKalb Chapter, in working with the people in Lynwood who are being displaced because of Code Enforcement. The evictions have been stayed for several weeks until the housing at Scottdale is ready for occupancy. However, this does not answer the problems of the Lynwood people who work in the Chamblee-Doraville area. There is no public transportation from Scottdale. Thirteen people will be evicted in the very near future. The Council is continuing to work to help the many distressed people. However, there is no real answer for there are few decent houses for low-income people in DeKalb County.

Mrs. Pauley announced plans for a spring housing conference to be held in cooperation with SRC and Clark College.

Plans for the annual meeting was discussed. It was left to the staff to find the time and the place and speaker for the meeting to be held in Atlanta, probably Sunday, November 20th.

Mr. Glustrom presented the annual financial report with the proposed budget. Mr. Glustrom moved that Mr. Thomas be given a $1000 raise. Mr. Randall seconded the motion. Motion passed. Mr. Glustrom moved that the budget be approved and submitted to the annual meeting for membership approval. Rev. Payne seconded the motion. Motion passed. Budget and report attached.

Mrs. Pauley told of the recent progress with fund raising. Some Chapters are in the midst of a finance drive. The mailing to the members is having good returns.

It was suggested by Rev. Ford that an amendment to the By-laws be submitted to our annual meeting to change our dues from $5.00 to $2.00 regular membership and $5.00 supporting membership, with the

hopes that this would make it possible for more of our low-income members to pay their dues.

Dr. Cousins called our attention to the seriousness of the Education Amendment to the Georgia Constitution to allow school districts to consolidate across county lines. The staff was instructed to give out information to our members concerning the amendment.

The president and members expressed their deep sorrow and sense of loss at this the first meeting since the death of Rev. Oliver W. Holmes. It was agreed that a resolution be presented to the annual meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 2 p. m.

program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November, 1966

ANNUAL MEETING

It is time to meet together to look at the records of the past year and lay plans for the new year. We must elect our officers and approve a budget. We need you.

High cotton!

WHERE: The Marriott Motor Hotel
Courtland and Cain Streets
Atlanta, Georgia

WHEN: Sunday afternoon
November 20, 1966
3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

PROGRAM: 3 p.m. - Business session with reports from your leaders.

6 p.m. - Dinner (cost $5.00)

Dinner speaker, Mr. Edward Sparer, Columbia Univ. School of Social Work

Mr. Sparer has given us leadership in working on our Welfare Program in Georgia. No one in the country is better able to give us advice on moving ahead with our program so that every one in Georgia can participate equally and fairly in the Welfare Program.

Come - Listen - Learn - Know Your Welfare Rights.

(There are several "scholarship" dinners available. If you do not have the $5, write to Frances Pauley, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303 and ask for a free ticket. First come - first serve. There is a limited number available.)

Ga - M + M

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

MARRIOTT MOTOR HOTEL

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SUNDAY AFTERNOON: 3 TO 9 PM

NOVEMBER 20, 1966

THEME:
"KNOW YOUR
WELFARE RIGHTS"

PROGRAM

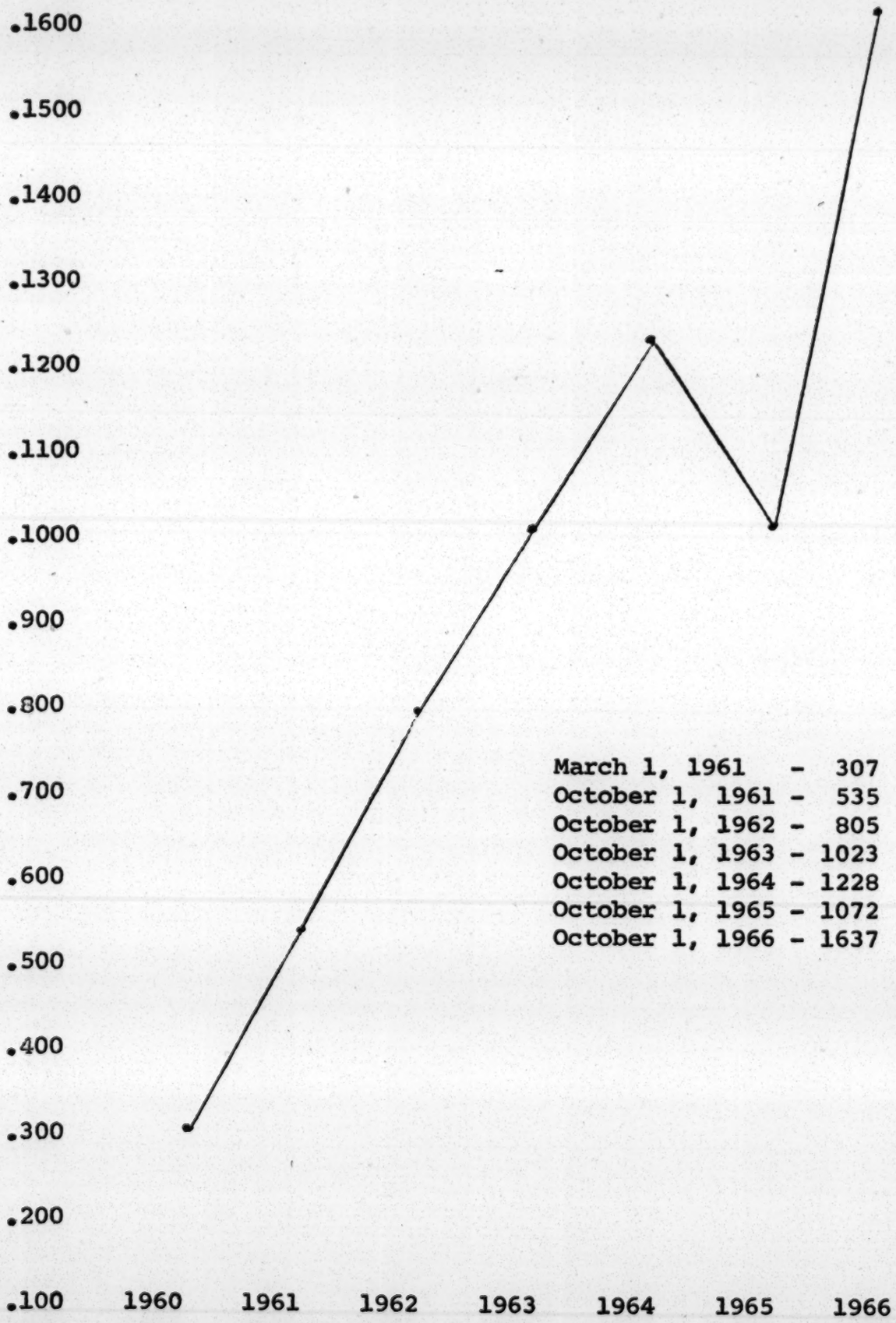
BUSINESS SESSION
3 P.M.

Presiding	Mr. Joseph Hendricks President
Review of the year	Rev. C. S. Hamilton Vice President
Minutes of last Annual Meeting	Mrs. H. V. Richardson Secretary
Budget report	Mr. John Glustrom Treasurer
Report of finance drive	Mr. William Randall Finance chairman
Membership report	Rev. Charles Wilhite Membership chairman
Report of Local Chapters:	
Athens	Mr. Wilbur Jones
Augusta	Mr. Jack Munsee
Columbus	Dr. R. L. Wright
DeKalb County	Dr. Ross Green
Glynn County	Dr. J. C. Wilkes Mrs. Morgan Grant
Houston County	Mr. Harry T. Eaves
Kirkwood	Mr. John Evans
LaGrange	Rev. Charles Wilhite
Macon	Dr. Alpha M. Bond, Jr. Mr. Thomas Jackson
North DeKalb	Rev. Howard J. Mack
Northside Atlanta	Rev. W. J. Scarbrough Dr. Rives Chalmers
Rome	Mr. J. W. Carten
Savannah	Mr. John Duncan
Southwest Georgia	Mr. Curtis Thomas
Report of Nominating Committee	Mr. David Snider Chairman

DINNER
6 P.M.

Presiding	Rev. C. S. Hamilton Vice President
Tribute to Rev. Oliver W. Holmes	Mr. Vernon Jordan
Membership Award	Father Austin Ford Vice President
Introduction of speaker	Attorney C. B. King
Speaker	Mr. Edward Sparer Columbia University School of Social Work
Adjourn	

MEMBERSHIP CHART



MEMBERSHIP REPORT - 1965-1966

Name of Chapter	1964-1965 Total Paid Memberships:	1965-1966 Total Paid Memberships:	1965-1966 Number of New Members
Athens	64	80	23
Augusta	50	80	17
Columbus	56	61	3
Glynn County	39	49	7
Houston County	2	28	20
LaGrange	45	41	2
Macon	77	98	26
Rome	93	94	15
Savannah	46	134	61
Southwest Georgia		57	27
Statesboro	31	25	0
Metropolitan Atlanta:			
Atlanta-at-large	126	249	43
Cobb County		15	15
DeKalb County	178	186	12
Kirkwood		62	62
North DeKalb	45	63	12
Northside	88	165	16
At large - in state	50	45	5
At large - out of state	66	105	11
	1072	1637	377

October 12, 1966

The Board of Directors
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

We have examined the balance sheet of the Georgia Council on Human Relations as of September 30, 1966, and the related statements of operations for the period October 1, 1965 through September 30, 1966. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of internal control and of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of operations present fairly the financial position of the Georgia Council on Human Relations at September 30, 1966, and the results of its transactions for the period then ended, in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles for religious and educational organizations and applied on a basis consistent with those of preceding periods.

Curt Doernberg

Curt Doernberg
Certified Public Accountant

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1965 through September 30, 1966

GENERAL FUND

INCOME		
Foundations grants		$ 16,500.00
Contributions		13,650.88
Grants-in-Aid Southern Regional Council		10,200.00
Membership dues		5,373.25
Interest		1,154.88
New South		8.00
		$ 46,887.01
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 21,032.79	
Travel	4,642.69	
Postage	2,611.03	
Office supplies	2,505.92	
Telephone	2,135.15	
Refund to locals	2,102.10	
Printing	2,059.78	
Local projects	1,760.86	
Payroll taxes	1,249.23	
Rent	1,100.00	
Meetings	704.98	
Insurance	456.83	
Legal and accounting	360.00	
Books and subscriptions	168.86	
Miscellaneous	132.55	
	$ 43,022.77	
Less: Reimbursement Rural Advancement project	1,350.00	41,672.77
	$	
Excess of income over expenditures		$ 5,214.24
Less: Additional equipment	$ 560.99	
Rural advancement project	871.06	
	$ 1,432.05	
Less: Know your rights project	272.80	1,159.25
Increase in current fund balance		$ 4,054.99
Less: Current fund deficit - October 1, 1965		92.78
Current Fund Balance - September 30, 1966		$ 3,962.21

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period of October 1, 1965 through September 30, 1966

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

INCOME		
Grant		$ 12,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 6,100.00	
Travel	5,172.03	
Overhead	1,350.00	
Payroll taxes	249.03	12,871.06
Excess of expenditures over income		$ 871.06

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT

INCOME		
Grant		$ 750.00
EXPENDITURES		
Printing and postage	$ 594.20	
Less: Sale of brochure	117.00	477.20
Excess of income over expenditures		$ 272.80

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

BALANCE SHEET
September 30, 1966

ASSETS

CURRENT		
Cash in banks		$ 17,029.25
Less: Grant for 1966/1967		12,500.00
		$ 4,529.25
FIXED		
Equipment - General Fund	$ 3,555.30	
Equipment - Field Foundation	392.80	
Equipment - New World Foundation	922.44	4,870.54
		$ 9,399.79

LIABILITIES

CURRENT		
Payroll taxes payable		$ 153.54
Federal income tax withheld		288.76
Georgia income tax withheld		124.74
		$ 567.04
GENERAL FUND		
Invested balance	$ 3,555.30	
Current balance	3,962.21	
	$ 7,517.51	
FIELD FOUNDATION FUND		
Invested balance	392.80	
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION FUND		
Invested balance	922.44	8,832.75
		$ 9,399.79

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BUDGET
1966-1967

GENERAL FUND

INCOME

SRC	$13,600.00
Foundations (8 Foundations)	22,000.00
Memberships	6,000.00
Business contributions (16 businesses)	4,000.00
Chapter contributions	2,500.00
Individual contributions	7,100.00
Interest	600.00
New South	$55,800.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$27,000.00
Payroll taxes	1,500.00
Office supplies	2,800.00
Printing	2,400.00
Postage	2,800.00
Telephone	2,200.00
Travel	4,800.00
Meetings	1,000.00
Rent	1,500.00
Equipment	600.00
Accounting	480.00
Books & subscriptions	200.00
Aid to local chapters projects	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	300.00
Insurance	1,000.00
Sharecroppers subsidy	3,220.00
	$55,800.00

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

INCOME $12,000.00

EXPENDITURES

Salary	$ 7,500.00
Travel	6,000.00
Overhead	1,350.00
Payroll taxes	370.00
	$15,220.00

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

To be elected. The Nominating Committee, David Snider, Chairman, proposes the following slate:

OFFICERS:

Mr. Joseph Hendricks, President, Macon
Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Vice President, Augusta
Rev. Austin Ford, Vice President, Atlanta
Mr. C. W. Aycock, Secretary, Rome
Mr. John Glustrom, Treasurer, Atlanta

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Term to expire 1969:

Dr. Robert L. Cousins, Atlanta
Rabbi Alfred Goodman, Columbus
Mr. Raymond Head, Griffin
Dr. Vivian Henderson, Atlanta
Mr. Donald Hollowell, Atlanta
Mr. J. M. Hinton, Jr., Augusta
Mrs. E. S. Johnson, St. Simons Isl.
Mrs. M. J. Jones, Rome
Mr. Jack T. May, Athens
Mrs. David Neiman, Atlanta
Dr. Lionel Newsom, Atlanta
Mr. E. F. Parrish, Brunswick
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Mr. J. McD. Richards, Decatur
Mrs. H. V. Richardson, Atlanta
Mr. J. H. Ruffin, Jr., Augusta
Rev. J. N. Shopshire, Atlanta
Mr. Curtis Thomas, Thomasville
Rev. C. H. Wilhite, LaGrange
Rev. Samuel Williams, Atlanta

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE includes the officers and the following board members:

Term to expire 1966-1967:

Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Dr. Lionel Newsom, Atlanta
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Rev. C. H. Wilhite, LaGrange

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Mr. Max Schaible, Chrmn., Rome
Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Atlanta
Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Augusta
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon

Additional nominations may be made from the floor if consent of nominees has been received.

Submitted by:

Mr. David Snider, Chairman
Mr. Max Schaible
Mr. Vernon Jordan
Mrs. Margaret Belcher
Dr. Alpha M. Bond, Jr.

THE FOLLOWING BOARD MEMBERS WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE UNTIL THEIR TERM EXPIRES:

Term to expire 1967:

Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Dr. E. C. Calhoun, Augusta
Dr. G. E. Clary, Atlanta
Dr. Tilman Cothran, Atlanta
Father Dale Freeman, Rome
Rev. J. C. Hope, Brunswick
Dr. Richard Hocking, Atlanta
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta
Mrs. B. E. Mays, Atlanta
Mr. L. D. Milton, Atlanta
Mrs. W. C. McNeely, Brunswick
Mr. William P. Randall, Macon
Mrs. W. J. Reese, Jr., Albany
Mrs. Fredrick Robin, Atlanta

Term to expire 1968:

Mr. Harry Adley, Atlanta
Mrs. Carlton Binns, Atlanta
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Atlanta
Mr. Frank Hutchings, Macon
Mr. A. J. McClung, Columbus
Rev. H. J. Mack, Chamblee
Mrs. F. M. Mosley, Macon
Rev. Carroll Payne, Chamblee
Rev. H. R. Payton, Statesboro
Mrs. Nan Pendergrast, Atlanta
Mr. David Snider, DeKalb
Mrs. Frank Spencer, Savannah
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon
Mr. Albert Thompson, Columbus

ALL CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL CHAPTERS ARE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES

The Annual Meeting of the Georgia Council on Human Relations was held at the Marriott Motor Hotel on Sunday, November 20, 1966 at 3 o'clock. Mr. Joseph M. Hendricks presiding, with approximately 100 people present. All Chapters except Houston County, were represented.

It was moved by Mrs. Belcher, Columbus, seconded and passed, to dispense with the reading of the minutes which had previously been distributed and approved by the executive committee.

Mr. Hubert Thomas gave a full report of his years work in Southwest Georgia (copy attached).

Mr. Glustrom presented the annual financial report which was accepted. He then presented the 1966-67 budget which was unanimously approved.

Mr. William Randall reported on the outcome of the fall finance drive. Although many chapters have not completed their plans, returns from members and chapters have been greater than usual.

Rev. Wilhite gave the membership report (copy attached).

Mrs. Pauley gave a brief account of the years work of the Council with report of plans for the future in Housing and Welfare.

The reports of the chapters showed healthy growth and enthusiastic programming.

Mr. Wilbur Jones of Athens, told of the wide and successful work of the Athens Chapter in school desegregation, employment, and other concerns.

Mr. Jack Munsee of Augusta, told of the ambitious program in open housing.

Mrs. Belcher of Columbus, reported little chapter work because of concentration of leadership on political races.

The DeKalb Chapter made no report.

Mr. Ed Parrish of Glynn County, told of the school desegregation successes and the work done on swimming pool desegregation.

Houston County was not represented.

Mr. John Evans gave an interesting report of the Kirkwood Chapter working with problems of a changing neighborhood.

Rev. Wilhite reported the grave difficulties of working in LaGrange where the paternalistic and oppressive attitudes of the leadership has been so great.

Mr. Thomas Jackson reported on the fine regular meetings of the Macon Council and their good work on the Welfare Project and summer tutorials.

Rev. Howard Mack told of the difficult work of the North DeKalb Chapter in helping people displaced by code enforcement. The registration drive and the school desegregation efforts were most successful.

Dr. Rives Chalmers reported on the fine work with desegregation and tutorials in the Northside Council.

Mr. Carten told of the broad scope of work of the Rome Council, over 1000 children transferred to white schools this term. The Welfare Project is also under way. He ended his report by presenting the Council a handsome check.

Mr. Duncan told an exciting story of the reorganization of the Savannah Chapter. It has tripled its membership and has an active program under way. Student chapters are being formed in the local colleges.

Mr. Curtis Thomas told of the wonderful first year of the Southwest Georgia Chapter. Its meetings in Albany Court House and in the Baker County Court House were historical events.

Mr. David Snider gave the nominating committee report (copy attached). Mr. Duncan from Savannah nominated Mr. Osmos Lanier, Jr. as board member and member of the executive committee. The group was instructed as to how to write-in their choice. Mrs. E.S. Johnson moved to have the group accept her resignation from the board so that Mr.Lanier could replace her. Mrs. Taylor spoke

against this motion. Dr. Newsom made a substitute motion that his name be removed from both the board and executive committee and promised to serve as an appointee.

His motion was approved and the slate elected unanimously with the name of Osmos Lanier, Jr. replacing Lionel Newsom.

After hearing an impromptu poem from one of the members, the meeting adjourned until dinner.

Father Austin Ford presided over the dinner and presented the annual membership award to the Savannah Chapter for the greatest increase in membership.

Mr. Vernon Jordan gave a beautiful tribute to Reverend Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mr. Edward Sparer from Columbia University was introduced by Mrs. Pauley. He gave a most inspiring and informative address on Public Welfare.

After an impromptu solo by Mr. Allen of Swainsboro, the meeting adjourned.

Ga- M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

November 21, 1966

To: Members of the Executive Committee

From: Joe Hendricks

The first meeting with our new members, will be on Thursday, December 1, 1966, at 12 noon in the office. Lunch will be served and the meeting will adjourn at 2 p. m.

We look forward to seeing you and planning the work of the Council for the coming months. Please bring your ideas of ways of being more effective in meeting the needs of the State.

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations was called to order by the President, Joe Hendricks at noon on November 3, 1966, in the Council's new board room. Present: Hamilton Glustrom, Pendergrast, Lokey, Ford, Hendricks, Patterson and Richardson. The new office secretary, Mrs. Chorsie Mattox was introduced and welcomed. Staff members present were Pauley and Wahrhaftig.

The reading of the minutes were dispensed with and approved as mailed to members.

Mr. Glustrom gave an encouraging report of the income for October, $17,387.50 is a fine start for the new year. He explained that $12,500 of this is our total yearly grant from the Field Foundation and that unusual effort must be made to meet our budget of $55,800.00.

Mrs. Pauley reported on the Baker County Project. A request has been made of the Field Foundation to make it possible for several organizations, SCLC, ACLU, Friends, Sharecroppers, and the local Baker group under Mr. Charles Sherrod, to join into a unified positive effort to see what gains can be made in this hard core county. The Council is carrying the role of coordinator. Mrs. Pendergrast suggested that Mrs. Pauley contact Joe Jones of Coca Cola and talk with him about our Baker Project, asking his assistance.

Mrs. Pauley also reported on the progress of Know Your Rights Project. The first clinic was held in Vine City. The program is progressing nicely.

Mr. Hubert Thomas' annual report was circulated and he was commended for a very successful years activity. Mrs. Pauley was asked to consider mailing this report to the membership.

Final arrangements for the annual meeting on November 20th were made.

Rev. Hamilton called our attention to the great need in the Eastern part of the state, particularly Appling, McDuffie and Lincoln Counties. Plans were made for Mrs. Pauley to assist Rev. Hamilton in work in this area.

Father Ford suggested a new church project. It was agreed that the Council would proceed with a project with the help of Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. Church women with a conviction in civil rights would be asked to attend a statewide meeting to consider the organization of interracial prayer and study groups in their home towns.

The meeting adjourned.

Ga-M&M.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MINUTES

December 1, 1966

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date in the board room of the state office at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W. in Atlanta.

The meeting was called to order at noon by the president, Joe Hendricks. Hendricks, Newsom, Boas, Mr. & Mrs. Emmett Johnson, Ford, Osmos Lanier, C.W. Aycock, Pauley, Thomas and Wahrhaftig were present including official staff representatives.

A brief report on the thirteenth annual meeting held at the Marriott Motor Hotel in Atlanta on November 20, 1966 was given by Mrs. Pauley. She mentioned the excellent reports from local units which almost invariably included remarks concerning efforts to get out the vote in the last election. She also recalled the address by Edward Sparer, of the Columbia University School of Social Work, which concerned itself primarily with activities in the area of welfare. Mrs. Pauley expressed concern that many welfare cases continue to cease to receive the necessary backing before legal action can be taken to correct injustices.

President Hendricks also commented briefly on the annual meeting. In his opinion, it was the best meeting of its kind ever held. He recalled that one chapter (Rome) made a special contribution of $100 at the meeting.

Dr. Lionel Newsom suggested that we try to capture some of the type of enthusiasm exhibited at a recent NAACP meeting he attended. He further suggested a top ranking speaker for the annual meeting next fall.

The financial report was distributed by the treasurer, John Glustrom. At his suggestion, future meetings of the Executive Committee will be held on the second Thursday in each month to give more time to make complete financial reports. It was pointed out that enough money is on hand for minimum operations but not enough for the expanded budget. Special contributions of $2,049 had been pledged at the time of the meeting.

Mr. Glustrom also made the housing report. He commented that Morris Milgram, Executive Director of Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust, Inc., has had considerable success in securing peaceful integration of housing. Mrs. Pauley suggested that Mr. Milgram be used by local chapters.

President Hendricks and Mrs. Pauley projected plans for the incoming fiscal year. Included among these plans were tentative arrangements

for a housing conference the latter part of April or the first part of May in 1967. Dr. Vivian Henderson, president of Clark College, and Mrs. Pauley will work with the Southern Regional Council and others in developing plans for this conference.

It was pointed out that the National Council Against Discrimination in Housing plans a regional meeting in Atlanta next fall.

Each local council is urged to put special stress on housing problems during this fiscal year.

President Hendricks recalled that at the Southern Regional Council meeting Georgia had the largest numerical increase but did not have the largest percentage of increase because our membership was already so large. Savannah had the largest increase in Georgia.

Mrs. Pauley suggested that Dr. Newsom and Dr. Robert L. Cousins serve as co-chairmen of an Education Committee. She pointed out that HEW is supposed to hold a hearing on guidelines before the first of the year and that we will seek to be represented.

It was moved by Miss Franziska Boas and seconded by John Glustrom to send a telegram to various officials in Washington protesting the drastic cut in funds for operating ten Day Care Nurseries in Atlanta. It will be urged, instead, that funds be increased. Individual members of the committee were authorized to send telegrams and charge them to the Georgia Council telephone (525-6468).

Mr. Thomas reported on his Rural Advancement Project work and stated that it had been expanded in scope beyond Southwest Georgia to cover many other counties, with special concentration on Baker County, partly because of a $5,000 grant for work in that area.

Yes?

Paul Wahrhaftig gave an encouraging report on the progress of the Know Your Rights movement. Many sheriffs were mailed brochures concerning these activities and many of them expressed a desire to know more.

The meeting was adjourned to meet the second Thursday in January, 1967.

Ga - M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

January 26, 1967

To: Florence Robin
Chuck Morgan
Paul Anthony
Marvin Wall
Vernon Jordan
Connie Curry
Winifred Green
Randolph Blackwell
Dorothy Cotton
Septima Clark
Jac Wasserman
Charles Sherrod
C. B. King

ES — plse talk. with staff
Paul

From: Frances Pauley

Re: Baker County

We want to bring you up to date concerning the Baker County Project suggested last fall by Les Dunbar. As you know, after many hours of 'coordinating', our proposal was submitted last November.

The enclosed copy of the letter from the Field Foundation will explain the result of the request.

The Georgia Council immediately sought to implement the third goal suggested in the letter. A surplus food and home management program is under way, the first CAP program in the county.

The proposal for a Title III B basic education project for approximately $85,000 has been written and is in Washington.

The Sharecroppers are working on other farm programs which might be possible.

I have met with the Baker County Movement leaders and with the group at their regular mass meetings. At the January 22nd meeting, the group formally voted to request that the agencies who wish to be involved in planning to meet the present needs and also to plan for a new proposal to be submitted to Field Foundation in the Spring, be invited to meet in Baker County. I was

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

asked to find a convenient time.

Will you check your calendar and let me know if you will be available for a meeting in Baker County?

Dates suggested:

Sunday night, February 5th, (Atlanta plane arrives at 5:07) (This is the time of the regular mass meeting).

Tuesday, February 25th, or Wednesday, March 1, 3 p.m.

These day time meetings would make it possible for you to spend only one day away from your desk.

The Baker County people seem disappointed over the failure of the first project and are anxious to work out a sound second proposal.

Please let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Undertone of despaisal for H. Thomas

Shurrod —

— 2/3 of land area of Baker County is plantation, owned by such families as the Woodruffs and Mellons, who use them for hunting, etc., and do nothing for the people or the economy.

— welfare department is racist — and everything (food, etc.) comes through them

Wells

— Soil Bank money and the like goes into the pockets of the land owners, not the sharecrop operators.

— Cotton and peanut allotments are too low for Negroes to make a living on their farms

Wants:

*1. Youth Center
2. Voter Registration + Education
3. Adult Education

* Proposal should include a scheme for maintaining and administering the center.

The problems described are such that the county cannot be treated in isolation.

Is it really possible to build a "viable economic and cultural unit" on an agricultural base alone? — in the mechanized world of today?

Ga - M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

January 26, 1967

To: Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Joe Hendricks

The Executive Committee will meet on Thursday, February 2, 1967, in our board room at 12 noon.

I hope you can be present. Education will be our main topic of discussion.

Remember the dates of the area school desegregation meetings and attend all that you possibly can.

Jan. 28	Macon First Baptist Church New Street
Jan. 28	Brunswick Zion Baptist Church G and Lee Streets
Feb. 4	Thomasville Clifford Temple CME Church 510 Lester Street
Feb. 11	Rome Metropolitan Methodist Church Corner of Broad St. & 7th Ave.
Feb. 11	Augusta Tabernacle Baptist Church 1224 Gwinnett Street

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
January 12, 1967

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date in the board room of the state office at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W. in Atlanta.

The meeting was called to order at noon by the president, Joe Hendricks Hendricks, Aycock, Boas, Stanfield, Lanier, Younge, Pauley, Thomas, Wahrhaftig, Arline DeBevoise, Cousins, Patterson, Ford and Wilhite were present including official staff representatives.

Mr. Samuel Younge, of HEW, made a report on the status of the school desegregation guidelines as they will be applied during the 1967-1968 term. He pointed out that the courts interpret a desegregated school system as one having some desegregation of faculty and students in every school. Another major change is the timing of the 30 day free choice period. The period may start as early as January 1, 1967 instead of March 1 as last year. The period must end by April 30.

Mrs. Pauley outlined the projected procedure for future school desegregation meetings. She proposed that area meetings be sponsored instead of one general session. Arrangements have been made for sessions on January 28 in Macon, January 28 in Brunswick, and other meetings; February 4 in Thomasville and February 11 in Augusta. A fifth meeting may be set up for Rome. The meetings will run from 10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with the council paying for lunch but not for transporation. Top ranking consultants will be on hand at all meetings.

Mrs. Ida Patterson mentioned the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations that has been initiated by Mayor Ivan Allen of Atlanta. She feels that the Georgia Council should be represented at meetings of this Commission

Dr. Robert L. Cousins pointed out the problems that exist because of physical limitations of school plants in absorbing Negro pupils. Formerly all white buildings are being overcrowded and formerly all Negro buildings are being depleted of pupils. Dr. Cousins later added that Emory University will offer a course to Negro and white teachers on working in integrated situations.

President Hendricks emphasized that we should follow through on implementation of court orders on desegregation.

Mrs. Pauley announced a grant of $2500 to be used for Welfare Consultants. A training meeting is planned at Mercer University in Macon on Saturday, February 18th. Local chapters need to get interested persons to the meeting. Cases of discrimination in the distribution of welfare funds and unfairly short notices concerning the cut off of such funds will be discussed.

Mrs. Pauley also elaborated on activities in Fitzgerald. A new council (Ben Hill County) has been formed in Fitzgerald with 12 members. The next meeting will be held in the white Episcopal church.

Mrs. Pauley further stated that Al Henry, a young minister from Birmingham, Alabama, has been approached to work for the council. A building will be rented on 6th Street in Atlanta to serve as a community center to be headed by the Reverend Henry. He will begin work on February 1, with two-thirds of his time allotted to the Atlanta Councils and one-third of his time given to the field.

Mr. Paul Wahrhaftig reported interesting and informative "Know Your Rights" meetings held in Houston County, Lynwood, Kirkwood, Savannah and Rome.

Mr. Hubert Thomas reported much progress in the Baker County area, with officials now being willing to accept Federal funds. A Title III-B project has been written which will bring $90,190 into the community and will involve training 60 people.

The Finance report from Mr. Glustrom indicated a need for a continuing drive for financial support. However, Mrs. Pauley announced some gratifying gifts from interested supporters.

It was moved by Mr. Wilhite and seconded by Mr. Lanier that we return to meeting on the first Thursday for the convenience of a greater number.

Mr. Lanier made encouraging remarks concerning 170 new members in Savannah and two meetings on "Know Your Rights", Mr. Wilhite observed that the time is probably right to form a council in Newnan, and Mrs. Pauley encouraged visiting the Capitol and cooperating in discussions with Georgia's new governor as the session neared its closing.

The meeting was adjourned to meet the first Thursday in February, 1967.

Ga. - M.+M

KNOW YOUR WELFARE RIGHTS
Student Center
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

February 18, 1967
10:30 - 4
Presiding - Mr. Joseph Hendricks

Welcome:	Mr. Joseph Hendricks
Purpose of the meeting:	Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Rules & Regulations:	Mr. Howard Thorkelson
Discussion	
Lunch	
Community Organization in Albany, Ga.:	Mrs. Victoria Jones
How to Organize to Obtain Your Welfare Rights:	Mr. Al Henry
How to Make a Home Visit:	Mrs. Bessie Williams, Macon Miss Franziska Boas, Rome Mrs. Ethel Wilson, Cairo

Ga. - M+.M.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
March 14, 1967

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date in the board room of the state office at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W. in Atlanta.

The meeting was called especially to participate in discussion by Dr. Stanley Kruger of the U. S. Office of Education on the present status of school desegregation.

The meeting was called to order at noon by the pres., Joe Hendricks. Among those attending were Hendricks, Wilhite, Aycock, Patterson, DeBevoise, Winifred Green (AFSC), Thomas, Wahrhaftig, Ed Stanfield (SRC), Henry, Glustrom, Dr. Herman B. Smith, Jr. (SEF), Cousins, Dr. Stanley Kruger (OE), Newsom, Ford, Mrs. Linda Finklestein (OE), and Pauley, including staff representatives.

Mrs. Pauley pointed out that an additional $2,500 has been granted for Welfare use. She further stated that some 63 counties participated in recent school desegregation meetings.

Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Aycock, Mr. Coucins, Mr. Wilhite and others commented concerning integration problems. The problems discussed ranged from the dislike of some Negroes to integrate to improper use of space caused by the unequal distribution of the school population at the present stage of integration.

Dr. Kruger emphasized the three major avenues through which federal programs are operating now are (a) court action through The Justice Department, (b) compliance under Title VI prohibits discrimination if receiving federal funds and (c) guidelines.

Among other things, Dr. Kruger stated that twice as much faculty integration will be expected next season at last. Any district not reaching one-half its expected amount will be notified of immediate field review.

Dr. Kruger further pointed out that the Office of Education can furnish technical assistance, under Section 403 of Title IV, without cost to systems desiring help in solving desegregation problems. He also pointed out that institutes involving any school personnel, such as PTA presidents, pupils preparing to teach, etc. can be arranged through contracts

with non-profit organizations such as universities and colleges. Contracting institutions will provide follow-up and continuous support of participation groups and individuals.

Several Georgia institutes, of 6 weeks' duration, will be operating this summer, with participants receiving stipends of $75 per week. It is hoped that more detailed information on this will be available soon.

The meeting adjourned with the understanding that the date and arrangements for the next meeting will be announced later.

Ga. - M+M

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

TO: Executive Committee

FROM: Joe Hendricks

CALLED MEETING

of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Stanley Kruger from the U. S. Office of Education will be in Atlanta and will meet with the Executive Committee to discuss problems and progress as relates to Title IV. Our Chapters needs further information concerning the uses of federal funds under this title of the Civil Rights Act.

We hope you will be able to meet with us and hear Dr. Kruger.

We will conduct a minimum of business.

I hope to see you at 12 noon in the Council Board Room, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1967.

Ga. - M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

March 30, 1967

To: Executive Committee

From: Joe Hendricks

We apologize for another change in our regular meeting date but it seems necessary because our staff will be attending a meeting of the Council staff members from all the southern states on the first Thursday. I hope that it will be convenient for you to come the following Thursday:

April 13, 1967

12 noon

In the office

We wish to further discuss ways that Title IV could be used in a meaningful way in the State of Georgia. The meeting with Stanley Kruger gave us many new ideas which need badly to be acted upon.

We are also eager to hear reports of the welfare project and progress in school desegregation.

I will look forward to seeing you on April 13.

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

April 28, 1967

To: The Executive Committee of the
Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Joseph Hendricks

The executive committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will meet in the Board Room at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, May 4, 1967.

AGENDA

Minutes	Mr. C. W. Aycock
Treasurer's report	Mr. John Glustrom
Finance Plan	Miss Arlene DeBevoise
Reports:	
Atlanta Community Relations Commission	Mrs. Fred Patterson
Inner City	Father Austin Ford
Welfare reports:	
Augusta Welfare Rights	Rev. C. S. Hamilton
Burke County Welfare Rights	Mrs. Frances Pauley
Ware County Welfare Rights	Mrs. Frances Pauley

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

Ga. - M+M

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
April 13, 1967

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date in the board room of the state office at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W. in Atlanta.

The meeting was called to order at noon by the president, Joe Hendricks. Among those attending were Hendricks, Aycock, Mrs. Opal Sanford (visiting from Rome), Boas, DeBevoise, Henry, Wahrhaftig, Betty Boyd (Carrollton), Younge, Hamilton, Glustrom, Pauley, Thomas, Wilhite, and Cousins, including staff representatives.

Mr. Thomas made an encouraging report on his work in rural areas, particularly in Baker County, where a class of 42 persons from low income families includes 17 whites. Among projects to be explored will be legal services for Baker and Miller Counties, funding a $90,000 Title IIIB program for the west central section of eight counties and funding a $700,000 project for farm owners of the low income group at Fort Valley State College. Mr. Thomas further pointed out that Federal registrars have been brought into certain Counties. (Lee, Terrell, and Screven)

Following the report by Mr. Thomas, it was moved by Glustrom and seconded by Hamilton that the Council assist in efforts to encourage voter registration. After some discussion, Glustrom moved, Boas seconded the motion that the chairman will appoint a committee to determine whether it is feasible to seek aid to rural counties in the form of a Federal grant to fund activities in voter registration and other needed areas. The chairman indicated that this committee would include, among others, Glustrom, Thomas, and Pauley. The chairman will work with the group.

Mr. Glustrom stated that he would make a detailed financial report later after all adjustments are completed.

Mrs. Pauley stated that Savannah is still ahead in new members and Rome is second.

Mr. Cousins related that he attended a conference at Paine College geared to extending the outreach of institutes on desegregation funded under Title IV. He noted that NEA is sponsoring a placement service for prospective teachers. Mr. Cousins also noted that good examples of maximum use of existing school facilities without regard to race are evident in Chatsworth, Calhoun, and Decatur, among other places.

Mrs. Pauley and Mr. Younge suggested that we think of new ways of using Title IV money for desegregation conferences. It was pointed out that if school superintendents can be interested, acquisition of such funds will be greatly facilitated.

Al Henry made an Inner City Report on his activities in Atlanta. Al is serving as a sort of coordinator of groups that are interested in working with poverty level people in slum areas. He mentioned Boulevard, Grady Homes, Kirkwood, Summerhill, Vine City, and Railroad Avenue as being among areas under observation and cultivation now. It is hoped that funds can be obtained from SRC for tent camping facilities and personnel. Plans are also being pursued to make books available that present all races in a fair manner. Apprenticeship programs in the building trades will also be investigated.

Paul Wahrhaftig made the Metropolitan Chapters Report. Among others areas, he mentioned Kirkwood, North Dekalb, Edgewood and East Lake as seeking solutions to problems of zoning, education, etc. He stated that Cobb County is in a state of reorganizing the Council.

Boas, Sanford and Aycock made brief reports on happenings in the Rome Council and Wilhite did the same for LaGrange.

After some remarks by Dr. Cousins concerning a recent Youth Council sponsored by the YMCA, the meeting was adjourned.

Ga.-M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

May 17, 1967

To: Executive Committee

From: Joseph Hendricks

NOTICE CHANGE OF DATE

The June meeting of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will be held at noon on June 15th in the office.

I hope you can reserve this date for this important meeting.

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
May 4, 1967

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met May 4, 1967, in the Board room of the state office at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

The meeting was called to order shortly after noon by The Rev. Austin Ford, acting in behalf of Mr. Joseph Hendricks, president, who was delayed. Among those attending were Ford, Pauley, Cousins, Wahrhaftig, Newsom, Henry, Mrs. Annette Phinazee, from the Atlanta University Library, Thomas, Hendricks and Carl Goodman, substituting for Aycock, from Rome.

Mrs. Pauley opened the meeting with a report on the difficulty of reaching and involving the business community in the work of the Georgia Council. Discussed at some length was a banquet to which Atlanta and the state's leading businessmen would be invited. It was agreed that the invitations would have to be signed by an influential businessman before a successful response could be expected. Among the names suggested to sign the invitations were Cecil Alexander, head of Atlanta's Housing Committee, and Richard Rich of Rich's Incorporated. The group also agreed to investigating the possibilities of a ladies luncheon for fund raising purposes.

Those persons named to the committee to further explore the possibilities of holding the luncheons were Miss DeBevoise, chairman, Mrs. Pendergrast and Mrs. Phinazee.

Copies of a letter, forecasting the possibility of a "...long, hot summer" on Georgia's racial front, were distributed to the group for comments. Mr. Newsom suggested that the letter, which also solicits aid for field trip expenses, could be strengthened by the addition of a sentence from Holmes: "Every act of violence makes justice its victim."

Mrs. Phinazee and Mr. Henry briefed the group on their Book Project findings, indicating that from a recent conference on "How the Negro Is Treated in Library Textbooks" they learned that some "primary research"already has been done and that Virginia currently is setting a pattern in its handling of biracial or "dual" texbooks.

Dr. Cousins briefed the group on the selection of textbooks, saying that from his educational experience "very few Negroes ever serve on local committees" that select the texts to be used in the schools. Mrs. Pauley further suggested that a "good local council project" would be to see how and by whom the texts are chosen in the councils' own county and city school systems.

Dr. Cousins further stated that perhaps a "content analysis" of two editions (The Bank Street Reader was cited) would aid the council in its study. It was agreed that only when the book list selecting committees are integrated will the textbooks be integrated.

Mr. Thomas then reported on the progress of a trial involving welfare benefits in Grady County. Mrs. Pauley added to Thomas' comments those concerning the progress of welfare rights in Burke and Ware Counties. They agreed that enough pressure is being wielded to possibly eradicate by July the prohibitive "substitute father" and "employable mother" clauses which cripple both indigent white and black.

Following these remarks, a nominating committee was suggested and approved. The committee includes Mrs. Betty Boyd of Carrollton chairman; C. W. Aycock of Rome; Mrs. Nancy Collinson, of Atlanta; The Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Augusta, and LaConstance Taylor of Macon.

Father Austin Ford was then given the group's best wishes on his move this Month to his new Inner City headquarters at 1017 Capital Avenue. Father Ford left the meeting early with the promise of an Inner City Report on June 1 and a welcome mat for anyone desiring to visit him at his new parish.

Mr. Henry, following a comment from Carl Goodman about the success of the fund-raising tea in Rome April 31, reminded the group that Citizenship Encampment scholarshops are still available for high school and college students. Applications may be obtained from him.

Concluding the meeting was a grim financial reminder from Mrs. Pauley that the council is still shy some $5,000, which needs to be raised in May. She suggested that local councils might help by calling on local industries.

Meeting Adjourned

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

June 28, 1967

To: Executive Committee

From: Joe Hendricks

The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will be in the office as usual at noon on Thursday, July 20th.

We hope you can be present. There are many important events that need to be discussed.

There will be no August meeting of the committee.

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

Ga-M+M

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
June 15, 1967

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date in the board room of the state office at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W. in Atlanta.

The meeting was called to order at noon by the president, Joe Hendricks. Among those present were Hendricks, Thomas, Aycock, Younge (HEW), Dr. Randolph Sailer (formerly of Miles College), Sister Joseph Maureen, Daryl Schmidt (SIM), Ford, Glustrom, Lyall W. Scott, Patterson, DeBevoise, Wilhite, Father Alou M. Dillman, Pauley and Wahrhaftig.

John Glustrom indicated in his financial report that there is still an urgent need for more funds. (Later in the meeting a contribution of one hundred dollars was received from the Rome Council.) It was suggested that the present financial status would probably limit the "Know Your Rights" pamphlets to one more mailing. The grant for Know Your Rights has been used and future publications and mailings will be separate from ACLU.

Mrs. Pauley, in making the organizational report, indicated that Atlanta led in new members during the past month. She commented on meetings held in Fitzgerald, Waynesboro, Waycross and Columbus. Waycross has a group functioning in the name of the Council and Waynesboro seems about ready to form a chapter. Mrs. Pauley has been invited to return to Fitzgerald to speak to some of the civic clubs there.

Al Henry commented on the emphasis being placed on biracial books and other reading matter in public libraries, public schools and tutorial projects for the summer. Atlanta University is cooperating in this effort. Al introduced Dr. Randolph Sailer, formerly Professor of Psychology and Dean of Miles College in Birmingham, Alabama to continue the discussion and presentation of biracial reading matter.

Dr. Sailer commented that he had, in addition to his work at Miles, taught psychology in China and Pakistan and had become quite involved in making changes in the "Junior Great Books" movement. He noted that white and Negro children are short changed on true knowledge of American heritage the way it is outlined in our books. He exhibited and commented on many biracial books, particularly on young children's level. At the close of his presentation Mrs. Pauley memtioned a possible October conference focusing attention on books at Atlanta University and Mr. Glustrom suggested that the Council buy about two dozen books to be distributed to local councils. It was then moved by Glustrom and seconded by Wilhite that a book center be activated in the board room by the executive director. Sister Maureen and Al Henry and others will work on a committee to assist Mrs. Pauley with this project.

Mr. Thomas reported on workshops that have been held or are being planned in several areas. Numerous contacts have been made to facilitate the upgrading of farmers' lots. Mr. Thomas is pushing activities on all fronts.

Mr. Younge noted that eight Negroes are being sought for employment at the Alto Training School. Jim Douglas may be contacted about this at the Vocational Rehabilitation office in Atlanta. Also HEW is adding from 40 to 60 compliance officers. Mr. Younge may be contacted about these job opportunities at the regional HEW office in Atlanta. (Mr. Sam Younge 526-5916)

It was moved by Wilhite and seconded by Patterson and Goodman that the Council make its stand known concerning desegretation in Fulton County. Mr. Goodman was asked to write a press release.

After a comment by Mr. Younge concerning the scarcity of written complaints filed last year, the meeting was adjourned.

Ga. - M.+M.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
September 7, 1967

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date with Father Ford and the staff of Emmaus House at 1017 Capitol Avenue, S.E., in Atlanta.

The meeting was called to order at noon by the president, Joe Hendricks. Among those present were Hendricks, Ford, Collinson, Boyd, H.B. Smith, Jr. (SEF), Cousins, Henry, Daryl Schmidt, Pauley, Aycock, Wilhite and Wilkie Jordan.

Al Henry and Wilkie Jordan led an informative discussion on activities in the "Inner City" of Atlanta. Among communities vividly portrayed were Plunkettown and Cabbage Town. It was generally conceded that poor communications exist between those living in ghettos and those in the upper strata. It was also pointed out that the power structure is failing to deal realistically with current problems existing in these areas.

In the absence of the treasurer, John Glustrom, Mrs. Pauley presented the finance report. We were approximately $1,000 short of the budget at the beginning of September. It is hoped that the budget will be met by the time of the annual meeting in Augusta on October 7. Next year's budget will be adopted at this meeting. More will be forthcoming concerning the principal speaker for the annual meeting at a later date.

Mrs. Pauley also announced the Fall Conference on Books to be held at Atlanta University on November 10 and 11. John Hope Franklin will speak and attention will be focused on the use of integrated texts and the use of better and more interesting materials. The use of Negro history books and books for gifts will also be discussed.

Joe Hendricks had the painful duty of reading a letter of resignation from Mrs. Frances Pauley to be effective October 1. Mrs. Pauley seemed to have given this decision to step down very serious thought and it was eventually moved by Ford and seconded by Wilhite that her resignation be regretfully accepted.

Mrs. Pauley mentioned, among other things, the position of SRC in proposing to sever financial aid to state councils, as one of the major factors influencing her decision. She also distributed a statement rejecting the position of SRC that was issued by unanimous vote of the Directors of State Human Relations Councils at Gatlinburg on September 5, 1967. Several of those in attendance at the Executive

Committee meeting gave their impressions of negotiations with SRC concerning the attitude as stated in the "Position Paper". The realistic comments were not encouraging but did shed some light on the maneuverings which, at least in part, were responsible for the decision of Mrs. Pauley to resign.

In a discussion near the close of the session, the Executive Director recommended that we stick with SRC if at all possible.

After Father Ford and staff were thanked for their generosity in entertaining the Executive Committee at Emmaus House and an offer by Mrs. Pauley to conduct a guided tour of the facility, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted by,
Mr. C. W. Aycock
Secretary

Ga - M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

September 12, 1967

Dear Board Member:

It is with deepest regret that I advise you that Frances Pauley has resigned as Executive Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations effective October 1, 1967. For those of us who have worked closely with Frances during the six years that she has directed the Council and for most others who have joined the Council more recently, "Frances Pauley" has been the way we defined the spirit and work of the Georgia Council. Her departure is a staggering loss to the Council, and we hope that the state and region will continue to benefit from her vast experience, her unique talents, and her sparkling spirit as she resumes work in the human relations field in some other capacity.

You will be pleased to know that plans are under way for an occasion when we can express our appreciation to Frances for her many years of devoted service to the Council and to the state of Georgia.

We welcome your advice and suggestions as we begin the search for an executive director. The annual meeting, originally scheduled for October 7th will be postponed possibly until a new executive director is appointed.

Frances joins me in urging you to support the work of the Council more than ever before during this transitional period so that this most vital work can continue without interruption and indeed with renewed vigor.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Hendricks
es

Joseph Hendricks
President

JH/es

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
September 7, 1967

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The meeting was called to order at noon by the president, Joe Hendricks. Among those present were Hendricks, Ford, Collinson, Boyd, H.B. Smith, Jr. (SEF), Cousins, Henry, Daryl Schmidt, Pauley, Aycock, Wilhite and Wilkie Jordan.

Al Henry and Wilkie Jordan led an informative discussion on activities in the "Inner City" of Atlanta. Among communities vividly portrayed were Plunkettown and Cabbage Town. It was generally conceded that poor communications exist between those living in ghettos and those in the upper strata. It was also pointed out that the power structure is failing to deal realistically with current problems existing in these areas.

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Committee meeting gave their impressions of negotiations with SRC concerning the attitude as stated in the "Position Paper". The realistic comments were not encouraging but did shed some light on the maneuverings which, at least in part, were responsible for the decision of Mrs. Pauley to resign.

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Respectfully submitted by,
Mr. C. W. Aycock
Secretary

Ga-mHM
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GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
October 7, 1967

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date with Joe Hendricks, the outgoing president, presiding.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m. Among those present were, Hendricks, J.W. Carten, Franziska Boas, Wilhite, Patterson, Aycock, Ford, and Hamilton.

Father Ford, at Joe Hendricks' request, recounted activities of the Personnel Committee in making recommendations for an executive director to succeed Mrs. Frances Pauley, whose resignation was effective October 1. It was pointed out that Mr. John McCown had been recommended for the post.

In recognition of the importance of the position to be filled, there was an extensive discussion followed by a personal appearance of Mr. McCown. After the discussion and personal interview, it was moved by Ford and seconded by Wilhite and Carten that Mr. McCown be employed as executive director at an annual salary of $12,000 as recommended by the Personnel Committee. The motion was carried unanimously.

It was moved by Ford and seconded by Carten and Wilhite that Mrs. Pauley be paid the usual salary given for one week's service during her tenure in office during the week she plans to accompany Mr. McCown to New York to acquaint him with key persons there. The motion was carried unanimously.

Father Ford announced that Mrs. Grace Hamilton is to work with him in formulating plans for an occasion of appreciation for Mrs. Pauley on October 29.

Ford moved and Wilhite seconded that Hendricks' resignation as president be accepted and that Hamilton take over immediately. Carried unanimously.

It was agreed that the annual meeting will be held at a time to be set by the director and president.

Moved by Hendricks and seconded by Wilhite to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted by,
C. W. Aycock
Secretary

Ga. - M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October 26, 1967

To: Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: The Rev. C. S. Hamilton, president

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will meet:

Thursday noon, November 2, 1967

In the board room at 52 Fairlie Street.

AGENDA

Finance Report ---------- Mr. John Glustrom

Report of fund raising tour ------ Mrs. Frances Pauley

Book Conference ---------- Discussion

Reports:
- Columbus & LaGrange ------- Rev. C.H. Wilhite
- Athens ----------
- Atlanta ---------- Mrs. Nancy Collinson
- Rome ---------- Mr. C.W. Aycock
- Southwest Ga. (RAP) ------- Mr. Hubert Thomas
- Sparta, Ga. ---------- Mrs. Kennedy

Executive Director's statement --- Mr. John L. McCown

REV. C. S. HAMILTON, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. JOHN L. MCCOWN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

Ga.-M+M

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
November 2, 1967

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date with the president, the Reverend C. S. Hamilton, presiding.

The meeting was called to order at 12 noon. Among those present were, Hamilton, Aycock, McCown, Thomas, Sutton, Glustrom, Boyd, Ford and Cousins, including staff personnel.

Rev. Hamilton suggested that the Council present a gift to Mrs. Pauley at the appreciation party to be held Sunday, November 12 from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. in honor of Mrs. Pauley's many years of illustrious service as executive director.

Glustrom, Boyd, McCown, Hamilton and Ford suggested various types of gifts and Boyd, Ford and Glustrom were appointed as a committee to purchase the gift. Dr. Cousins suggested that Mrs. Pauley be contacted with reference to what she desires as a gift.

John Glustrom distributed the financial statement. It was pointed out that the organization had $19,907.10 in the general fund as of September 30, 1967.

It was moved by Glustrom and seconded by Cousins that the financial statement be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Father Ford reported on the fund raising tour in New York City in the absence of Mrs. Pauley. He was elated over the favorable reactions from all sources contacted.

John McCown, the new executive director, was also well pleased with the favorable comments during the New York trip about continuing support. He recommended a budget of about $300,000 to the sources contacted in order to maintain resource persons for the Council in every county in Georgia.

Cousins, Boyd, Glustrom, Ford and others made practical suggestions about the distribution of such resource persons over the state.

Aycock reported on conditions in Rome, Boyd did the same for Carrollton and Hamilton for Augusta and Richmond County.

Hubert Thomas announced the Book Conference on November 10 and 11 at Atlanta University under the joint sponsorship of Atlanta University and the Council.

Thomas also stressed the improved attitude in Southwest Georgia. He mentioned Baker, Worth, Mitchell and Grady Counties among others. He feels that the Rural Advancement Program should be strengthened by the addition of another worker.

John McCown again stressed the value of resource people in various areas of the state. He firmly believes in raising the economic level of people. He noted that a credit union may be funded with anti-poverty funds. Among other projects, a sewing cooperative will be established with an outlet through the Van Heusen group.

McCown stated that he had no idea as to the complexities of fund raising and he felt that without the unrelenting assistance of Father Ford and that of Mrs. Pauley, the job would not have been merely incomplete but completely impossible. He stated it was very generous of Father Ford to contribute his New York trip expenses to the Council and added that Father Ford's continuous support and tireless efforts in the interest of the Georgia Council has been of esteem notice, and is certainly a credit to himself and the Georgia Council.

Dr. Cousins remarked about some school systems still lagging in integration.

Father Ford suggested that some adjustment be made in the constitution concerning membership fees. After some discussion it was moved by Ford and seconded by Glustrom (carried unanimously) that Article XII, Financing, Section 1 A and D be amended to include the following - under A. Membership dues - annual, add: d. Special - Dues to be fixed at the discretion of the Executive Director; and under D. The dues shall be divided equally between the local council and the state council as follows, add: d. Special. This amendment will be voted on at the annual meeting on Friday evening, December 8.

Adjournment was by common consent with an agreement that the annual meeting will take the place of the next regularly scheduled Executive Committee meeting and that any other meeting of the Executive Committee will be announced by the president.

Respectfully submitted by,

C. W. Aycock
Secretary

Ga-111+111

program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 3, 1967

BOOK CONFERENCE:

What picture of America does your child receive from the books that he reads at home and at school?

Don't miss this important conference!!

Atlanta University and Paschal's Motor Hotel, November 10 and 11, 1967.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1967

7:30 p.m. - Registration, Dean Sage Hall Lobby, Atlanta University, (no charge).
8:00 p.m. - Opening Session, Dean Sage Hall Auditorium. Dr. John Hope Franklin, speaker.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1967:

9:00 a.m., Second Session, Matador Room, Paschal's Motor Hotel.
10:00 a.m., Coffee Break
10:30 a.m., Third Session, Matador Room
12:30 p.m., Lunch, Sherwood Room, Paschal's Motor Hotel
2:00 p.m., Fourth Session, Matador Room
5:30 p.m., Dinner, Sherwood Room, Paschal's Motor Hotel
7:00 p.m., Fifth Session, Matador Room

Contact your Chapter Chairman if you need a ride.

Fill out the enclosed reservation blanks and mail today!!

* * * * * * *

YOU ARE INVITED TO A PARTY!!

Plan to stay over Saturday night after the conference and attend the party for Mrs. Frances Pauley at Emmaus House, 1017 Capitol Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30.

Attendance Reservation Sheet

Return to: Mrs. Annette Hoage Phinazee

School of Library Service

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Name _____

Address _____

Position _____

Institution in which employed _____

_____

Please make a reservation for me for the

_____ Luncheon on Saturday, Nov. 11th, at Paschal's ($2.50).

_____ Dinner on Saturday, Nov. 11th, at Paschal's ($3.75).

My first and second choices for groups are:

_____ Criteria for judging materials
_____ Titles recommended highly
_____ Titles not recommended
_____ Topics, types of materials needed

_____

_____ Making materials accessible in the school
_____ Making materials accessible in the library
_____ Making materials accessible in the home

Housing Reservation Sheet

Return to: Paschal's Motor Hotel

830 Hunter Street, S. W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Please reserve the following accomodations for me:

_____ Single room ($12.36 per night)

_____ Double room ($15.45 per night or $7.73 per person)

Roommate's name _____

I plan to arrive on November _____ at _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

(Unless notification is given of a late arrival time, the hotel will hold the reservation only until 5:00 P.M. on the date of arrival).

Ga-M+M

You Are Invited to a Party for Frances Pauley

Our Frances is a wondrous gal,
Well known in every county.
From Washington-Wilkes to Sumter
We're grateful for her bounty
Of courage, cheer, and sage advice,
And if in court these failed,
She'd bring her perseverance
And call upon the jailed.
For justice and for brotherhood,
She's toiled six years and more,
Together Georgia folks have talked
Who'd never met before.
For causes of the Council
She's begged in New York City;
She's written, spoken, worked, and prayed —
She's tired - more's the pity.
But let us all be brave and say
A Farewell bright and hearty —
Come see her in a brand-new role,
And fete her at a party!

Time: Sunday, November 12
3:30 - 5:30 P.M.

Place: Emmaus House
1017 Capitol Ave., Atlanta

Fla - M+F

Florida Council on Human Relations
Financial Report

November 1967

Receipts	Nov. 1967	11 months thru November 1967
Contributions	520.00	7384.26
Reimburse travel	250.00	964.38
" postage	-----	8.00
" Office supply	-----	11.25
SRC Grant	3250.00	13,000.00
RAP "	-----	9000.00
Miscel.	-----	759.36
Meetings and conventions	-----	1284.98
Grants	-----	600.00
	$ 4020.00	$ 33,012.23

Disbursements		
Rent	110.00	880.00
Postage	80.63 (36.91 mailing news letter +24.95 in "returns requested")	374.75
Office Supply	-----	405.97
Office Equipment	45.14	967.22
Travel	429.43	3694.94
" RAP	117.00	988.90
" Assoc. Dir	62.91	290.27
~~Employxxx Sxxx Sxxx~~		
Salary Director	833.34	9166.74
" Sec'y.	340.00	4080.00
" RAP Dir	625.00	4200.00
" Assoc. Dir.	416.66	1971.12
Employer's Soc. Sec.	33.30	616.30
" " RAP	27.50	184.50
Phone	87.43	759.10
Phone RAP	7.50	38.14
Miscel	2.13	300.71
Conventions & Meetings	674.34	1923.15
Print. & Publication	----	173.82
Books, etc.	18.75	120.70
Program	-----	539.00
Ext.	-----	5.00
Payroll taxes	387.66	3236.43
Tax adjust	136.74	539.41
Insurance (office)	----	154.00
Insurance (health)	-----	667.98
Utilities	-----	33.43
Refunds to chapters	40.00	74.00
	4475.46	36,385.58 (36,385.58)
Credit taxes -	351.00	Cr. taxes- 3449.40
	$ 4124.46	Cr. Misc. 86.43
		$ 32,849.75

Bal. in bank 10/31/67		$2761.72
Receipts	+	4020.00
Disbursements	-	4124.46
Bal.in bank 11/30/67		$2657.26

~~Eric Mendell~~
Ga. - M+M

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Fourteenth Annual Meeting

FRIDAY

DECEMBER 8, 1967

ATLANTA AMERICAN MOTOR HOTEL
Atlanta, Georgia

STRENGTH IN UNITY

PROGRAM

Business Session - 1 p.m.

Presiding	The Rev. C. S. Hamilton President
Remarks	Mr. Ed Stanfield Southern Regional Council
Review of the year	Mrs. Frances Pauley Former Executive Director
Minutes of last Annual Meeting	Mr. C. W. Aycock Secretary
Budget report	Mr. John Glustrom Treasurer
Membership report	The Rev. Austin Ford Vice President
RAP report	Mr. Hubert D. Thomas Field Director
Report of Book Conference	Mrs. Annette H. Phinazee AU School of Library Service
Reports from Local Chapters:	
Athens	The Rev. H. E. Patterson
Augusta	Mr. Jack Munsee
Ben Hill County	The Rev. F. R. Rowe
Burke County	The Rev. J. M. Ellis
Chatham County	The Rev. J. L. Hooten
Cobb County	Mr. Ben Cheesman
Columbus	The Rev. T. M. Stubbs, Jr.
DeKalb County	Dr. Norman R. Hayes
Glynn County	Mrs. J. A. Baxter
Hancock County	Miss Jackye Ingram
Houston County	The Rev. W. J. Johnson
Kirkwood	Mr. John Evans
LaGrange	The Rev. Robert Williams
Macon	Mrs. LaConstance Taylor
North DeKalb	The Rev. Howard J. Mack
Northside	Mrs. Mary Lee Smith
Rome	Mr. Carl Goodman
Southwest Georgia	Mr. Elliot Holden
Les Femmes Eleganes	Miss Geraldine Reid
Remarks from Executive Director	Mr. John L. McCown
Report of Nominating Committee	Mrs. Betty Boyd

DINNER
6 p.m.

Presiding		The Rev. Austin Ford Vice President
Membership Award		The Rev. Austin Ford Vice President
Introduction of Speaker		Mrs. Eliza Paschal Executive Director of the Community Relations Commission
Speaker	"Fulfilling Needs"	Dr. William Holmes Borders
Adjourn		

October 12, 1967

The Board of Directors
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

We have examined the balance sheet of the Georgia Council on Human Relations as of September 30, 1967, and the related statements of operations for the period October 1, 1966 through September 30, 1967. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of internal control and of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of operations present fairly the financial position of the Georgia Council on Human Relations at September 30, 1967, and the results of its transactions for the period then ended, in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles for religious and educational organizations and applied on a basis consistent with those of preceding periods.

Curt Doernberg

Curt Doernberg
Certified Public Accountant

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT - Regular fund
For the year ended September 30,1967

INCOME

Grants - Foundations	$ 20,975.00
Grants - Southern Regional Council	20,500.00
Individual contributions	8,392.03
Membership	5,776.50
Business contributions	4,500.00
Interest	1,201.80
Chapter contributions	595.00
	$ 61,940.33

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 25,297.87	
Travel	4,545.67	
Office expenses	2,845.85	
Inner city project	2,842.57	
Welfare project	2,500.24	
Telephone and telegraph	2,317.90	
Refunds to locals	2,066.75	
Postage	2,011.58	
Printing	1,680.02	
Payroll taxes	1,409.20	
Insurance	1,361.16	
Rent	1,270.00	
Meetings	1,133.14	
Legal and accounting	470.00	
Miscellaneous	280.74	
Books and subscriptions	183.29	
	$ 52,215.98	
Refund from Rural Advancement project	1,350.00	50,865.98
Excess of income over expenditures		$ 11,074.35
Balance in general fund October 1, 1966		8,832.75
Balance in general fund September 30, 1967		$ 19,907.10

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT - Know your rights project

Income		$ 4,867.70
Expenditures		4,805.58
Balance in fund September 30, 1967		$ 62.12

OPERATING STATEMENT - Rural advancement project

Grant - Southern Regional Council		$ 12,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salaries	$ 6,540.00	
Travel	3,919.16	
Overhead	1,350.00	
Payroll taxes	332.25	12,141.41
Excess of expenditures over income		$ 141.41
Installment for 1967 - 1968		3,000.00
Balance in fund September 30, 1967		$ 2,858.59

OPERATING STATEMENT - Baker county project

Grant		$ 5,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Travel	$ 2,187.06	
Salaries	1,930.91	
Fees	642.00	4,759.97
Balance in fund September 30, 1967		$ 240.03

REG. RIVERS FUND

Income	$ 833.32
Balance in fund September 30, 1967	$ 833.32

All collections for this fund to be sent to the mother of this unfortunate child.

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

BALANCE SHEET
September 30,1967

ASSETS

CURRENT		
Cash in bank account		$ 8,503.20
Cash in savings account		10,341.80
		$ 18,845.00
FIXED		
Office equipment		5,700.97
		$ 24,545.97

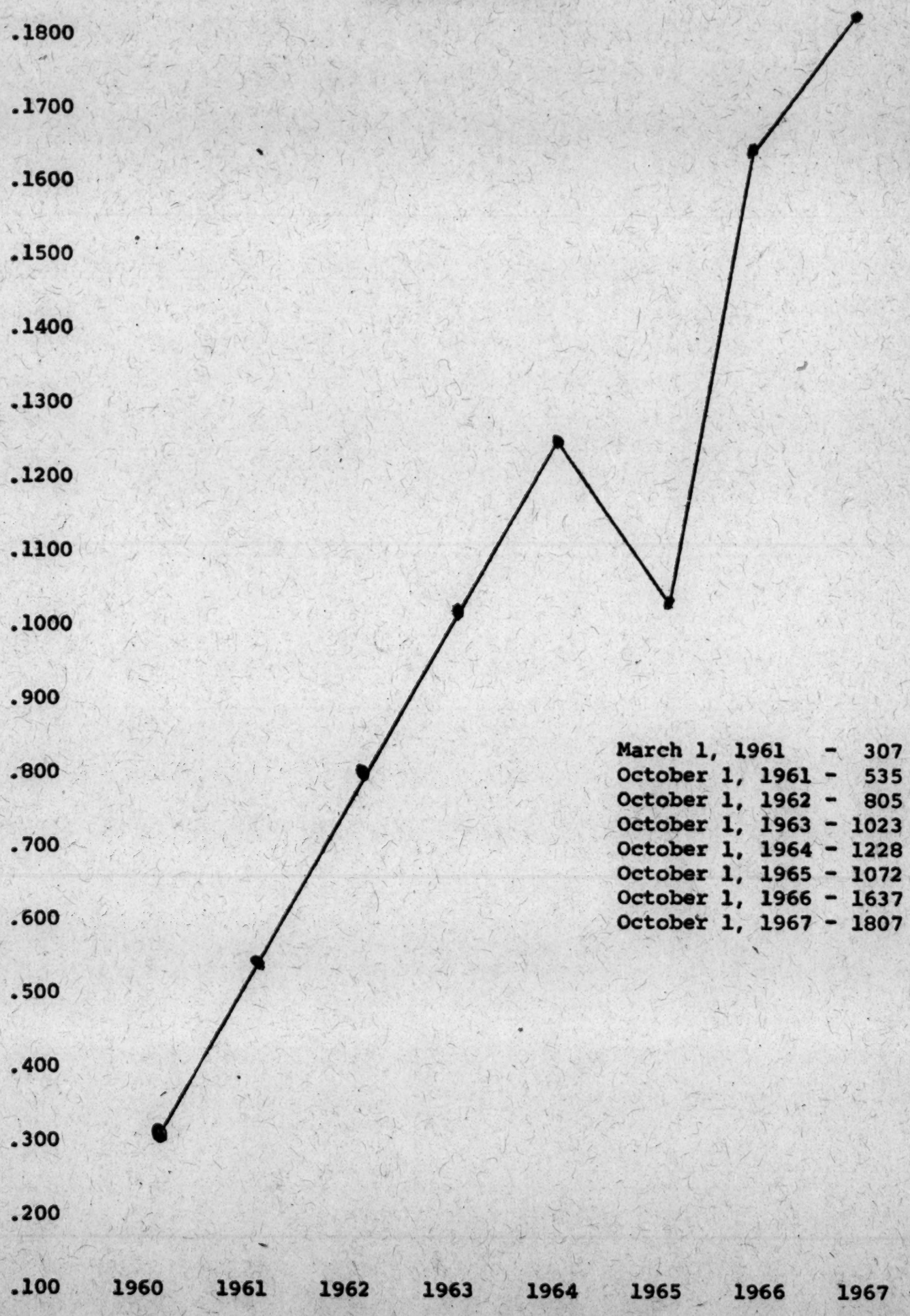
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

CURRENT		
Accrued payroll taxes		$ 644.81
FUND BALANCES		
General fund	$ 19,907.10	
Rural advancement project	2,858.59	
Know your rights	62.12	
Baker county	240.03	
Reg. Rivers	833.32	23,901.16
		$ 24,545.97

PROPOSED BUDGET 1967-68

Income		Total	Organization & Local Chapters	Welfare	Education	Inner City	RAP
SRC	-	$25,000.00	$10,000.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$	$12,000.00
Field	-	20,000.00			6,000.00	14,000.00	
Foundations	-	9,000.00	4,100.00	2,900.00			2,000.00
Memberships	-	6,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00			
Chapter contri.	-	1,000.00	1,000.00				
Business "	-	3,000.00		2,000.00	1,000.00		
Individual "	-	6,000.00	3,000.00				3,000.00
		$70,000.00	$19,000.00	$11,900.00	$ 8,000.00	$14,000.00	$17,000.00
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries		$34,500.00	$ 9,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 9,000.00	$ 9,000.00
Payroll taxes		1,725.00	450.00	250.00	125.00	450.00	450.00
Office supplies		3,000.00	1,500.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Printing		5,000.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	800.00	500.00
Postage		2,800.00	1,000.00	550.00	500.00	250.00	500.00
Telephone		2,400.00	550.00	750.00	225.00	650.00	225.00
Travel		12,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	4,500.00
Meetings		3,000.00	900.00	750.00	350.00	650.00	350.00
Rent		1,560.00	312.00	312.00	312.00	312.00	312.00
Equipment		1,000.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Accounting		500.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Books & sub.		200.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Insurance		1,600.00	435.00	230.00	65.00	435.00	435.00
Miscellaneous		715.00	113.00	143.00	208.00	238.00	13.00
Total		$70,000.00	$19,100.00	$11,900.00	$ 8,000.00	$14,000.00	$17,000.00

MEMBERSHIP CHART



MEMBERSHIP REPORT - 1966-1967

Name of Chapter	1965-1966 Memberships:	1966-1967 Memberships:	1966-1967 Number of New Members
Athens	80	102	27
Augusta	80	73	8
Ben Hill		20	20
Burke		9	9
Columbus	61	48	2
Glynn County	49	68	13
Houston County	28	28	7
LaGrange	41	25	5
Macon	98	112	11
Rome	94	86	19
Savannah	134	194	77
Southwest Georgia	57	88	53
Metropolitan Atlanta:			
Atlanta-at-large	249	290	75
Cobb County	15	37	26
Dekalb County	186	157	11
Kirkwood	62	75	9
North DeKalb	63	47	16
Northside	165	156	14
At large - in state	45	80	20
At large - out of state	130	112	26
	1637	1807	432

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

To be elected. The Nominating Committee, Mrs. Betty Boyd, Chairman, proposes the following slate:

OFFICERS: 1967-1968

President:	The Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Augusta
Vice President:	The Rev. Austin Ford, Atlanta
Vice President:	The Rev. Charles H. Wilhite, Columbus
Secretary:	Mr. C. W. Aycock, Rome
Treasurer:	Mr. John Glustrom, Atlanta

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Term to expire 1970:

Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Mr. John Duncan, Savannah
Rev. J. M. Ellis, Keysville
Mrs. Emma Jean Frye, Atlanta
Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Macon
Dr. Richard Hocking, Atlanta
Rev. J. C. Hope, Brunswick
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta
Mrs. B. E. Mays, Atlanta
Mrs. W. C. McNeely, Brunswick
Rev. John Mulroy, Atlanta
Mr. James Nellon, Warwick
Mr. R. C. Pooley, Rome
Mr. W. P. Randall, Macon

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE includes the officers and the following board members:

Term to expire 1968:

Miss Franziska Boas, Kingston
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Dr. Lionel Newsom, Atlanta
Mrs. Emma Jean Frye, Atlanta
Mr. Jack May, Athens
Mr. Curtis Thomas, Thomasville

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Term to expire 1968:

Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Chairman, Macon
Rev. Austin Ford, Atlanta
Mr. Carl Goodman, Mount Berry
Mr. Jack T. May, Athens
Mr. Abram Odess, Savannah

Additional nominations may be made from the floor if consent of nominees has been received.

Submitted by:

Mrs. Betty Boyd, chairman
Mr. C. W. Aycock, Rome
Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Atlanta
Rev. C.S. Hamilton, Augusta
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon

THE FOLLOWING BOARD MEMBERS WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE UNTIL THEIR TERM EXPIRES:

Term to expire 1968:

Mr. Harry Adley, Atlanta
Mrs. Carlton Binns, Atlanta
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Atlanta
Mr. Frank Hutchings, Macon
Mr. A. J. McClung, Columbus
Rev. H. J. Mack, Chamblee
Mrs. Fischer Mosley, Macon
Rev. Carroll Payne, Chamblee
Rev. H. R. Payton, Statesboro
Mrs. Nan Pendergrast, Atlanta
Mr. David Snider, DeKalb
Mrs. Frank Spencer, Savannah
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon
Mr. Albert Thompson, Columbus

Term to expire 1969:

Dr. R. L. Cousins, Atlanta
Rabbi Alfred Goodman, Columbus
Mr. Raymond Head, Griffin
Dr. Vivian Henderson, Atlanta
Mr. Donald Hollowell, Atlanta
Mr. J. M. Hinton, Jr., Augusta
Mrs. Emmett S. Johnson, Saint Simons Island
Mrs. M. J. Jones, Rome
Mr. Jack T. May, Athens
Mrs. David Neiman, Atlanta
Dr. Lionel Newsom, Atlanta
Mr. E. F. Parrish, Brunswick
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Mr. J. McDowell Richards, Decatur
Mrs. Harry V. Richardson, Atlanta
Mr. J. H. Ruffin, Jr., Augusta
Rev. J. N. Shopshire, Atlanta
Mr. Curtis Thomas, Thomasville
Rev. Charles H. Wilhite, Columbus
Rev. Samuel Williams, Atlanta

ALL CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL CHAPTERS ARE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The following addition to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Georgia Council on Human Relations was unanimously passed by the executive committee to be presented and voted on by the membership at the annual meeting, December 8, 1967. The part underscored denotes the addition.

ARTICLE XII
Financing

Sec. 1. The Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be financed by:

A. Membership dues - annual
   a. Members-at-large - $5.00
   b. Double (family) - 9.00
   c. Student - 3.00
   d. Special - Dues to be fixed at the discretion of the Executive Director.

B. Donations and contributions from individuals, churches, foundations and other organizations interested in the purposes and program of the Georgia Council.

C. Special fund raising efforts as approved by the Executive Committee subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

D. The dues shall be divided equally between the local council and the state council as follows:
   a. Single - $2.50
   b. Double - 4.50
   c. Student - 1.50
   d. Special

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Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

January 26, 1968

To: Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: The Reverend C. S. Hamilton, President

The next meeting of the executive committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will be held at noon, Thursday, February 1, 1968, in the board room at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

AGENDA

Presiding	The Rev. C. S. Hamilton
Minutes	Mr. C. W. Aycock
Financial report	Mr. John Glustrom
Reports: - Progress of the Hancock County Chapter - Sewing Co-op	Miss Jackye Ingram
Reports: - Ford Foundation meeting - Welfare Bill H.R. 12080 - OEO Civil Rights Conference	Mr. John L. McCown

REV. C. S. HAMILTON, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. JOHN L. MCCOWN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

Ga - M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

February 29, 1968

To: Executive Committee of the
Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Reverend C. S. Hamilton
President

The next meeting of the executive committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will be held at noon, Thursday, March 7, 1968, in the board room at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

AGENDA

Presiding	Rev. C. S. Hamilton
Minutes	Mr. C. W. Aycock
Financial report	Mr. John Glustrom
Reports from:	
Hancock County Chapter	Miss Jackye Ingram
Status of Carroll Co. Chapter	Mrs. Betty Boyd
RAP Project	Mr. H. D. Thomas
Executive Director	Mr. John L. McCown

REV. C. S. HAMILTON, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. JOHN L. MCCOWN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

Ga - M+RC

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
March 7, 1968

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date with the president, the Rev. C. S. Hamilton, presiding.

The meeting was called to order at 12 noon. Among those present were, Hamilton, Aycock, Earnest Carswell, Marvin Woolfolk, Ingram, Emma Jean Frye, Fraleigh, Thomas H. Chatfield, Wilhite, McCown, F. R. Rowe, Tom Stubbs, Glustrom, Thomas, Sutton and Young (Augusta), including staff personnel.

The minutes were distributed and adopted, after which the financial reports for January and February were distributed by Mr. Glustrom and adopted.

Mr. Glustrom noted that he and Mr. McCown had been working on the details of a sewing cooperative and had received the promise of several sewing machines which will be fully insured.

Mr. Bernard LaFayette (SCLC) was given an opportunity to appeal for help in the "Washington Poor People's Campaign for Jobs and Income." He was told that he would be informed of the Council's position, when it was determined, through Mr. McCown. After Mr. LaFayette's departure committee members sought clarification of the role expected.

Mr. McCown and Miss Ingram reported that about 50 persons have now paid a special $2 membership fee in Hancock County.

In the absence of Mrs. Betty Boyd, C.W. Aycock noted that the Carroll County Council on Human Relations is now a going concern with an enthusiastic, well-balanced group of officers. After the organizational meeting by Mr. McCown, two members from the Rome Council visited with their Carroll County neighbors during the second meeting and five attended the next meeting.

Mr. Hubert Thomas reported on the Rural Advancement Project and pointed out that a detailed report would be distributed later.

Mr. McCown noted that Hancock County has a grant for a Voter Education Project and that other grants are being sought. He further noted that a considerable amount of food had been secured for Fitzgerald and other areas through the help of Mr. Glustrom and Mr. Rowe. He also noted that acts of police brutality are being investigated.

Mr. Glustrom suggested that we offer necessary aid to a person accused of rape in Hancock County and Mr. Stubbs suggested that the

ACLU be invited to participate in the case. Mr. McCown will follow through, with the cooperation of Attorney Howard Moore.

Mr. Glustrom made the following suggestions: 1) A membership chairman is needed. 2) Foundations are critical of our accounting of trips, etc. 3) Detailed reports should be made on the outcome of all trips (which should be approved in advance by the director). 4) Receipts for expenditures should be attached to all reports.

It was moved and carried that Mr. Glustrom draw up a form for handling recommendations 2 through 4 above.

It was moved by Mr. Glustrom that the Council will participate (in the "Washington Poor People's Campaign for Jobs and Income") to the extent that the committee decides, as long as the organization does not become involved in foreign policy. Carried.

An Advisory Committee to the Poor People's Campaign was appointed by Mr. Wilhite (who was presiding after Mr. Hamilton had to leave) consisting of Mr. Stubbs (chairman), Rev. Hamilton and Mr. Aycock.

In response to a question by Mr. Aycock, Mr. McCown brought the group up-to-date on the developing policy affecting the relationship of SRC and the emerging Association of Human Relations Council Directors. A rather detailed statement will be found on page 1 of the February 26 issue of The Peoples' Voice.

The meeting was adjourned to meet again on Thursday, April 4, 1968.

Respectfully submitted by,

C. W. Aycock
Secretary

Ga. - M + M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

March 28, 1968

To: Executive Committee

From: The Rev. C. S. Hamilton
President

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will meet in the board room at 52 Fairlie Street, N.W. at noon Thursday, April 4, 1968.

AGENDA

Presiding	The Rev. C. S. Hamilton
Minutes	Mr. C. W. Aycock
Financial Statement	Mr. John Glustrom
REPORTS FROM:	
Advisory Committee to the Poor People's Campaign	The Rev. T. M. Stubbs
DeKalb County Council	Mrs. Stone
Hancock County	Miss Jackye Ingram
Program Coordinator	Mrs. Marion Fraleigh
Executive Director	Mr. John L. McCown

REV. C. S. HAMILTON, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. JOHN L. MCCOWN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

Ga-M+M

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
April 4, 1968

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date with the president, the Reverend C. S. Hamilton, presiding.

The meeting was called to order at 12 noon. Among those present were Aycock, Isaiah Graham (Fitzgerald), Curtis Thomas, John McCown, C. S. Hamilton, John Glustrom, Joe Crittenden, F. R. Rowe, Boyd, Frye, Fraleigh, Ingram, Meredith Richardson, Boas, Hubert Thomas, Sutton, Moore and Grover Sowell, Jr. (Griffin), including staff personnel and visitors.

The minutes were distributed and adopted, after which the financial report for March was also distributed and adopted.

In a discussion concerning the support to be given SCLC in the Poor People's Campaign it was noted that only 5 local chairmen had reacted to the resolution proposed by the Advisory Committee, four voted for and one against. With about 15 chairmen not having made contact, it was decided to delay action on the matter until near the close of the meeting so telephone contacts could be made.

Mrs. Boyd reported that the Carroll County Chapter is off to a good start. Their next meeting will be Thursday, April 11 in the First Methodist Church in Carrollton.

The Reverend Rowe stated that the Ben Hill Chapter supplied food to 209 people through the help of the state council. The Reverend T. M. Stubbs (Columbus) supplied over a thousand garments and 43 pledged to become new or renewal members during this same campaign.

Miss Ingram noted that Hancock County had gained three members and that progress had been made in the rape case in that county to the extent that the original charge has been dropped. However, the defendant is still under $2,500 bond. In the same county it was noted by the Reverend Hamilton that the drowning case is now being investigated by the FBI.

Mrs. Fraleigh reported that she had met with the Augusta Chapter during their election of new officers. The Chapter is now seeking approval of a Headstart program.

Mrs. Fraleigh also noted that there is a problem in collecting dues. Forms are being developed to improve communications with delinquent members. Relative to this matter, Mr. Aycock suggested that local Chapters be furnished lists of members in their areas who are delinquent

so that the help of the local councils could be utilized.

Mr. Hubert Thomas reported on the March 14 meeting in Tampa of the Agriculture Advisory Committee. He gave exhaustive testimony before this group of Georgia and Florida representatives which brought out the fact that discrimination still exists in the United States Department of Agriculture. A transcript of the entire testimony will be taken by Mr. Glustrom to the ACLU for legal advice.

It was moved by Mr. Glustrom and seconded by the Reverend Rowe that a letter be sent to President Johnson and other appropriate persons protesting the appointment of Alexander A. Lawrence as a federal district judge because of his racist tendencies. Carried.

Mr. McCown noted that differences with SRC have been settled and that state directors now have representation on the SRC board.

The Reverend Rowe noted that financial aid is available to qualified students through the Marian Davis Scholarship Fund. Interested parties may write Mrs. Terry Radinsky, 5464 S. Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois 60615.

Mrs. Boyd noted that in Carroll County VISTA needs help in purchasing ballet shoes (about $7 per pair) and leotards (about $5 per pair) for dancing students. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Betty Boyd, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia 30117.

The discussion was resumed concerning support for the Poor People's Campaign after the telephone votes were recorded. The final vote of local chairmen was six for and one against. It was moved by John Glustrom and seconded by Curtis Thomas that we sustain the resolution submitted by the Advisory Committee (see copy attached). Carried.

The meeting was adjourned to meet again on the first Thursday in May, 1968.

Respectfully submitted by,

C. W. Aycock

C. W. Aycock,
Secretary

Resolution sent to all local chairmen:

The Advisory Committee on the Poor People's Campaign hereby reports to the executive committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations its recommendations in the form of a motion be presented to the board together with such recommendations received from local chairmen as we think helpful or representative.

Be it resolved: That the Georgia Council on Human Relations is in full accord with the principals and aims of the SCLC as contained in its 1968 pamphlet entitled The Poor People's Campaign.

Be it further resolved: That the executive director be instructed to lend all possible assistance to get numbers of people from Georgia to join this peaceful demonstration and campaign.

The Executive Director is further instructed to obtain from SCLC written assurance that the participation of the delegations promoted by the Georgia Council will in no way be confused in fact or involved with any other campaigns or protests, especially concerning American Foreign Policy. This written assurance will also contain a clause excusing the Georgia Council from any financial obligation in connection with this campaign.

Ga. - M+M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

May 29, 1968

To: The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: The Rev. C. S. Hamilton
President

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations will meet at noon on Thursday, June 6, 1968 in the board room at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

REV. C. S. HAMILTON, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND CHARLES H. WILHITE, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. JOHN L. MCCOWN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

Ga - M+M

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
July 11, 1968

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date in the board room of the state office at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia with the Executive Director, John McCown, presiding.

The meeting was called to order at 12:20 p.m. Among those present were Jean Frye, Edith J. Ingram, Patricia Durham, Phyllis Gottlieb, Sarah Erlick, Deborah Thompson, Bernice Thomas, John N. Gregg, Jack T. May, Edwin Stanfield, Jean Freidank, Curtis Thomas, John McCown, Dorothy Rutland, Doris Moore, Marion Fraleigh, C. W. Aycock, Hubert Thomas and Johnny Glustrom, including staff personnel and visitors.

The minutes were read and adopted by common consent.

The financial report was given by Johnny Glustrom. Approximately $5,000 was on hand as of June 30, 1968. Moved by Glustrom and seconded by Curtis Thomas that the report be adopted. Carried.

Johnny Glustrom gave the report on Extra Help, Incorporated. The Perry Homes area has been extensively surveyed and personnel and office activities set up. Men are to be paid more than the minimum wage. Females are to be added later and employers are to be charged a service fee. Headquarters will be at 1793 Perry Boulevard, Atlanta.

Patricia Durham reported on the Domestic Project, which is an organization of domestics. Other organizations are also interested in such a project. The Reverend John Gregg questioned whether this activity is to be confined to Atlanta and John McCown suggested that the organization, hopefully, will become nation wide.

Harriett Adams reported on Fund Raising and the Peoples' Voice. She suggested that the Council needs publicity. Papers are mailed all over the world, hopefully to advertise the Council. Subscriptions are still off. Various ideas, such as news stand sales, inclusion of subscription in annual fee, etc. were discussed. One suggestion was to offer subscription to members at $2 per year and to non-members at $3.

Jackye Ingram reported on Civil Rights and Food Program activities. She noted that some seven cases involving public accommodations are under investigation and that 480 cases of food are on hand and will be stored for future use. It was suggested by John McCown that a recent shooting in Atlanta also be included in Miss Ingram's investigations.

Marion Fraleigh stated that the place and date of the workshop will be announced later. The Georgia Council will help with transportation.

Phyllis Gottlieb announced that information is being sought from Washington on aid to Federal Programs such as Day Care Centers, etc.

Hubert Thomas made a report on the Rural Advancement Project. There seems to be an upsurge of incidents involving arrest procedures. Mostly minor offenses are indicated. Several specific cases were cited. Mr. Thomas stated that some 50 or 60 youths are employed temporarily in one area at the rate of 50¢ per hour largely through an idea advanced by Curtis Thomas.

John McCown made general statements about a number of things including the situation at Lake Lanier, status of the food program, political activity in Hancock County, etc. He stated that several young people from over the country are working with the Council temporarily. These include Phyllis Gottlieb (University of North Carolina), Sarah Erlick (Portland, Maine), Dorothy Rutland (Fort Valley State College), Jean Freidank (Illinois), and Marcia Mahoney (Boston).

Meeting adjourned to meet the first Thursday in August, 1968.

Respectfully submitted by,

C. W. Aycock

C. W. Aycock
Secretary

Welfare News in Georgia

Ga - M+M.

Do you have questions about Welfare?

Who can get money for Welfare?

Are the children who need food and clothing getting help?

What can you as one person do?

What can a Welfare Rights Committee do?

Come to Atlanta on Saturday, June 24th and discuss these important questions with your friends.

Where: I.T.C.
671 Beckwith Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Time: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Dinner will be served free.

News of
WELFARE RIGHTS PROJECTS
Published by
Georgia Council On Human Relations
52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W. ▪ ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

ATLANTA GA
U.S. POSTAGE
04
PB METER 339315

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

PROGRAM

Presiding: Rev. C. S. Hamilton

Invocation: Rev. J. E. Ross, Waycross

Purpose of Meeting: Mrs. Frances Pauley

Questions and Answers:

Panel of Visitors:
Mr. Arthur Andrews, Sparta
Mr. W. H. Henderson, Waycross
Rev. Alvin Singleton, Waynesboro
Mrs. Emma Jean Frye, Atlanta
Mrs. Kathleen Bynum, Warner Robins
Mr. Willie H. Johnson, Thomasville

Visitors will present their questions to be discussed and answered by:
Mrs. Betty Kehrer, Attorney, Atlanta
Member of Department of Family and Children Services
Mr. William Farmer, Southern Regional Council
Member of Fulton County Department of Family and Children Services
Mr. J. H. Ruffin, Attorney, Augusta

Lunch

How to Organize Your Community:

Staff of the Georgia Council on Human Relations
Mr. John McCowan, Hancock County

$1,390.00

Emory University

Atlanta, Georgia 30322

Tuition for state council Directors (8) and Director of Field Activities to Community Leadership Development Laboratory, July 24-31, 1966.

Field Activities

Contingency.

July 21, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

file

September 1, 1966

Governmental Guide
P. O. Box 1091
Nashville, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

Please send me one copy of your current Georgia edition of Governmental Guide.

We shall remit upon receipt of your invoice.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS

Recd 8/7/64

41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Room 503 • Telephone 523-0347

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson, Chairman • Mrs. George J. Gunning • Mrs. H. Cooke Hamilton • Mrs. Sidney Q. Janus
Mrs. Fred W. Patterson, Vice-Chairmen • Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Secretary • Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Sr., Treasurer
Mrs. Cecil Alexander • Mrs. Edward Askren • Mrs. Dan Burge • Mrs. Donald Ross Green • Mrs. DeJongh Franklin • Mrs. David Neiman • Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast • Mrs. Harry Richardson

August 6, 1964

As Chairman of PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS I wish to express to you our appreciation for recent actions taken by your government to make the public facilities available to all and to preserve order in this time of transition. We pledge to you our support as you exert leadership in behalf of non-discriminatory practices in your community.

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS, a coordinating committee of 28 Metropolitan Atlanta women's organizations, with memberships numbering in the thousands, is a demonstration of a very widespread belief in fair play, justice and equal opportunity. Included among the cooperating groups are The Atlanta Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, United Church Women of Atlanta, National Council of Jewish Women, League of Women Voters, Young Women's Christian Association, Atlanta Dental Auxiliary, etc.

The members of organizations comprising PFP are anxious to continue doing their part in this time of change. To be most effective we need your help and advice. So, please share with us your successes and any difficulties you have experienced. Let us know what help you would like from us, including when and where you may need special support.

Again, let me say we understand the weight of your responsibilities and the difficult leadership role that is yours. We are confident that you too, want a government which cares about all the people it serves.

Sincerely yours,

Betty A. Vinson

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson
Chairmen

Enc/

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August 6, 1964

Mr. Charles O. Emerich, Chairman
Metropolitan Atlanta Council of Local Governments
The Dekalb Building
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mr. Emerich:

Congratulations on being named chairman of the Metropolitan Atlanta Council of Local Governments. This council should make a great difference in Metropolitan progress.

According to the press, one of your functions is concerned with "implementation" of the Civil Rights bill. Because PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS is working on this goal too, I am enclosing for your information copies of letters we have sent to:

1. Mayors and County Commissioners in the five-county area.

2. School superintendents and board members in the five-county area.

3. Restaurant and hotel operators who have made their services open to all.

We plan a personal-visit program to the government and school officials as a follow-up, but shall not do this until we provide those calling with briefing sessions on the bill.

Best of luck to you in your new undertaking! Please do let us know where you think our coordinating effort can be of most service.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson
Chairman

Enc/
cc to Glenn E. Bennett
Leslie Dunbar

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July 22, 1964

Because you, as a restauranteur, are much in the public eye today and because we want you to know of our interest and support, the PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS movement is sending you the enclosed leaflet, "Public Accomodations to All". It contains many accounts of success stories from restaurants which have made their services available to the whole public.

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS is a coordinating committee of 28 Metropolitan area women's organizations, with memberships numbering in the thousands. In Atlanta proper, we have been supporting "open" restaurants since last November by eating only in those restaurants and by urging our husbands and friends and their organizations to do the same.

We realize these may be difficult times for you and we want you to know a large group of citizens is behind you as you comply with the new law.

May I express to you for PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS our appreciation for your courtesy to our recent callers.

Please let us know if there is anything we can do to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Betty A. Vinson

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson
Chairman

Enc/

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS

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Mrs. Cecil Alexander • Mrs. Edward Askren • Mrs. Dan Burge • Mrs. Donald Ross Green • Mrs. DeJongh Franklin • Mrs. David Neiman • Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast • Mrs. Harry Richardson

July 6, 1964

We most cordially invite your attention to an unique educational experience which, no doubt, you have given much thought, but for which, for the first time Federal funds have been made available.

We have been struck with the unusual aspects motivating the provision of these funds. We refer, of course, to the Seminar or Workshop program for teachers as outlined in the attached memorandum.

It is noteworthy that this sharing of educational insight is proposed on a basis which makes it available and voluntary, not mandatory nor prescribed. Moreover, under this program teachers may be compensated for their willingness to expend time in a spirit of compliance rather than under compulsion.

We are confident that you have deliberated on this inevitable transitional phase for education in Metropolitan Atlanta. We consider it our privilege to petition your exploration of this program which can be implemented this summer when the teachers return for school conferences prior to the fall opening.

May we counsel with you at your earliest convenience?

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson
Chairman

Mrs. Sidney Q. Janus
Chairman Education
Committee

Rmp/

AN OPPORTUNITY OF UNUSUAL PROPORTIONS AND SPECIAL VALUE

FOR THE FIVE COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA -- JULY 6, 1964

SECTION 404 of the Civil Rights Bill provides for training institutes available immediately to help school personnel with desegregation problems. Now it is strongly possible that such institutes could be planned for the late summer, after summer schools are over, or during the ten extra days teachers must now plan to be in their schools, prior to school opening. Also it is possible that these institutes could go on all during the school year.

SECTION 404 states: "The Commissioner (of Education) is authorized to arrange through grants or contracts with institutions of higher education for the operation of short-term or regular session institutes for special training designed to improve the ability of teachers, supervisors, counselors and other elementary or secondary school personnel to deal effectively with special educational problems occasioned by desegregation. Individuals who attend such an institute may be paid stipends for the period of their attendance at such institute in amounts specified by the Commissioner in regulations, including allowances for dependents and including allowances for travel to attend such institute."

The Executive Committee of PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS believes that all school personnel would benefit from such a program. Specific training to deal with segregation problems is really basic training which could be invaluable to all teachers and which could enhance school personnel service to students and to the community at no extra cost to the school system.

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS
41 Exchange Place, S. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. 523-0347

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS

PA P Pro P

41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Room 503 • Telephone 523-0347

PA

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Mrs. Cecil Alexander • Mrs. Edward Askren • Mrs. Dan Burge • Mrs. Donald Ross Green • Mrs. DeJongh Franklin • Mrs. David Neiman • Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast • Mrs. Harry Richardson

July

Dear Lee -
Here is a copy of a letter to mayors and county commissioners in 5 county metro. area -

As Chairman of PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS I wish to express to you our appreciation for recent actions taken by your government to make the public facilities available to all and to preserve order in this time of transition. We pledge to you our support as you exert leadership in behalf of non-discriminatory practices in your community.

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The members of organizations comprising PFP are anxious to continue doing their part in this time of change. To be most effective we need your help and advice. So, please share with us your successes and any difficulties you have experienced. Let us know what help you would like from us, including when and where you may need special support.

Again, let me say we understand the weight of your responsibilities and the difficult leadership role that is yours. We are confident that you too, want a government which cares about all the people it serves.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson
Chairman

Encl - this "Opening Accommodations for All"

CWDV
PAV

REPORT OF PROGRAM - 1964 - PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS

Partners for progress was organized in March 1964 "to support and encourage the extension of equal opportunity in business, government and community affairs through cooperative and coordinated activity to influence public opinion by women's civic, cultural, professional and religious groups."

This purpose has been pursued in the following activities:

1. Two newspaper advertisements - expressing conviction that Atlanta and its people would meet with courage the social changes with which it is confronted - because these changes are right.

2. Visits, letters and telephone calls to all major places of public accommodations before passage of the Civil Rights Act, urging a voluntary open policy; congratulating and encouraging business support of ones open; following up after passage of the act to encourage compliance. (Program noted by Doris Lockerman in column.)

3. Letter writing to officials and administration of Grady Hospital urging desegregation of hospital facilities and services. (More than 300 women participated.) Desegregation of emergency wards followed and plans for further desegregation were announced. Hospital authority announced plan to abide by court order recently issued.

4. Requests to public school departments in the metropolitan area to increase pupil and teacher preparation for increased desegregation by courses in human relations and other official school program. Encouraged contributions to scholarships for summer school tuition for remedial programs for children otherwise not participating.

5. Initiated court visitation program - to determine extent of equality of treatment in courts of the community.

6. Cooperated in Community and Police Institute (N.C.C.J.)

7. Requests to colleges and universities of the area to increase course offerings available to the community in human relations. Accepted request by Emory University to plan and cooperate in sponsoring one program scheduled for April 30th.

8. Letter writing project to school boards and school administrations in the Metro-Atlanta area supporting compliance with Title VI (Equality of Educational Opportunity)

9. Participated as part of Georgia Women for Progress in securing signatures to a testimonial which was presented to Gov. Sanders, applauding statements supporting lawful behavior, and pledging support to programs designed to provide "every Georgian equal opportunity."

10. Began fact-finding upon pre-school educational opportunities in the area for culturally deprived children.

11. Published and distributed six issues of the Newsletter to Partners for Progress and cooperating organizations.

W for P

Georgia Women for Progress

5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ROOM 201

We are Georgia women deeply concerned that a climate of law and order and of mutual respect for the rights of others prevail and grow throughout our state and nation.

We applaud the statements of our governor, our senators and other public officials in support of lawful behavior. We commend businessmen throughout our state who have demonstrated their faith in a law-abiding society. We pay tribute to the religious and civic leaders who have encouraged and supported this faith.

We pledge our full support as citizens, parents, voters, churchgoers and consumers, to every business, civic, religious and governmental program designed to aid our state in its progress and to help every Georgian become a useful citizen.

The creative talents of the individual can best develop where there are no artificial barriers in education, employment, government and political affairs, and where every Georgian has equal opportunity to become a useful and responsible citizen.

We want our state to be in the forefront of national growth and development and believe Georgia has the potential. If we use our human resources to the fullest we can achieve the goal.

This can happen only in a climate of law and order when there is mutual respect for the rights of others, and when we as Georgians uphold the state motto of "wisdom, justice and moderation."

Elizabeth C. Boyd — Carrollton, Georgia

Mrs. H. Cooke Hamilton — Atlanta

Mina B. Wood — La Grange

Mamie B. Reese — Albany

Mrs. E. P. Grant, Jr. — Decatur

NAME Mrs Stephen Mary CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. John T. Patty CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs Kathleen Green CITY Athens, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Van P. Conlee CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Helen Swain CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Martin Shapiro CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Julia H. Boatwright CITY Augusta, GEORGIA

NAME Pauline F. Feuffier CITY Augusta, GEORGIA

NAME Lois S. Kenyon CITY Gainesville, Ga., GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Ruby H. Williams CITY Macon, GEORGIA

NAME Charlotte D. Nicoll CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Eiben E. Muir CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Karlen M. Goldstein CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Nancy W. Collinson CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Rebecca Mathis Gershon CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME L. Jonathan Cook CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs J. B. Harris CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Nan S Pendergrast CITY Atlanta, Ga, GEORGIA

NAME Josephine D. Murphy CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Ida B. Patterson CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Sidney Q. Jones, Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Allen N. Brown CITY Augusta, GEORGIA

NAME Myrde R. Davis CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. J. S. Ray CITY St. Simon's Island, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. George J. Gunning CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. LaCoustam J. Taylor CITY Macon, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs Edward M. Vinson CITY DeKalb County, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. F. Earl McLendon CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. R. E. Clement CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME May Parish CITY Rome, Georgia, GEORGIA

NAME [illegible] CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Frances Pauley CITY De Kalb County, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs. Ozé E. Horton CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

NAME Mrs Phil Narmore CITY Atlanta, GEORGIA

Partners for Progress

Raw 100 Their Paper

TA

COURT OBSERVERS: **** WHAT TO LOOK FOR:

(Please return this form to Mrs. George Gunning, 17 Demorest Ave. N. E. 30305
Fill out after leaving Court Room)

1. Treatment of Individuals:

	Polite	Rude	Indifferent
White	☐	☐	☐
Negro	☐	☐	☐
Poor	☐	☐	☐
Middle Class	☐	☐	☐
Rich	☐	☐	☐

2. ARRESTING OFFICER PRESENT? Yes ☐ No ☐

3. JUDGE PRESENT: Yes ☐ No ☐

4. PRO-TEM JUDGE PRESENT: Yes ☐ No ☐

5. COURT CONVENED ON TIME: Yes ☐ No ☐

6. LEGAL COUNSEL AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED:

White	Negro	Poor	Rich
yes ☐	yes ☐	yes ☐	yes ☐
no ☐	no ☐	no ☐	no ☐

7. WERE SENTENCES IMPARTIALLY IMPOSED?
(for example--were fines uniform for same offenses?

Give examples:

8. ADD WHATEVER COMMENTS YOU WISH?

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S.E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 TELEPHONE 523-0347

Mrs. Nan Pendergrast--Editor

BOARD MEETING ----- PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS

Thursday morning ----- September 24

Y. W. C. A. Lounge ----- 72 Edgewood Avenue

From 10:30 to 12:30 o'clock

JAILS, POLICE AND COURTS COMMITTEE REPORT

The August PFP board meeting approved a committee recommendation that we cooperate officially with the National Conference of Christians and Jews (Mr. Don McEvoy, Executive Director) in holding a conference to be called: "Building Police-Community Teamwork." This was planned for November but has been postponed until January.

The Board also approved a plan for observing all the Courts in the 5-county Metropolitan area to acquaint ourselves with court procedures and to observe practices and attitudes. Individual organizations cooperating with PFP will each take a day and a specific court (or maybe more than one) and will have two observers at each session. Details are being worked out at the moment.

Please call Mr. Gunning--CE 7-9780 if you want to join in this effort on your own or for an organization.

PARTNERS JOIN "LET'S DISCUSS IT" ON W A G A TV

On September 16, Betty Vinson appeared on a panel discussing "Growth in the Crime Rate in Atlanta" on Dale Clark's stimulating TV program. Other panel members were Soliciter General William Boyd (Fulton Superior Court) who reported on findings and recommendations of the July-August Grand Jury; Warren Cochrane, executive director, Butler Street YMCA, who outlined environmental causes of crime; Duane Beck, executive director, Atlanta Community Council, who pointed up the problems and possible aids to crime prevention among people who have moved from a rural to an urban area. Betty described the value of volunteer programs and the need for supporting and coordinating activities.

The central theme developed was that the increase in crime is not solely a police problem. IT IS A COMMUNITY PROBLEM.

FROM ONE PARTNER TO ANOTHER: BETTY VINSON PRESENTS

NOTES FROM THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS

What is this NCACFCR? It is a group of 429 citizens from over the nation, appointed by President Johnson to serve in a voluntary capacity to assist the Community Relations Service set up under Title X of the Civil Rights Act. National Chairman is Arthur Dean, New York attorney of Korean negotiation fame.

The Community Relations Service (to be known as CRS) is the staff service which will work within the Department of Commerce in Washington to provide assistance in communities to effect harmonious observance of the Civil Rights Act. The Director of CRS is former Florida Governor Leroy Collins, who left a much more renumerative job to undertake this task for the President.

Two Georgians are key deputy administrators: Harold Fleming, formerly director of the Southern Regional Council and now on leave from the Potomac Institute to help organize CRS and John A. Griffin, formerly of Emory University and Florida State University.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF CRS

First: "To provide assistance to communities and persons therein resolving disputes, disagreements or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color or national origin which impair the rights of persons in such communities under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or which affect or may affect interstate commerce. NOTE: Disputes coming under its jurisdiction are not limited to those arising under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, but to those arising under any pertinent violation of the U. S. Constitution or laws affecting interstate commerce.

Second: Under Title II of the Civil Rights Act (Public Accomodations) a Conciliation Service may be set up in states or communities having no public accomodation law. When complaints are filed with a Federal Court under this Title II, the court may refer the case to the Community Relations Service for conciliation. The Service would then set up machinery for holding hearings and seeking to work out voluntary compliance over a period of 60 days, with a possible extension of another 60 days.

HOW IS THE CRS GOING TO WORK?

In addition to providing conciliation and mediation to obtain compliance the Service will (through the Citizens Advisory Committee) try to reflect understanding of local conditions and attitudes. It will establish liaison with existing organizations concerned with elimination and discrimination through its staff work and through the Citizens Committee. It will seek to cooperate with all private and public agencies working in this field and to establish liaison between these agencies and all Federal agencies or departments which are concerned in any way with human relations.

IN A WORD, CRS WILL BE A GIANT "PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS AGENCY"

CRS will do on a larger scale what we have set out to do in Atlanta, plus specific work tied in with the Civil Rights Act. To a large degree, this entire effort will be successful in proportion as we are successful in helping to coordinate and give meaningful focus to human relations work here, as other groups do the same over the nation.

O. K! SO WHY DO WE NEED A NATIONAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE?

I did not say "we" need one. But President Johnson believed he needed a representative group of volunteers from over the nation to serve as eyes and ears and "nurses aides" (my own term) to the professional staff.

All 429 of us were asked to get ourselves to Washington at our own expense to meet with the PRESIDENT in the East Room of the White House. So many (some 300) of the invitees accepted that the meeting had to be moved to the new State Department Building in the marvelous room where the President holds his big press conferences. We did not meet or eat with Mr. Johnson inside the White House. We did have a major civil rights speech made to us in the rose garden, followed by a chance to shake hands with both Lyndon and Lady Bird. Yes. I did this too.

THE CONFERENCE ITSELF WAS AS FOLLOWS:

In the morning we were briefed by: Leroy Collins, who said that if we are successful in this endeavor, we shall "come out not only having put out fires, but having developed a whole new community understanding and approach to human relations problems". And the job we have to do requires "toughness of spirit" because we are setting for ourselves the task of overcoming the evils which have grown out of decades of a legacy teaching that people could live together in unequal opportunity in a land of free men.

Also, he said we have a duty to develop broad and affirmative programs; to promote a spirit of acceptance and observance in the local community, which is the front line; and that development of such programs and improved human relations is basic to "peace at home" and to the preservation of peace abroad; we cannot let the Civil Rights Law stand "naked and undefended against extremists, because if we do, all is lost." He stressed the fact that we must not let our high hopes and expectations be buried and "we are not going to let the American people down."

EXCERPTS FROM THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS

Arthur Dean reminded us that we on the Citizens Advisory Committee would "find no glory except in our own individual conscience." He declared that our duties, for the most part would be performed individually, officially, but without fanfare and that our duties will be to assist CRS in achieving voluntary compliance, participate as individuals in conciliation and interpret the "moral and practical meaning of the Act to the community." He believed we can bring about a "spiritual revolution in thinking and acting" in our country. (Also, he gave us the legal run-down on CRS functions and pointed out that we are free to organize our state representatives into a state Citizens Advisory Committee if we desired.)

Robert Kennedy reminded us that "Our work will not make headlines, but history." In his opinion the violence subsequent to the Act's passage has drawn the headlines, but compliance is widespread. According to the Attorney General, in 1954 after the Supreme Court school decision, a vacuum took over and was filled by extremist talk and action, during which a whole region was led to believe that the ruling was not the law of the land. But now, "instead of a vacuum, we are understanding. Instead of violence, we have this meeting. It is not often a nation has a second chance to redeem itself, but that is just what this opportunity provides. The stress is not on Federal compulsion, but on voluntary compliance. Law itself is limited. The basic problems of housing, education, employment are the true problems which neither law nor sentimentality will cure; but only devoted, hard work."

THIS HEADY INTRODUCTION TO OURSELVES WAS FOLLOWED BY A PANEL OF SPEAKERS EACH TALKING ABOUT THE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

Included were Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz; Commissioner of Education, Francis Keppel; Housing Administrative Deputy, Philip Brownstein; Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall; Vice-Chairman of U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, our own Eugene Patterson. (This is all too much to summarize in the NEWSLETTER).

THEN we were treated to a buffet luncheon in the magnificient Benjamin Franklin Room in the State Department Building, followed by small group discussions; a general meeting for reports from these groups, and a speech by Senator Kuchel, in which he said of the Civil Rights Act: "Congress tried to breathe legislative life into the American dream."

THEN FOLLOWED THE BIG EVENT

Which was being bussed over to the White House rose garden to hear and meet the President. THAT AIN'T ALL! Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hayes (NEWSWEEK) invited us over to a reception at the Federal City Club.

WHO IS ON THIS CITIZENS COMMITTEE?

Mostly the top industrial, labor, professional, religious leaders--all men except for 33 women, one of whom was Miss Marion Anderson--the first person I saw whom I "knew" and with whom I had a happy little visit.

Members from Georgia are: E. L. Abercrombie, T. M. Alexander, Cecil Alexander, Mayor Ivan Allen, Oscar L. Betts, Jessie B. Blayton, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Carling Dinkler, Ben S. Gilmer, William B. Hartsfield, Leroy Johnson, Ralph McGill, Sylvan Meyer, Jack M. Passailaigue, W. A. Pulver, Otto Pope, Jack H. Rothchild, Mrs. Lillian Smith, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Msgr. John D. Toomey, Mrs. Edward Vinson, C. R. Yates.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

We in PFP can help tremendously by redoubling our efforts of coordination, by improved work in our own organizations and through support of our agencies working in human relations. Many decisions remain to be made. Much work is yet to be done.

RUSH THAT PETITION!

Don't just file and forget that petition. Support a climate for law and order. GEORGIA WOMEN FOR PROGRESS need your cooperation and you will find that now, just when all organizations are holding their fall meetings, is the propitious moment to circulate for signatures. The petition will be effective in direct portions to the number of names attained.

GA - FP
WDL
PR

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE
525-6468

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERE
CHAIRMAN

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. F. EARL McLENDON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

Brunswick
April 1, 1961

Dear Paul:

I just read your article. It is full of so much informatio n as well as being interesting. I really hope the S.R.C. will make reprints. I believe it is an article I could use in places like Brunswick! Will you give them my message and when I get back I will speak to Les myself!

I want to thank you for struggling with our Council problems. I seem to always be having to yell for help. I see a lot of dangers in the new set up. But it isn't rigid and maybe things will work out. At least for the moment we may have the freedom to work. I hope.

Everytime I get out in the field, I think I cannot resign. I don't know who would replace me or when. And the time counts at this point.

Brunswick is interesting. There is a bi-racial group appointed by the government, either county or city, which meets to discuss any difficulties that arise. It seems a good way for the politicians to keep tight control and at the same time give in a little. They have two policemen, the Doctors can use freely the hospital-- at least three of the Doctors are on the staff. However the ministerial association is not integrated. The ministers are extremely cautious.

Last summer when work came of a wade-in, many men were getting their shot guns ready. general atmosphere - not good -

I have a first meeting scheduled for tonight. I don't know who will finally show. But a few people are very excited. There are good people everywhere- but it sure as hell is hard to find them some times.

I want to talk to you about the SCLC outfit at Dorchester. I was pleasantly surprised. I think they are doing a marvelous job. Hahn and his board had met there last week.

I will be in Savannah Monday night and then Tuesday on to Augusta. If you know anything I should know about Augusta call me Monday at the De Soto in Savannah. I don't know anything except what some one told me on the phone from Atlanta. No mention in these papers- at all. See you - thanks again, Paul

Frances

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
CHAIRMAN

REV. LUCIUS PITTS
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

DR. TILMAN COTHRAN
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. DANIEL HOLLUMS
SECRETARY

MR. JOHN GLUSTROM
TREASURER

April 28, 1961

Dear Paul:

We were delighted that you could meet with the staff members of the various agencies last month. The comments were most helpful to Mr. Boyte and to me.

Mrs. Suejette Crank has invited us to meet this month on Tuesday, April 25, at 12:30 at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.

Hope to see you then!

Sincerely,

Frances Pauley

Frances Pauley
Executive Director

May 3, 1961

Mrs. William Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

You will remember that I mentioned to you and Richard some time ago that Mr. Cowart had indicated a desire to continue to serve the Council in a specific area which he hoped would be assigned to him. Richard tentatively agreed and I thought would mention it at the board meeting, recognizing Mr. Cowart's contributions. He failed to do so.

You will remember that what Mr. Cowart wants to do is be free to convene discussions of concerned men from time to time as distinguished guests may come to town, etc. He wanted a rather free hand in this direction and I see no real harm in it, so long as he agrees to keep your office notified of his activities. I would suggest that you consider naming him as director of forum activities or some such thing on the staff of the Georgia Council. At worst, this seems to me to be harmless. At best, it might result in some useful activity. This would also leave him free to pursue the discussions he has had with one of the local television stations concerning a possible program or two, on public service time. You should probably discuss this with him at any rate.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
CHAIRMAN

REV. LUCIUS PITTS
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

DR. TILMAN COTHRAN
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. DANIEL HOLLUMS
SECRETARY

MR. JOHN GLUSTROM
TREASURER

May 12, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

These are the questions sent in to our office for consideration at the meeting on the 19th and and 20th.

We will see you in Dr. Cothran's office at 4 o'clock on Friday, the 19th.

Sincerely,

Frances

(Mrs. Frances Pauley

FP/wlh
Enclosure

QUESTIONS

STATE BOARD

1. What role in the community should the Georgia Council On Human Relations play?
" " " " " " " Atlanta " " " " "
Should each of these be an Action group or work through persuasion? What area is available in which it could serve that is not already covered by other groups in the community (NAACP, Southern Regional Council, Voters group, etc.)

2. Should the Council attempt to appeal to a broad-base membership? Or small hard-core group? Should it be "moderate" or frankly "ultra-liberal" i.e., integrationist?

3. Specific goals? Specific action available to the Council?

4. Publicity: What kind? Or should it avoid publicity? Or resign itself to bad publicity?

5. Problem: The Council has difficulty getting community-wide support. The bulk of the white community (if it thinks of the Council at all) thinks of it as "left wing, radical, communistic, etc. etc. etc." and the Negro community thinks it is timid, talk-lot-do-nothing, conservative, patronizing, patience -and moderation, etc. etc. etc. No body loves us! Members of the Negro community "don't have time for us" and much of the white community is unsympathetic if not downright hostile to us. Do we not need to decide exactly what we are so that somebody will love us?

6. What are specific duties of: Executive Committee? Board? Membership at large? Why have membership at large if it is not used? Would it be better to have contributors and not members. (Contributors don't expect to do anything but "bring money"- -members expect to participate and then are disillusioned when nothing happens.) Or should we have both contributors and members?

7. What committees would be useful? Who would serve -- Board members or persons from membership group --Committee chairmen: should or should not be on Board? Or on Executive Committee?

8. Should our constitution be reviewed? Is control held too closely? Or is this desirable in this type of organization?

9. How can general membership be brought into working relationship within organization?

10. What is proper relationship between Georgia Council and individual council groups (such as Atlanta council)?

11. How to avodi overlap of effort in membership, newsletters, fund raising, etc.

12. How can the various Councils relate to other groups in the community and throughout the State?

13. What is the most effective type of newsletter?
What should be purpose and scope of newsletter -- selling job, publicity, or information to members only?
Flash bulletins to membership? Board? (All we know is what we read in the papers!)
Frequency of newsletter?
Mailed to small group - large mailings ? ? ? ?
Percent of budget reasonable for newsletter??

ATLANTA

1. Since "morals" can be such a personal matter, let's discuss other bases for arguing the "correctness" of a position in form of desegregation.

2. What is "moderation", in terms of the law?

3. What can we do to convince those who would like to join us but are afraid to because we are "un-American" -not safe?

4. How americans whose views are moderate but fair, democratic, tolerant and who believe in first class citizenship for all regardless of race can, react and defend themselves from being quickly classified as extremist, integrationist, etc.?

5. How do we protect our general public relations?

6. How to get timid people to decide on what action to take.

7. How to get the ministers (especially rural) more involved.

8. What have sit-ins done in Atlanta?

9. What have kneel-ins done in Atlanta?

M A C O N

1. What is the proper function of a local Council? Action or the conservation of good relations?

2. What strategy do you recommend in working with elected city and county officials?

3. What do you think of the movement for desegregation especially as it is based on the philosophy of non-violence and etc? To make the question loaded; do you think the movement is becoming uncritical?

S A V A N N A H

1. Best approach to desegregation of all public schools, September, 1961.

2. Desegregation of all public facilities.

3. Appointment of Negroes on public boards, education in particular

4. How to get going in a new council.

5. Ways to stimulate discussion on controversial issues.

6. Misconceptions about race, etc.

MEMORANDUM June 8, 1961

To: State Directors

From: Paul Rilling

Re: Fisk Institute

So far three of you have indicated that you will be present for at least the last week of the Fisk Institute. I wish that others of you would indicate whether or not you plan to be present. If a number of us will be on hand, perhaps we can plan at least one informal staff meeting during the final week.

The Rev. Heslip Lee, the newly appointed director of the Virginia CHR will be with us. The new director-designate of the Alabama Council, the Rev. Norman Jimerson, also hopes to be in attendance.

I'll be there both weeks. But I know of no other Ga people - I'm still hoping for a couple, anyway -

P. P.

I'm going to drive up on Mon 19th - if some one wants a ride.

P. P.

MEMORANDUM June 9, 1961

To: Frances Pauley and Harry Boyte
From: Paul Rilling

This is a very informal report of the meeting held between board representatives of the Georgia and Atlanta Councils at lunch Wednesday, June 7, with me sitting in ex officio. I am sending this to you because I am leaving town this evening (June 8) and know that you are anxious to have some idea of the sense of the group. It should be emphasized that this is simply a personal informal report to you. I have no authority to report for the group and few formal decisions, if any, were reached.

Those in attendance were: Leon Smith, acting chairman of the Georgia Council; Rev. Sam Williams, acting chairman of the Atlanta Council;;and from the Atlanta Board, Mrs. Phern Stanley, Mr. Hubert Jackson, the Rev. Lamar Clement.

In my opinion, discussion was constructive and useful. The group faced what seemed to me to be the major structural problems with good participation by those present and a considerable degree of honest disagreement. I believe that the following will cover the major points of view expressed.

1. The GCHR representative felt that the Atlanta group was moving without adequate consultation or concern for point of view of the Georgia board. He urged that the Unitarian representative be encouraged to meet with Georgia Board leadership and with SRC representatives. He expressed hope that the two groups would in the future consult together more effectively concerning new policies and organizational matters. The group agreed that it would be useful for the Unitarian representative to meet with GCHR and SRC persons.

2. There was general agreement that the present structural relationship is a confusing one in that two staff persons sharing an office and carrying on similar functions are responsible to different boards.

3. It was agreed that structural changes are necessary before a new local director is employed. The two revised relationships considered were: a.) making the local director administratively responsible

to the state director. It was noted that this would mesh the two groups more closely together in operation and that it would give the Georgia director a clear hand in helping to implement the policies of the local board. It was suggested, however, that this would make the local director responsible to two different parties, and that it would seem to somewhat limit the right of the local board to determine its own direction and program. b.) The more complete separation of the two staff set-ups, both as regards to program jurisdiction and as to physical arrangement. It was felt that this would lead to greater clarity and understanding, that it would place local program and initiative firmly with the local director and board. It was also noted, however, that such a clear separation of functions would create a danger of weakening support and loyalty for the state organization on the part of local membership who would have little contact with the state staff and organization, and that it would limit the state director to a purely advisory and counseling role in Atlanta although the full resources of several staff persons are sometimes needed in the same place and time of crisis. The Atlanta representatives felt strongly that alternative(b)was the most satisfactory. The GCHR representative seemed to disagree. There was agreement, however, that if alternative (b) is to be followed effectively, there must at the very least be separate secretaries and possibly separate offices if financially feasible.

June 19, 1961

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

In the first place, many thanks for your good letter of June 4th. In addition to its good wishes, it was also a very thoughtful comment which I read with real interest.

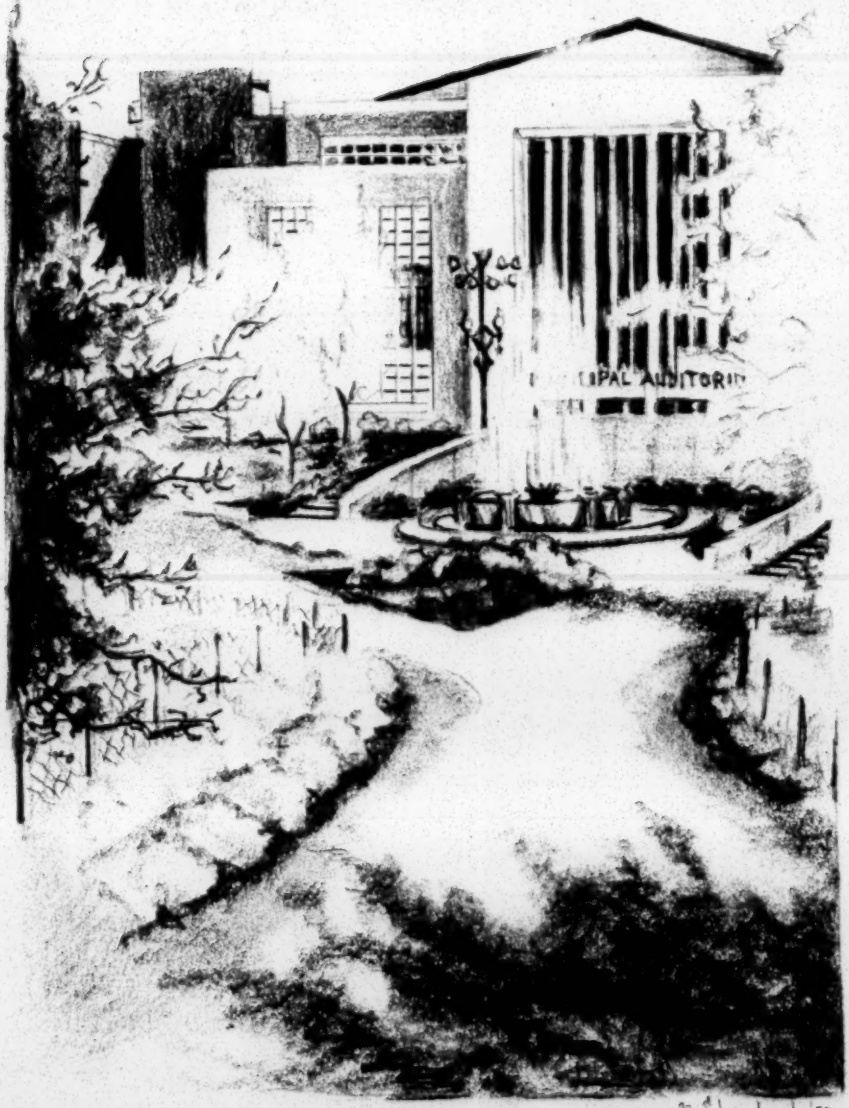
In the second place, my compliments to you and Mrs. Robin for the wonderful job you have done preparing and getting out the Quarterly. This is a professional job and I am real impressed. Moreover, we at SRC are grateful to you for this contribution. I hope you are remembering to send copies to the other state directors.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:A

cc- Robin



Municipal Auditorium - Atlanta, Ga.

Sunday

Dear Les!

Congratulations! You've done it again - & think the "Freedom Rides" is an exceedingly fine - thought provoking piece of work.

Thank you!!

With the recent publicity it seems to me more necessary than ever that we do not delay in making a careful and sincere effort to get closer to M.L.K. Jr - & see if we can work with him.

He needs you - & badly -

What do you think of me inviting him & Coretta (they - & particularly she are my friends) and you & Peggy for dinner? Maybe this would be a beginning. We women could leave you men to have conversation for part of the evening - if you want. I'd love to do it - just say when! -

It seems to me, Les, that it boils down to - will the good Americans "Negroes" white people with work out the race problem - thru direct or indirect action - Or

3

Will the good americans white & negro leave it to the anti-americans to call the tune -

I just know we in the Georgia Council can figure a good way to proceed with a meaningful program - But - if only it isn't too little too late

Let me or ask Peggy to let me know about the dinner -

Frances Pauley

June 23, 1961

Mrs. William Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Thought this would be of interest to you. You might want to check it with some of your Gainesville contacts and see whether this proposed redistricting is judged to be legitimate or is an effort to gerrymander Negroes into mostly segregated districts. You will remember June Smith Woodruff who helped with World Politics. She would have some good insights and is, I believe, a member of the Georgia Council. It is her brother who is chairman of the school board. This may be confidential information, so should be handled discreetly.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure

copy of Brewbaker report on Gainesville.

Ga CHR - FP

July 11, 1961

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Reed Sarratt, Executive Director of the Southern Education Reporting Service, recently carried out a promotional effort through the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. SERS provided the North Carolina Council with copies of the June issue of the Southern School News sufficient for all persons on the mailing list. SERS provided mailing envelopes, subscription card, postage paid return envelope, and took care of the postage for the mailing. The North Carolina Council carried through the actual mailing, enclosing a covering letter from Harry urging subscriptions on the part of his membership.

Reed has now suggested that he would appreciate it if other state councils would be willing to undertake a similar project. He is tentatively overprinting his July issue 1,000, with the thought that two or three of our state councils in July could cooperate with this promotional effort. We have had a good cooperative relationship with SERS, and the Southern School News has been an invaluable source of reader [illegible] Letter. I think they deserve our help in these efforts to expand circulation, and that our members would benefit from receiving the paper.

I am suggesting that the Georgia Council be one of the groups to mail out sample copies in July. If you agree, tell Marge Anderson this week, so that we can make the necessary arrangements. I will be out of town until July 17, but we need to move as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Director of Field Activities

PM:mm

Ga
Pauley

August 7, 1961
Dictated August 2

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 309
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

I am finally getting around to acknowledging the latest batch of quarterly reports. We found yours most gratifying and indicative of new interests and vigor throughout the state. You would seem to be making good progress with one of the basic first essentials, namely that of establishing close liaison with the local groups and giving them a greater sense of identity with the state council and with you. I hope we can explore means by which we can make joint membership in the state and local groups more real. Am I correct in assuming that those extra members in Augusta and Macon should be automatic members of the Georgia Council under the provisions of the state constitution?

Desegregation of lunch counters in Savannah was, of course, a major break-through which was widely noted in the area. I will be interested in learning some of the inside details from you.

I will be in Atlanta most of August. When you return from Savannah I hope we can get together for a long look at the total situation.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

September 1, 1961

Mrs. Frances Pauley
c/o Mr. James Beittel
7707-A Washington Lane
Philadelphia 17, Pa.

Dear Frances;

Things look rosy here still. Our "success" is due to be noted via network television tonight.

We have had no communication here with the Schwarzhaupt Foundation, which gave some assistance to the South Carolina Council last year. You might just drop in on them. Their address is; 350 Fifth Avenue. The 1960 Foundation Directory lists Officers and Trustees as; Adolph Hirsch, President; Richard Reid, Vice-President; Frederic P. Lee, Secretary; Bernard H. Goldfluss, Treasurer; Marie H. Ganley, Assistant Treasurer; Robert N. Montgomery, Ralph W. Tyler.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosure

October 2, 1961

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Thank you for your recent Quarterly Report. We are very pleased here with the progress you are making around the state and are anxious to help in any way possible. Perhaps some of your other meetings could focus on voting or public facilities or cultural opportunities, along with the planned meeting on employment opportunities.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Director of Field Activities

PB:mm

Ga
FP

November 10, 1961
Dictated November 7

MEMO TO: Frances Pauley

FROM: Paul Billing

I note that your Proposed Budget for 1961-62 shows an income from GRC of $6,500.00. According to our figures, we allocated only $5,500 to the Georgia Council last year, not counting the special $3,000 grant to make possible the employment of full time staff. I suspect that the discrepancy derives from the fact that some money which normally would have gone to the Georgia Council in 1960 was not sent over until in 1961 because of the changeover in administration, etc.

Ga
FP

Mr. Paul Rilling

November 30, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I trust this is what you wanted in the way of Demere's agenda for the meeting. Unfortunately I didn't make a carbon of the final agenda after Richard and Charles finally decided which one would do what.

1. National Anthem, Dr. Willis James with representatives of the Spelman and Morehouse Choir

2. Invocation, Reverend Leon Smith

3. Introduction of people at the head table who were not on program:

   Mrs. King, Mrs. Demere, Mrs. Hocking, Mrs. Hollowell, Mrs. Pauley

4. Introduction of officers of the Georgia Council:

   Rev. O. W. Holmes, Savannah; (who was not there because his school board in Savannah had requested his presence at a special meeting) Dr. Lionel Newsom, Johnny Glustrom, Sarah Hollums.

5. Introduction of Chairman of local Councils:

   Samuel W. Williams, Atlanta; Rev. O. W. Holmes, Savannah; Joe Hendricks, Macon; Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus; (representing Mr. Albert Thompson who could not come); Dr. W. L. Graham, Augusta; (representing Dr. Victor Vaughan, whose wife was ill); Miss Franziska Boas, the acting co-chairman from Rome.

6. Other people from outside Atlanta area were asked to stand. Three were there from Keysville, one from LaGrange, one from Athens. Several others were present from the towns where we have Councils. I was sorry that I did not have a chance to get you and Mr. William Randall from Macon together. He seems to be a most astute politician, and a person that I believe will be very helpful to us. He is a new Board member.

COPY

7. Special thanks was given to the Progressive Club, Mrs. P. Q. Yancey, Mrs. Florence Robin, and Mrs. Nan Pendergrast. There is a long list of people who did small jobs in making the evening a success; like addressing, typing, and telephoning. These we did not recognize. We were very short on people who took any real responsibility.

   I was frankly shocked at the number of people, even board members, who showed great fear and timidity in attending the dinner. Finally after innumerable phone calls and discussion, some decided to come. Others couldn't make up their minds. I was also surprised to find out much hatred there is toward Dr. King. I would have expected this from the white Citizens Council, but not from the Church Women. I am thankful that I have had this experience and wish that more of the white people in leadership capacity in the Council had had some of the same experience. It might have been beneficial to them in planning how to proceed with their program.

8. Introduction of Eliza and SRC people - Les and Paul. The other items on the agenda followed the printed program.

Art Levin was terrific in helping us iron out some of our many difficulties with the Progressive Club. I only hope that the Progressive Club will not decide not to have further interracial meetings. Perhaps they are happy now that everything is over and the evening was so successful.

From a personal standpoint when dozens of people call us and congratulate us and say let us make it an annual affair, I cannot be too enthusiastic. However, I hope that in another year I will have been able to develop more leadership with people who would also like to put their shoulder to the wheel.

The financial report is as follows. This is not final since some money is still coming in:

Cash from tickets -		$3,185.00
Rowan's expenses	$125.00	
Printing (Brochure & Ticket)	276.04	
Postage	75.00	
Flowers	10.00	
Dinners	1,406.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,892.04
PROFIT -		$1,292.96

That will be enough for us to operate on for one month.

I also believe that if the dinner had cost us as much as $500, it would have been worth it financially. The psychological effect on people like Dejongh Franklin, Louis Regenstein, Mrs. Fred Patterson, Mr. W. H. Aiken, The Yanceys, The Alexanders, might mean more generosity in the future. Several of these people have given in the past, but have not given recently. I also think it was valuable for the effect of our total Council. Many of our out-of-town leaders were extremely pleased, and felt a part of a growing organization.

COPY

To date the only complaint from a person who came has been the letter from Claude Thompson that I showed you. Too bad, but you can't please everyone, I reckon!

Many thanks for your continued support and encouragement.

Sincerely,

Frances

F/wlh

COPY

Ga-
F Pau

December 19, 1961

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

We would very much appreciate your securing some information for us about several military bases in Georgia. Concerning Camp Gordon, Augusta; and Fort Benning, Columbus, could you find answers to the following questions?

1. Do Negro families live on the base?

2. If there are schools on the base, are they segregated? By this I mean do Negroes actually attend whether or not the schools are officially open.

3. Are there off-base schools near the base which serve exclusively or overwhelmingly military personnel? If so, are they segregated?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Ga - FP

December 29, 1961

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mrs. Frances Pauley

FROM: Paul Rilling

I do think that before the new arrangement with Mr. Holmes is completely established, we should consider whether there is any way that available funds can be used to ease the present office situation, either from the standpoint of providing separate offices, or more completely partitioning the present one, or at least providing more secretarial assistance.

Ga - FP

December 29, 1961
Dictated December 28

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mrs. Frances Pauley

FROM: Paul Rilling

Congratulations on your effective work in Albany and on your fine December newsletter. I think the objectives of the Georgia Council during these next few weeks ase fairly obvious, at least those that occur to me. We need to utilize the concern over the recent crisis, to contact any elements of good will in the white community, and to encourage as many meetings and discussions across racial lines as can be generated.

I believe you talked with a Mr. R. Wilson Smith by telephone while you were in Alabany. I met with him at his request and he said his minister, Father Baume (?), Charles Demere's friend, is contacting one minister each of all major denominations in hopes of organizing a meeting to which each paster would bring one or two laymen. Smith, who claims to have suggested the idea , sees this as a focus of concern in the white community which could result in useful discussion. Smith is a printer and seems perfectly legitimate. He is vouched for by Attorney King.

I have no other brilliamt ideas. Unfortunately, I was so involved in following the minute by minute developments while I was there that i penetrated no further into the white community than Rev. George Wilson and Mr. Smith. The latter's address is A. J. Seely Printing Company, Albany. I can't express too strongly my appreciation for Rev. Wilson's effective and immediate response to a request for help from a man he never met -- me.

Gu-
FP

January 1, 1962

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

PR-oriental

Please forgive me for not answering your letter sooner but we were out of town for a short vacation and both my wife and I are just getting over something akin to the 'flu.

I am enclosing your letter so that my answers can be related to the exact questions you asked me. For a reason that will become obvious later on I am answering them from bottom to top.

S. Col maybe

3. There are off base schools which serve large numbers of military dependents. The one with which I am familiar is Baker High School, all white and heavily laden with children of Fort Benning personnel. I believe that every school within a two mile radius of the fort would be heavily populated by Benning dependents. all are segregated.

no hi schl-

2. There are schools on the base and they are integrated. I know nothing of the requirements for entry to them. thru ulm-

1. This is the most complex question and the answer is not a simple one. Priority for housing on the base is determined by a very complex system. Those who have first priority are those enrolled in the nine months career development--leadership training course, those permanently assigned to the division, those assigned permanently to the school. It seems as though it is unwritten policy, originating with the Pentagon, that few negro officers will be assigned to southern posts. Most of the non-commisioned officers are not regular army men, etc. Consequently, there are few persons (negro) who qualify for base housing. My informant thought that there were a few negroes in the main post housing. There are some areas--Wherry Housing, Custer Terrace--where the housing is completely integrated, both officer and enlisted areas. There is one area--informally called "Splinter Village" where "mixed marriages" are assigned. It is within this area that families with large numbers of children are to be found also. It was described to me as sub-standard but sub-standard as far as rental cost also. My informant--a major whom I know socially-- felt that there would be little if anything to be found in writing but that this was local base policy and was a rather open secret. according to the priority system they would not be entitled to any base housing at all.

I hope that this is the sort of information that you desired. Please let me know if I can help you further. I realize that some of these answers are rather general. If you desire more specific information I will be happy to try and get it for you.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Henry

Benjamin Henry

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
CHAIRMAN

REV. LUCIUS PITTS
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

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MRS. DANIEL HOLLUMS
SECRETARY

MR. JOHN GLUSTROM
TREASURER

December 27, 1961

Mr. Benjamin Henry
3715-13th Street
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Henry:

We have had a request from the Southern Regional Council for the following information about Fort Benning. Could you obtain it for us? We would be so appreciative.

1. Do Negro families live on the base?

2. If there are schools on the base, are they segregated? By this I mean do Negroes actually attend whether or not the schools are officially open.

3. Are there off-base schools near the base which serve exclusively or overwhelmingly military personnel? If so, are they segregated?

Sincerely,

Frances Pauley

(Mrs.) Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/wlh

Ga FP ~~Gen~~

January 11, 1962

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

To supplement the few pamphlets which are being forwarded under separate cover, you might want to tell the person wanting materials for the staff of a library which is to be desegregated that the May, 1961 issue of The Wilson Bulletin might be of interest. This issue of The Wilson Bullwtin (a publication of an organization which deals in library materials) is centered around how the whole profession can prepare for desegregation. We don't have a copy here. It's V. 35, pp.707-708.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Ga-
FP

January 18, 1962

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

As usual, I am late in acknowledging quarterly reports. The Rome developments look promising and we appreciate the names of officers there.

We were quite impressed with the record on the Rowan dinner. The profit will certainly count on your matching funds.

I like the idea of the meetings with Liza, Charles Demere, and Mrs. Hoffman. I would suggest that they be monthly rather than weekly, and that we do them indeffnitely or permanently. Kay Hoffman dropped in to see us shortly after her election and made a suggestion along similar lines. Perhaps it would be more strategic for the suggestion to come to Liza from her. I will check with her if you think this wise.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Ga - FP

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia
January 19, 1962

TO: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman and Mr. Hubert Jackson

FROM: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director, GCHR

RE: October, November, December, 1961 Funds Collected in Greater Atlanta Area

In answer to your request concerning our regular monthly expenses of our joint offices and your request for the amount of donations made by Atlanta people for the first three months of our fiscal year we submit the following figures:

Memberships collected (One person paid $4.50 instead of $5, this money has been divided $5-$3 state-$2 refund, $9-$5 state-$4 refund. The refund that shows on one monthly report is based on the preceding month's collections. Refunds for Oct., Nov., Dec., have been paid to the treasurer.)		$560.50
Atlanta Donations collected		159.40
Rowan Dinner	$1,377.96 Total Profit	
	57.40 Out-of-Town	
Atlanta Profit	$1,320.56	1,320.56
		$1,479.96

Under recent agreement 80% would go into state funds and 20% into Atlanta treasury until the Atlanta quota of $6000 is reached.

20% of $1,479.96 = $295.99 Georgia Council owes Atlanta Council $295.99.

The Atlanta Council's share of actual office expenses:

Salary Secretary $100 per month	$300.00
Telephone ($\frac{1}{2}$ of basic charge)	74.82
Supplies ($\frac{1}{4}$ of total bills paid) (Our Ivan Allen bill has not been paid for 3 months so this is not a true picture for $\frac{1}{4}$ of year)	12.60
Rent (half of total)	150.00
	$537.42

$537.42
-295.99
$241.43 Amount due Georgia Council for actual expenses

Please let us know if you wish further explanation or if these figures need clarification.

BCC: Mr. Paul Rilling

Ga-
FP

February 21, 1962

COPY

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas
212 Griffin Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thomas:

We have wonderful plans for our Employment Conference on March 2 and 3. Would it be convenient for you to be at Christ Episcopal Church, 538 Walnut Street, Macon, Ga. for a meeting of the leaders at 3:30 P. M., Friday afternoon?

We are looking forward to a good attendance and hoping the meeting will be successful. At this meeting we need to make our last plans for the conduct of the Conference.

Looking forward to seeing you at that time.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/wlh

Will look for you on Mon. —
J. P.

Ga - FP

March 1, 1962

M E M O

TO: Mrs. Frances Pauley

FROM: Paul Billing

You'll remember from the state staff meeting Harry Fleischman's mention of local Religion and Labor Councils. The national group has written us that the contact persons for the one Religion and Labor Council in Georgia is:

ATLANTA:

Wilbe Hamaine, 922 Ormond Terrace, S.E., Atlanta.

STAMPED

BCC: Mr. Paul Willing

Gb: FP
Was going to report on this — ~~Colum~~ Augusta & Rome but time ran out —

March 21, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les,

The more of the details I hear about the Columbus desegregation of buses and lunch counters, the more convinced I am that this is a story that needs to be told. I spoke to Maggie about it for the New South, and also to Jim Moss about it as a more technical document that our Council people could use as a guide in negotiations. I wish I had the time to write this, but I don't see that I have within the next month. Florence Robin will write it for a $50 honorarium. Would it be worthwhile to the Southern Regional Council to have her do this?

Last night when I was in Rome at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council, one of their members was telling the story as he had heard it. I think you will be pleased to know that the Rome Council is progressing. I hope they will be able to enjoy some real accomplishments. The community is becoming aware of the group and is beginning to worry a bit about its purposes. I had dinner with the President of the Chamber of Commerce and hope we will keep his confidence, and help in their first desegregation attempts.

Mr. Holmes is home from Augusta. The students there are ready to move. They are planning to have demonstrations at the time of the Masters' Tournament. They do not have the backing of the adults in the community. The adults are asleep—both white and Negro.

Next week I will be in Brunswick and hope to have at least a preliminary meeting of our Council there. However, I still have not found a place to meet.

Have someone let us know what you think of the Columbus story.

Sincerely,

Frances

F/wlh

COPY

Ga-
FP-

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERE
CHAIRMAN

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. F. EARL McLENDON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

May 17, 1962

TELEPHONE
525-6468

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

May we have our matching fund?

From December 1 through May 1 we have raised:

Rowan dinner	$1,445.66
Donations	2,633.00
Memberships	1,325.50
	$5,404.16

So far this month we have deposited $761.50. So our efforts are bringing in some cash!

Since we have exceeded our quota and are eligible for the $2300, we hope it will be convenient for us to have at least $1500 of this now to pay our bills. We would like to leave our $6000 investment untouched until we get the interest in June. We can then use it for the lean summer months.

OK???

We will have another auditors' report after the end of the month. But I believe these March and April figures are correct.

Thank you.

Base - $2,700 —
up to $5,000 —

F/wlh

Frances

Frances

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
April ~~May~~, 1962

GENERAL FUND

On Hand April 1, 1962		$ 276.46
Income:		
Memberships	$292.00	
Southern Regional Council	950.00	
New South	4.00	
Donations	753.00	
		1,999.00
		$ 2,275.46
Expenditures:		
Salaries	$613.49	
Refunds to locals	118.00	
New South	10.00	
Supplies	4.54	
Postage	65.00	
Rent	100.00	
Travel	62.56	
Books & Subscriptions	5.67	
Telephone & T.	94.14	
Moving	21.00	
SS & WH. Taxes	634.07	
		1,728.47
ON HAND May 1, 1962		546.99
FIELD FUND OVERHEAD		100.00
		$ 646.99

FIELD FUND: On Hand ~~May~~ April 1, 1962 $7,300.26

Expenditures:		
Social Security & WH Taxes	$195.80	
Salary	348.98	
Travel	265.89	
		$810.67
OVERHEAD		100.00
		$910.67

On Hand May 1, 1962 $6,389.59

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

MARCH, 1962

GENERAL FUND

On Hand March 1, 1962			$556.97
Income:			
Memberships		$306.50	
Atlanta	$200.00		
Savannah	24.00		
Macon	5.00		
Columbus	5.00		
Rome	42.50		
Augusta	30.00		
Donations		477.00	
New South		10.00	
Conference		100.00	
			893.50
			$1,450.47
Expenditures:			
Salaries		613.49	
Refunds to locals		120.00	
Supplies		105.53	
Postage		25.00	
Employment Workshop		62.14	
Rent		100.00	
Travel		84.50	
Books & Subscriptions		8.60	
Telephone & Tel.		108.15	
New South		4.00	
Auditor		37.50	
Registration		5.00	
Bank Charge		.10	
			1,274.01
ON HAND APRIL 1, 1962			176.46
		FIELD FUND OVERHEAD	100.00
			276.46

FIELD FUND: On Hand March 1, 1962		$8,285.12	
Expenditures:			
Salary	$348.98		
Travel	127.41		
Office Equipment	392.80		
Telephone	15.67		
		884.86	
OVERHEAD		100.00	
		$984.86	
On Hand April 1, 1962	$7,300.26		

TELEPHONE JACKSON 5-9897 310 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

CURT DOERNBERG
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

Georgia Council on human Relations
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS
December 1, 1961 - February 28, 1962

GENERAL FUND			
INCOME			
Membership			$ 727.00
Donations			1,403.00
New South			20.00
Grants S.R.C.			950.00
Rowan Dinner:		$ 3,365.00	
Food, Rent etc.	$ 1,551.30		
Printing	276.04		
Postage	67.00		
Clerical help	25.00	1,919.34	
Net profit		$ 1,445.66	
Previously reported		2,401.66	(956.00
Reimbursement from Field Foundation			100.00
			$ 2,244.00
EXPENSES			
Bank charges		$ .10	
Annual meeting		10.20	
Books and subscriptions		20.42	
Interagency meeting		4.64	
New South		22.00	
Office supplies		186.12	
Payroll taxes		74.02	
Postage		119.28	
Printing		54.08	
Refund to Councils		230.00	
Rent		300.00	
Salaries		2,400.00	
Telephone and telegraph		128.03	
Travel		412.11	
		$ 3,961.00	
Less Reserve for F.I.C.A.		70.65	3,890.35
			($ 1,646.35)
Office Equipment			73.85
			($ 1,720.20)

FIELD FOUNDATION		
Grant		$ 9,000.00
Less: Reported last quarter		57.17
		$ 8,942.83
DISBURSEMENTS		
Travel	$ 123.51	
Salary	433.34	
Moving	35.36	
Payroll taxes	13.54	
Credit report	4.07	
Office expense	5.06	
Share of overhead to general fund	100.00	
	$ 714.88	
Less: Reported last quarter	57.17	657.71
BALANCE IN FIELD FOUNDATIONS		$ 8,285.12

CASH

	General Fund	Field Foundation	Total
Balance Dec. 1.1961	$ 2,277.17	$ 8,942.83	$ 11,22.00
Decrease:Dec-February	1,720.20	657.71	2,377.91
Balance- February 28,1962	$ 556.97	$ 8,285.12	$ 8,842.09

Ga - FP

May 21, 1962

Mr. Hubert M. Jackson
723 Waterford Road, N.W.
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I apologize for the mistake in the handling of the check from David Lang, Jr.

The check was made out to the Council on Human Relations, and was sent to your address. Since the letter that was mailed by the Atlanta Council gave members the opportunity to give to either or both Councils, and gave the address of both Councils, we at first assumed the $25 was exclusively ours. On second thought, we decided it would be more fair to evenly divide.

The reason the $9 was not deducted was because their dues were not due at the time. We understand your interpretation of the letter and are enclosing the other $12.50 to make up the total $25.00.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/mlh

CC: Mr. Johnny Gluestrom
Mr. Paul Rilling ✓
Mrs. Clifton Hoffman
Reverend Charles Demere

PR (file hold for her return)

FP

July 9, 1962

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1962
RECEIVED

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
470 Chelsea Circle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hoffman:

Although the program of the Atlanta Council is an integral part of the State organization, and therefore a responsibility of the Georgia Board and staff, we have tried in every way to give complete freedom to the Atlanta Board and Atlanta staff in formulating and administering its program.

A recent communication, July 3 from Mrs. Paschall concerning a Regional Civil Rights Conference, seems to us a clear overlapping of our separate responsibilities. If there is to be planning for a Regional Conference in the absence of Mr. Rilling, it seems only logical that the staff of the Georgia Council rather than the staff of the Atlanta Council should be the instigators.

The lack of cooperation in the field of program between the Councils is of concern to me as director. Greater Atlanta consists of 1/3 of our population. It is important to the State. But of greater concern is our work throughout the area.

I will be happy to talk further with you on my return from Albany.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/wlh

CC: Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Mrs. Elina Paschall

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE
525-6469

PR

July 3, 1962

Dear Friends,

When I began working as Director of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations about a year ago, I was shocked at the number of people who told me that they were in sympathy with our goals and were glad that there was such an organization, but were afraid to join or participate themselves. They were afraid of losing their jobs or they just felt that "in their position it was not wise."

To some of us it seemed that the time had come for those of us working in the field of civil rights to present a positive view of Americanism; to say with one united voice that an organization or a meeting is not unamerican simply because it is interracial; that it is not subversive or illegal to talk about the rights of minorities; that the Civil Rights Commission is part of the United States Government; that probably the largest integrated institution in America is the U.S. Army; that the most American document is the U.S. Constitution which guarantees the rights of minorities.

As we talked about the possibility of a meeting to clarify these points for ourselves and the general public, the idea grew that a conference held on a regional basis would give all of us an opportunity to see who we are, to compare our plans and by the use of government resources and nationally recognized speakers, to encourage the timid to speak out for their rights as American citizens. A number of regional representatives were approached and there was generally favorable response to the idea; but also general agreement that it would take several months, and who has time... Several national figures also were approached and expressed interest.

Those of us who discussed this informally a year ago still feel that the need is still there and that the only way to start is to present a proposal to which individuals and organizations can react; and then, if the response is favorable, a planning committee should be formed representing the organizations interested.

If you are wondering why a proposal for a Regional Conference is coming from me, it is because Paul Rilling is in Europe.

I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Eliza Paschall

EP/jm

A. Proposal for a Conference on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

RECEIVED
JUL 6 1962

The Proposal

To hold a Regional Conference in Atlanta in the Fall, sponsored by many different civil rights and human relations agencies, on the violation of the rights of American citizens in the South.

The Purpose

"There has not been a major conference on civil rights in Atlanta in 25 years," an executive of one of the civil rights agencies recently said. While the statement is not entirely true--for example, NAACP has had national conventions here, as has the student movement and other organizations--the statement expresses the felt need for the organizations involved in the civil rights movement to come together in Atlanta to make a public witness in favor of the civil rights effort.

About a year ago individuals in several organizations began talking seriously about a multi-sponsored conference held in Atlanta to investigate the violations of civil rights and civil liberties, to affirm these rights, and to explore ways to achieve and protect them. After several delays it is proposed that we go ahead with the conference at this time, planning on holding it in the Fall. The time seems right: increasingly the Southern segregationist seems to be using the method of accusation ("communist!") and of abridgement of basic civil liberties of free speech, association, and peaceful protest. Persons are arrested across the South for peaceful picketing. Georgia now requires the permission of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to picket the Capitol. Because the Federal Government has made it finally clear that integration activity is not illegal, other excuses are now being found by the forces of reaction to prevent the civil rights movement from exercising its force. This involves violation of civil liberties; we must affirm publicly these liberties in order to continue the movement.

The purpose of the conference will be four-fold:

1) To explain to the conference participants--gathered from the persons associated with the various sponsoring organizations, and thus a large and diverse group--what their rights as American citizens are, what are the constitutional guarantees and how they are enforced. It would explain the various rights, responsibilities, and limitations of life in a free society. It would expose and clarify the ways in which these rights are being abrogated: not only in the forms of discrimination which are familiar to all involved in the integration movement, but also the newer and more subtle ways in which civil liberties--the rights to protest, to speak freely, to assemble freely--are being used to suppress the civil rights movement. It would point out that precedents are being set which have wider application than simply to the integration movement, and which pose real danger to a democratic society.

2) To take a positive public stand in defense of the rights of American citizens. We must stress that there is nothing "unamerican" about the civil rights movement, but rather that it is those who are opposed to the achievment of constitutional rights for all persons who are "unamerican."

3) As this will be a gathering of persons of diverse backgrounds and organizational perspectives, in addition to the above goals it will be part of the purpose of the conference to explore together through group discussion and workshops where we feel we are today in the civil rights movement and what are the next steps we should contemplate taking. Only too seldom does the sharing of perspectives needed in a united but diverse movement take place.

4) In so doing, another major purpose of the conference may be achieved: that of furthering the unity of the civil rights movement. That misunderstandings currently exist between organizational approaches and attitudes is well-known. That much of the misunderstanding and differences is only apparent--in fact, in some degree the work of the "opposition"--needs to be communicated to persons on a wide scale. One of the purposes of the Conference is to come to an appreciation of each other and to develop common understanding.

The potential effect of the conference would be to send back into communities across the South a united force, deepened in its understanding of the dynamics of the present-day struggle, renewed by common fellowship with others working for the same ends, and uncompromisingly committed to nonviolent action to bring about the achievment of human rights for all men.

The Organization of the Conference

To achieve the above goals the conference should be sponsored by as extensive and diverse a group of organizations as possible. The following are being invited to join in sponsorship:

American Civil Liberties Union
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
Anti-Defamation League of Bnai Brith
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Congress of Racial Equality
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Mennonite Central Committee
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
National Student Association--Southern Project
National Urban League
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Southern Conference Educational Fund
Southern Regional Council
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
Unitarian ~~Field~~ Service Committee
Womens International League for Peace and Freedom
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association

At the time of the writing of this proposal many of these have been consulted informally, and have indicated interest in the project. Formal interest is now being sought.

It is projected that if the majority of the above organizations were involved in sponsorship and worked diligently to publicize the conference, as many as 2,500 persons could be expected to attend. This will depend upon the extent of publicity given and the number and nature of the sponsoring organizations; it is arrived at by adding the number of those present at recent meetings of many of the organizations, and allowing for extensive

overlap. We will want to recruit participants in such a way as to maintain a "balance" with respect to organizational affiliation, perspective, student v. adult, race, etc.

The conference will require the services of a full-time administrator, in addition to voluntary help as the date draws near. Publicity, speaking on behalf of the conference, etc., will be done cooperatively by the sponsoring organizations. The conference coordinator will work at the direction of a local planning committee composed of representatives of the various organizations. The planning committee will be responsible for planning of the program, administration of the conference budget, and have final authority (subject to organizational approval) over all decisions.

The conference budget will depend to some extent upon the number of sponsoring organizations and the size of the conference. Assuming that 2,500 is somewhat optimistic, the following budget is projected on the basis of 1,500 persons in attendance. As travel subsidies will be necessary to bring students and others from greater distances, an approximate sum is included for that expense. Office space has been donated by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

1. Salary--administrator. (six months)		$ 1,800
2. Publicity:	flier and mailing	200
	travel for promotion	200
3. Office:	materials	250
	telephone	150
	postage	100
	equipment	50
4. Speaker and Resource Leader Expense		1,000
5. Conference materials:		
	program	100
	leaflets, etc., for distribution	100
6. Travel subsidy		3,000
Total		$ 6,950

Below is a possible outline of how. the conference might be structured. This is prepared merely for purposes of suggestion only: no planning committee has yet met.

Friday evening. Mass meeting.
This is intended to launch the weekend; its theme, Our Consitutional Rights Major speakers will include persons such as Dr. Martin Luther King, James McBride Dabbs, James Roosevelt, Justice Black or Justice Douglas, Robert Hutchins, representatives of the sponsoring organizations.

Saturday Morning. Workshops on various topics.
There would be 30 or more workshops, in order to make them small enough for individual participation. Possibly 12 or 15 different topics would be dealt

with, many having several sections. The intent would be to go more deeply into a wide range of topics, such as legal rights, southern "anti-communism", job discrimination, the role of direct action and the role of the human relations agencies, the political and economic structure of the South, the meaning of nonviolence, etc.. The intent is to educate but also to include the diversity of approach to a great many of these subjects; in addition to allowing as much interchange as possible.

Saturday afternoon

Two parts to the afternoon program as possible: one from 1:30 to 3:00 (approximately) and another from 4:00 to 5:30. One possibility is to use one session to do some coordinated area planning, each geographical area (state, section, city) gathering as a total group and learning about programs in the area and formulating inter-agency plans. The other session may be voluntary: each of the organizations holding a "get-acquainted" session where persons from other groups come to learn its program and purpose. Somewhere there ought to be workshops on how persons may become active in various phases of the movement.

Saturday evening.
On Saturday if possible a banquet might be held for the conference at which another major person of the caliber of the Friday night presentation would speak.

The possibilities for continuing into Sunday are entirely unclear at this time. Possibly reports from the workshops or further educational sessions would be possible.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TELEPHONE
525-6468

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERE
CHAIRMAN

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 30, 1962

Dear Friend:

Now in the extremity of misunderstanding and danger in Albany, when racial unrest disturbs the streets, threatens the prosperity and embarrasses Georgia before the country and the world, let us consider what Albany citizens of good will can do to permanently resolve the troubles.

The experience of other Georgia cities--Savannah, Macon and Columbus, to name a few where white and colored neighbors have come to some agreement on Negro demands for their public rights--suggests several fruitful and reconciling steps which can be taken to help the city out of the impasse.

First, it seems clear that no Georgia community has come to any racial agreement without meetings, sympathetic talk and new understanding between whites and Negroes. Mistakes have been made by the Negro citizens--mistakes have been made by various inter-racial organizations yet the underlying principles are still there. Truth can be found through knowledge and understanding. Albanians can as individuals and as groups seek this truth.

Second, it is equally clear that Albany's present crisis hinges on the refusal of City Commissioners to meet with and discuss grievances of Negro citizens. These, the elected officials are responsible for the just conduct of public affairs--Mayor Asa D. Kelley Jr., Buford Collins, L. W. Mott, C. B. Pritchett, Allen Davis, W. C. Holman Jr., and T. H. McCollum, members of the city commission, who seem to have delegated delicate and vital policy decisions to salaried officials whom they control--need to know their constituents feelings about this disasterous situation. Elected officials are notably responsive to the pressure of such expressions, a salutary change of mind can be brought about at city hall.

Third, it is also clear that the fastest growing town in Georgia is in grave danger of economic loss and stagnation which afflicted Little Rock. Business and political leaders in Albany who value their prosperity can save it by opposing the recalcitrance of city hall and by demanding reasonable agreements to restore peace, healthy business and continued economic advances.

Ask yourself this question "What can I do?"

a. Talk to or write your city commissioners, asking them to settle this disorder now.
b. Write your Chamber of Commerce--They want it settled. Tell them they have your endorsement.
c. Call or see your minister, discuss the situation with him; pledge your support.

Let us open our minds, let us listen to reason and seek the truth. And let us act for a just and happy end to this dangerous, damaging and senseless struggle.

Sincerely,

Frances Pauley

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, Director
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

REV. OLIVER W. HOLMES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE
525-6468

11 P.M.

The President's suggestion that the local Commission sit down with local leadership has been twisted by local news media to include outsiders of M.L. King Jr.

Holmes

INVOICE

ace

Mailing Service

297 HARRIETT STREET, S.E., ATLANTA 15, GA.

MA 7-2439

Featuring *Fast Dependable Service*

TO Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia

INVOICE NO. 1972

DATE July 31, 1962

TERMS Net 30 days

ACCOUNT NO. 100

YOUR ORDER NO.

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
10,000	Addressing envelopes	5.00	50.00
10,000	envelopes	5.75	57.50
			107.50

pd aug 23
ck. 396.

July 1962
Albany -

Stamps — $300.00 —

ROBERT D. RAY, P. M.
BY: Crawford

From the desk of-
FRANCES PAULEY

Paul & Leo -

Here are the bills for the Albany letters -
Total cost $407.50
The man wouldn't let us even pay for the paper in the printing -
Any help or all help is gratefully received!

F. Pauley

AD-MASTER LAYOUT SHEET

COLUMNS (12 PICAS) (11 PICAS)

WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT ALBANY?

1. Why Is There Strife And Violence In Albany?
2. Why Won't The Elected Officials,

Asa D. Kelley, Jr.
Buford Collins — L. W. Mott
C. B. Pritchett — Allen Davis
W. C. Holman, Jr — T. H. McCollum

Give A Hearing To Their Negro Constituents?

3. Why Are Albany Negroes Repeatedly Jailed For Peaceful Assemblage, Prayers And Pleas For Redress Of Grievances On Their Own City Streets?
4. How Can An American Tax Paying Citizen Make Himself Heard When He Is Denied Representation On Juries And Many Times At The Ballot Box?
5. Who Is An "Outsider"? Other Georgians Interested In The Freedom And Progress Of Our State? Are People Of Goodwill Outsiders To Each Other Anywhere?
6. Why Does An Old Wall Of Harsh Habit Cut Off Understanding Between The Two Races In Albany?
7. Why Don't The People Of Albany Talk Person

old Type

Redress Of Grievances On Their Own City Streets!

4. How Can An American Tax Paying Citizen Make Himself Heard When He Is Denied Representation On Juries And Many Times At The Ballot Box?

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6. Why Does An Old Wall Of Harsh Habit Cut Off Understanding Between The Two Races In Albany?

7. Why Don't The People Of Albany Talk Person To Person And Group To Group, Colored And White, To Find Out What The Negro Really Wants?

8. How Long Can Albany Business Sustain Damaging Interruption Of Buying And Normal Trade?

9. What Can Persons Of Business Influence, Political Responsibility And Religious Conviction Do To Solve Albany's Dilemma?

10. What New Industry, Talent And Investment Can Albany Expect In A Climate Of Racial Tension And Mis-understanding?

11. Whose Is The Duty To Dare To Speak And Act To Restore Good Sense, Goodwill And Prosperity To Albany?

12. Other Georgia Cities Are Peacefully Meeting Racial Change - Macon, Savannah, Columbus, Atlanta. Can Albany Face These Questions, Find The Truth, Work A Just Agreement And Move On To Community Amity And Business Increase Which Makes Albany The Fastest Growing City In Georgia?

GEORGIA COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

Bold Type

Henry Bonds

This Ad was refused by Mr. B. Frank Cook Advertising Director of the Albany Herald (Wed. Aug 1, 1962).

Among his reasons was it might set an "undesirable precedent." He contends that he had refused larger ads that represented the opposite viewpoint because he felt that it was in the best interest of the community.

We feel that ~~the~~ this refusal ~~if~~ to print both sides of an issue might be of interest to all citizens.

Enclosed is Tuesdays Editorial

We have a Stencil and can distribute these by hand if necessary

WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT ALBANY?

1. Why is there strife and violence in Albany?

2. Why won't the elected city officials,
   Asa D. Kelley, Jr.
   Buford Collins
   L. W. Mott
   C. B. Pritchett
   Allen Davis
   W. C. Holman, Jr.
   T. H. McCollum
   give a hearing to their Negro constituents?

3. Why are Albany Negroes repeatedly jailed for peaceful assemblage, prayers and pleas for redress of grievances on their own city streets?

4. How can an American tax paying citizen make himself heard when he is denied representation ~~in public office~~, on juries and many times at the ballot box?

5. Who is an "outsider"? Other Georgians interested in the freedom and progress of our state? Are people of goodwill outsiders to each other anywhere?

6. Why does an old wall of harsh habit cut off understanding between the two races in Albany?

7. Why don't the people of Albany talk person to person and group to group, colored and white, to find out what the Negroes really want?

8. How long can Albany business sustain damaging interruptions of buying and normal trade?

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11. Whose is the duty to dare to speak and act to restore good sense goodwill and prosperity to Albany?

12. Other Georgia cities are peacefully meeting racial change - Macon, Savannah, Columbus, Atlanta. Can Albany face these questions, find the truth, work a just agreement and move on to community amity and business increase which makes Albany the fastest growing city in Georgia.

6a
FP

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY

August 15, 1962

Dear Frances:

In haste: Open End seems quite disinclined to use Pritchard, and barring the unexpected, and/or Suskind's insistance, will not. I believe I persuaded Willis to talk with Paul before the final organization of the panel, and I believe he took quickly the suggestion that Paul might make a good fifth and balancing member.

I understand that the newspaper editor, (is it Grey?), has tentatively accepted an invitation to appear here and the Open End people are in direct contact also with Kenley and Anderson. If it should seem desirable later, I might be able to muster more influential opinion, ie Harrison Salisbury of the Times, for further persuasion of Open End.

Love

Harry

Jack Willis
Jean Kennedy
called, concerning Open End —

The discussion program
wanted Pritchett, Keely, Anderson & Slater King
asked Harry to contact Pritchett —

FP

August 22, 1962

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

The material for the Local Council Handbook is excellent. I have only the following thoughts:

1. I question the wisdom of including model by-laws. We did this when the state Councils became independent several years back and a number of states simply parroted the by-laws as suggested without study or discussion or much understanding. I think it is better to encourage the local groups to develop their own by-laws with help from state staff and perhaps models of quite different by-laws from various local councils.

2. I realize this is an incomplete draft, but I would hope that you would include material on fund raising in the complete work.

3. We would also need more material on the program of a local council, program content of council meetings, as well as some of the varietions, such as the Rome picnic, etc..

4. It isn't clear to me whether the section on "Organizing Your Committee" is a separate section or goes with the Housing material.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

PR - you might let him know about it

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]GEORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

(1962)

Date Sept. 14 (Dictated Sept. 12)

To: LWD

From: PR

Subject:

Both men are coming to meet this schedule. Is any further contact with Ben necessary?

FP

August 28, 1962

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

We would like to suggest that Bob Fowler come to Atlanta Wednesday, September 19, to meet and talk with Ben Muse. We think it would be good for us to have Ben's evaluation of Bob's plans and it would be good for Bob to have the benefit of Ben's experiences and contacts. We are also inviting Gil Roland, who is carrying on similar work for the South Carolina Council.

Let me know soon if Bob would be available for discussions here beginning by 10:30 Wednesday morning, September 19, and ending by 4:00 or 5:00 that afternoon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Memo from **RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER**

LWD AND PMR 9/25/62

Frances Pauley telephoned to report the success of her Brunswick meeting on Monday, Sept. 24.

The group was half white and half Negro. Attorney Vernon Jordan, State NAACP President, spoke and received favorable reception from entire group. Three (3) persons took out NAACP memberships. Eighteen (18) purchased copies of FIGHT FOR FREEDOM (paperback) by Langston Hughes.

Two (2) people at the meeting gave her names of people to see in New York next week and wrote letters to them while she was there.

FP

October 23, 1962

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

I am just getting around to acknowledging Quarterly Reports. Congratulations on your excellent progress in the area of total membership. The Georgia Council is now one of the larger of the state groups.

The developments in Rome seem almost too good to be true. I hope this state of affairs will continue.

No comments on Albany. Or Terrell County.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

FP

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERE
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
525-6468

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. F. EARL McLENDON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

October 29, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsythe
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

You always give me an inferiority complex! You do things so beautifully. Why can't I learn! I guess the kids are right... I'm just too old.

Your panel went very well, due to you skillfullness, in spite of Demere putting it off practically forever.

It was funny - that after all the trouble with who would come --- theere we had 2 men...2 women...2 Negro...2 white! Of course that was just good planning on the part of the director!

I still don't know what to do to wake up our Board! I surely thought in this time I could get some of them more involved. I guess best just forget all the old ones and hunt for new, young, vigorous interested people.

Hope you call the meeting with Atlanta. Mr. Holmes and I have invited McPherson over to talk, but he hasn't come. It really is embarrassing never to be able to tell anyone anything about the Atlanta Council.

I'm off to Tifton...where there is some trouble...and Thomasville where we have had a request for a Council...and also will cover the Albany meeting. That takes this week.

Sincerely...

Frances

Frances

Ga
FP

December 31, 1962

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

This will acknowledge receipt of your good quarterly report. And, thank goodness for your last foundation grant.

Don't have any ready advice on your plans for Southwest Georgia, but you keep "Granny" Pauley out of Terrell County until I can think of something!

Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

FP

January 25, 1963

Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

1 copy The Desegregated Heart
sent to Mrs. Frances Morton,
Columbus, Georgia - - - - - - - - -$3.00

Make check payable to SRC;
please send to the attention
of Marge Manderson. Thanks.

6a. FP

March 25, 1963

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Thank you for your good report. Let's get together soon to talk about the board problem. Les has volunteered his help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Copy

September 5, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The following might be of interest to you.

Visiting in Columbus August 27th and 28th, 1963 we found the following facts concerning discrimination in employment training.

Columbus has now in progress one program, Automotive Transmission Repair, under the Manpower Development Training Program, federally financed. There are no Negro participants. One Negro, Walter Price, age 40, honorably retired from the army after 21½ years of service, having done automotive repair in the service wanted transmission training. We was not accepted in the class.

The gentleman in charge of adult education, Mr. Caldwell, for the local board of education in Columbus is irate because of lack of cooperation from the Employment office. He says their surveys are not accurate, that there is definitely need for more training of both white and Negroes. He feels that the local employment office is not entirely to blame. They seem to get confused directives from the state.

The gentleman at the state employment office, Mr. Davenport, said that Columbus has no problem of unemployment. He says the local schools are meeting the needs of the employers. He maintains that the MDTA is not needed.

Figures from the Georgia department of labor show that there is unemployment. In July there was a greater

proportion of initial grants of unemployment insurance than in Atlanta.

There are two new area vocational technical training schools in Columbus, one white and one Negro school. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, Machine Drafting, Machine Shop, Electronic Technology, and Mechanical Technology, are courses offered only at the white school.

The Negro school is not filled to its capacity. The building is extremely inaccessible. However, recently the board has started operating a bus to the school.

The offices of the employment agency have no segregation signs but segregation is practiced. There are no Negro employees other than janitor.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Frances Pauley

FP:es
cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

GA-
FP-

February 6, 1964

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

At the 1963 Annual Meeting, held January 29-30, 1964, the Southern Regional Council approved a grant-in-aid of $6,000.00 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations. This grant is to be paid quarterly as of this date, and thereafter on April 1, July 1, and October 1, 1964. The grant is subject to the conditions stated on the enclosed.

You will note this grant is not subject to the matching funds provision used during the past several years, although local fund raising must be at least at the level of that of 1963. We feel the matching funds provision has been very successful in its purpose of stimulating local support. To continue this practice would, however, if it continued to have meaning, require that there be a substantial increase in the base point of funds to be raised. We felt this provision would, at this time, place an undue burden on some Councils and defeat our purpose, which is primarily to help good operations to continue and to grow.

The first quarterly payment of $1,500.00 is enclosed. The remaining three payments will be made on or shortly after the dates indicated above.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

Encs.
PA:mm
cc: Dr. Lionel Newsome

Rec'd 2/11/64

MM-file

GA-Gen

February 10, 1964

Atlanta Student Conference
on Religion and Race
Emory University
Drawer A
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

We are delighted to hear from Mr. Dunbar of your proposed Conference on Religion and Race.

Perhaps the enclosed $50 will help meet your expenses. Best wishes for a most useful and successful meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Frances Pauley,
Executive Director

FP/es
Enclosure: check
✓CC:Mr. Dunbar

Francer gave me this just before I went to New York! I wasn't able to get anywhere with it.

GA - FP -

TELEPHONE 663-2281, AC 404
TELETYPE 404 628-5026

Holiday Inn® OF CALLAWAY GARDENS

U. S. HIGHWAY 27
PINE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA

Saturday
4-11-64

Dear Les, - Excuse the scribble - but yesterday was hectic as usual and I couldn't get this written! While Bill attends the business session of the Landscape Architects I'll try to put down some thoughts -

No longer can we expect a State Council Director to do an adequate job as jack-of-all-trades; a research director and staff; an office manager, bookkeeper and fund raiser; a knowledgeable community organizer and genius with volunteers; and then the major task, to be a specialist in law, education, government, employment, health and welfare; a person free to travel and also at the same time to keep the shop -

Specific skills are desperately needed. Program guidance is of utmost necessity -

Major foundations seem to be interesting in giving - help but not to a small Council with a budget of $35,000. There is interest in giving larger grants to be administered by SRC to be used at the local grass roots community level by the state councils -

TELEPHONE 663-2281, AC 404
TELETYPE 404 628-5026

Holiday Inn® OF CALLAWAY GARDENS
U. S. HIGHWAY 27
PINE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA

SRC could ask for funds for specific state programs - such as:

① Employment -
grants to each state large enough to hire a staff person and pay his expenses. This person would work with existing Councils in planning and executing a meaningful program in employment -

Budget: SRC overhead - $5000
5 states $10,000 each - 50 000
$55000

Results to be expected
1. Increase in no. of negros ready to accept job offers
2. Increase in " " jobs
3. ~~Strengthening~~ of Councils - increase in membership
Volunteers would learn techniques to be used in other programs -

② Grants to be used by State Councils for professional services in producing publications
Grants to include cost of printing. - The publications could be of specific use to a local Council - August a and Macon (for instance) want a piece similar to the enclosed Rome folder - They need help in gathering the facts as well as layout and printing -

TELEPHONE 663-2281, AC 404
TELETYPE 404 628-5026

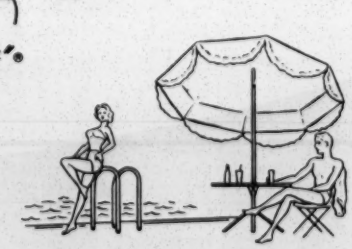
Holiday Inn® OF CALLAWAY GARDENS

U. S. HIGHWAY 27
PINE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA

Budget -
SRC - overhead - $5,000
Prof. services
$2000 per Council - 20,000
Cost of printing -
$2000 per Council - 20,000
$45,000

(3) A Council could use a full time person working with Local Councils on Government programs - Local Councils need to have guidance in learning how
a - to find the right people to work with each specific program - ARA - RAD - Urban Renewal
b. to form community efforts in carrying out projects -

(4) Each Council could use and needs to have a person working in hard core areas where we cannot immediately form a working Council - This staff member would create a different sort of program than one in conjunction with an established membership - This person might work through some other group - or perhaps organize efforts such as employment projects, cooperatives, - or maybe a voters education program or maybe even something like a woman's prayer group -



TELEPHONE 663-2281, AC 404
TELETYPE 404 628-5026

Holiday Inn® OF CALLAWAY GARDENS

U. S. HIGHWAY 27
PINE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA

Some ways must and can be found to soften up the difficult areas, change the climate & prepare for Council organization -

Again a $50,000 project - $3,100 overhead for SRC - $10,000 per Council -

(5) We could have a tremendously exciting project on Poverty -

In fact, all we need is to set our goals and move ahead -

But Les, if we are to get away from the tea sipping and into honest to goodness community work we must hire staff with specific skills -

We in Georgia now have 9 Councils - ~~They~~ Each should have at least 3 fieldtrips a year. Each one be long enough to give real help and not just a few suggestions Thrown out at some board meeting. With this - membership would soar Members would have a meaningful experience - We could help win this revolution -

Sorry this isn't more detailed or helpful -

James

"Your Host... from Coast to Coast"®

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF
HOLIDAY PRESS

Georgia - F Pauley -

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION
EXPANDED PROGRAM

June, 1964

SUGGESTED BUDGET

Professional assistance in working with community committees for peaceful desegregation of schools	$ 1,500
Professional assistance in preparation of materials for use in local communities	1,500
Professional assistance in organizing new Councils	1,500
Travel expenses	2,000
Additional clerical help	1,000
Office equipment	500
Printing and distribution of materials	2,000
TOTAL	$10,000

SUMMER 1964
Expanded Program

Georgia Council on Human Relations

Instead of a summer slack, the Georgia Council's program must be accelerated. The two staff members, Mrs. Pauley and Mr. Holmes (Uncle of Hamilton Holmes, graduate of University of Georgia) need to be free to concentrate on trouble shooting. There is no official state commission. State and local officials often turn to this private agency for help, often when it is too late to avoid turbulence. From all indications this summer will be filled with such calls. Funds are needed to relieve staff of other program activities.

Desegregation of Schools:

Three of the cities that desegregated schools last year need help in recruiting transfers for this fall. These towns seek to keep desegregation at the lowest minimum. It will be tragic if there is no increase this year. Four towns - Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Albany - will desegregate for the first time this fall. Preparations are under way. Help is needed.

Professional help is needed to prepare local educational materials to be used to influence public opinion toward peaceful compliance. Mrs. Robin who, as a volunteer, has prepared our Albany Pamphlet and our "To Secure These Rights", is now working professionally. She is available for this work. Her wide experience in HOPE (Help Our Public Education) in Atlanta gives her an excellent background.

In these cities little or nothing can be expected from the press. Distribution of simple materials is essential. Mrs. Robin can produce excellent materials and guide their distribution.

Local committees composed of representatives from various organizations have been formed in each of these cities. Professional help is needed in working with them through the summer. Mrs. Grace Hamilton, who has organized "Partners for Progress" in Atlanta and has 17 years experience in the Urban League is available for this.

We have had success in securing community leaders from League of Women Voters, B'Nai B'rith, local colleges, and business communities in working on this project. It is essential that they have professional guidance.

Organization:

People must be found who will take a first step toward working for a more democratic Georgia. This requires many trips into a community and long conversations to explain the purpose of this inter-racial group. In the last three years membership in the Georgia Council has increased some 307 to 1266. The Council's growth must be accelerated.

There is a possibility that a Brunswick Council member for a small stipend and expenses might help bring a new group at Jesup, Georgia, into full Council status. A teacher, Don Franks at Paine College, might be available for the summer to work with a new Council in his area. Each Council brings together a new group of fearful whites and Negroes. Sometimes we wonder which group is the more afraid. But it is possible to allay their fears by introducing positive programs. But it takes a person with ability. There are a few available if there is money.

Civil Rights Bill:

At present we are urging a push for open accommodations <u>before</u> the bill passes. We hope to be able to continue this and produce a climate of opinion that will lend itself to compliance when the bill is enacted into law. If our folder "To Secure These Rights" is well received we would like to print many more for wide distribution throughout the state provided that money is available.

Office Needs:

Space - additional space is needed for volunteers and staff.

Telephone - Constant complaints "the line was busy" (and <u>it</u> always is) - additional phones.

Equipment - an adding machine, a second typewriter - a thermofax are greatly needed.

Clerical help - our extremely efficient and dedicated secretary must have relief. We need clerical assistance.

Research - a part-time person to work in research in the office is a pressing need. The research staff of SRC is most helpful on area concerns but does not have the personnel to help with each small town's facts and figures.

What will this summer mean? Will Georgia be able to take a stride ahead and be a pace setter in race relations in the deep South? We believe it can. We believe we can help if given the essentials with which to work. $10,000 would finance summer projects over and above our existing program.

Ga - FP

October 5, 1964

Reverend Judson Jackson
604 Lincoln Street
LaGrange, Georgia

Dear Reverend Jackson:

We are distressed to hear of your difficulties in your church. Do you have another church, yet? Is there any thing we can do to be of any assistance until you are relocated?

We sincerely appreciate all the work you have done over the years and know that in your heart you are thankful that you have said and done the right and courageous things even though it may not be rewarding in a worldly way. I'm sure many of your congregation will continue to think and question as they remember you and your teachings.

Please be in touch with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Frances Pauley,
Executive Director

FP/es

FROM THE DESK OF

Rec'd 10/6/64

Frances Pauley

MM

Les —

Judson Jackson used to be on our board but resigned because he was not in favor of my philosophy — "too far out" — However we have been in touch since that time —

MM — Is you have flown this?

F. P.

LWD — attached —

Ga-FP

October 12, 1964
Dictated October 6

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

The SRC Annual Meeting will be held November 20-21. On November 19 a special meeting will be held concerning the state Councils. This is done at the request of the members of the Council who last year were disappointed that so little time was available for reports and discussion of state Council affairs.

This is to invite you to attend that session on the 19th. Details will be forwarded later, but plan to attend if at all possible and let us know whether or not you can.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

GCHR - FP

November 12, 1964

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Next Thursday, at the special meeting on state Councils we would like to have a very brief report from each state Council. Unfortunately, since there are 11 states to be heard from, we must limit each report to no more than 10 minutes.

Would you come prepared to give such a report, including major problems and achievements (programs) at present, and major plans for next year. If time permits I hope you can also weave into your presentation any comments you wish to make about the state in general, its direction, "climate," etc.

The meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M. on the 19th, and will be held at the Biltmore Hotel.

Joe Hendricks will, of course, be here and will be introduced with an opportunity to make any observations he wishes. In some instances directors and presidents are sharing their ten minutes. In this instance, since Joe is so new, it may be best for you to take the whole time, though I leave that to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Ga - F. Pauley

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

December 7, 1964

Done 12/17/64

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Please send the Brunswick report to the following:

Mr. Morgan Stanford, Candler Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Rev. M.E. Braxton, 1953 Milledgeville Rd., Augusta, Georgia

Rev. Edward Waldron, 2369 Ruby Drive, Augusta, Georgia

Mr. E. T. Rogers, 4213 - 4th. Street, St. Simons Island, Georgia

Mr. E. F. Parrish, Jr., 1015 Bartow Street, Brunswick, Georgia

Dr. E. D. Hamilton, 604 Mercer Street, Albany, Georgia

Mr. Max Schaible, P.O. Box 51, Berry Schools, Mt. Berry, Georgia

Mr. John Ralston, 9110 Garland Drive, Savannah, Georgia

Rabbi Alfred Goodman, P. O. Box 5097, Columbus, Georgia

Mr. Jack May, 180 Cloverhurst Terrace, Athens, Georgia

Dr. D. T. Walton, 596 Monroe Street, Macon, Georgia

Mr. Harold McManus, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia

Dr. Gordon DeWolf, Fair Road, Statesboro, Georgia

Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia

The Rev. Austin Ford, 1790 LaVista Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. A. J. McClung, 1461 Brazil Avenue, Columbus, Georgia

- more -

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM, CHAIRMAN
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Mrs. Harry Richardson, 671 Beckwith St., S. W., Atlanta

Mr. John Glustrom, 2550 Bank of Georgia Building, Atlanta

Mrs. Margaret Belcher, 2861 Urban Avenue, Columbus, Georgia

Mr. R. L. Cousins, 755 Greenview Avenue, N. E., Atlanta

Father Dale Freeman, Saint Mary's Church, 911 N. Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Mrs. Fred Patterson, 2959 Andrews Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. W. A. Shields, 671 Beckwith St., S. W., Atlanta, 30314

Mrs. Robert MacDougall, 4141 Club Drive, N. E., Atlanta, 30319

Mrs. Earl McLendon, 866 Woodmere Drive, N. W., Atlanta, 30318

Miss Jacklyn Wilkes, 808 Marstevan Drive, N. E., Atlanta, 30306

Mrs. Noyes Collinson, 1113 Moores Mill Road, N. W., Atlanta, 30327

Rev. William Hudson, 883 Reese, Athens, Georgia

Mr. Joseph Smith, 331 Jeanes Hall, Ft. Valley College, Ft. Valley, Ga.

Mr. Richard Stevens, 201 Eureka Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

GA FP
mm file

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

December 10, 1964

To: Les Dunbar and Paul Anthony

From: Frances Pauley

Atlanta is a progressive city. It is moving rapidly to meet the needs of a modern urban area. It has various planning commissions - super highways. Rapid transit is in the making. In moving ahead to solve today's racial problems the city is traveling by horse and buggy. Effective and sustained communication and program activity in race relations is necessary for the city's continued growth. Appropriate organizational structure needs to be given if tensions are resolved as the city proceeds toward equal employment, real desegregation of schools and open occupancy in housing.

Professional help is needed in working toward the goal of an open city. Atlanta seems to be taking inadequate steps toward this end.

When a governmental body for any reason is not meeting the needs of its people, private agencies should step in to fill the gap. No private agency has been in the position to offer this assistance to the city of Atlanta.

The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta is the group that has the professional know how to do this kind of a job. However, it is not in a position to actually be a Commission on Human Right. It is a membership group. It must listen to and depend upon its members to exist. It must be ever seeking to enlarge its membership and educate them to act in this difficult field of work.

If the Atlanta Council were free of the burden of large mailings, membership meetings and membership decisions, it could charge ahead in a most meaningful way, to fill the vacuum the city has allowed to exist.

There is within the Atlanta Council a group of people who are professional in that they have been working for years ahd have as much knowledge and skill as any group of 'professionals' in the city.

This handful of people (such as, Sam Williams, Q.V. Williamson, Rabbi Rothschild, Ed Weaver and Phern Stanley) with the help of the Unitarians in providing staff and the leadership within their church

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM, CHAIRMAN
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

(Mrs. Hoffman, Dr. Pickett, Morgan Stanford, and other board members) could establish a Commission on Human Rights and could function in a professional manner.

A privately operated Commission would be an example to the City of Atlanta. By having the time to spend with city officials rather than a membership list the group could prove itself indispensable to the city of Atlanta and within three years could probably be an integral part of the city government.

It's pattern of work, rather than following the general patterns of volunteer membership groups, could follow the patterns of City Commissions. The Unitarian Service Committee with its wide experience in cities in the North where these groups operate so effectively could be of inestimable value in helping with techniques.

A board of 20 people working with a small staff could operate on a smaller budget than an expanding membership outfit. Membership dues do not cover the postage and mailings that go to members. Donations from members have not provided an adequate budget. Funds might be much more readily contributed to this new venture. Many people have felt a great need for our city to move ahead in giving leadership and planning in race relations.

The Atlanta Council has a board of people who are being frustrated and their talents being thwarted because they are not using their knowledge and their experience to the fullest capacity.

At the same time the city is being held back because we have no group of professional leaders in race relations. The Commission on Human Relations in a large northern city has a budget of a quarter of a million dollars. This group started with volunteers. Atlanta Council has the capacity with a clearly defined goal to move ahead utilizing all the talents of its experienced board.

The chief problem with a local voluntary Council on Human Relations is to limit its program. So often the great needs, the few people, the samll amount of money cause great frustrations. A council attempts to meet the needs of a research group and a governmental body, a community action group, an information bureau and an educational institution. The task is too great. Now is the time Atlanta might define new goals clearly. Then this semi-professional commission could ~~can~~ be relieved of the burden of the new inexperienced member and the responsibility of reaching one million people to ask them for membership. It could ~~can~~ operate effectively on a much smaller budget and influence new donations.

Time can then be spent in influencing city government, in reaching people through the mass media, in giving its leadership the opportunity to lead in a city where such guidance is sorely needed.

GA FP

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5 Forsyth Street, N. W. · 404/523-6468 · Atlanta, Georgia 30303

PAW
VJV
MH

March 22, 1965

Mr. James S. Peters
Chairman Georgia Board of Education
Manchester, Georgia

Dear Mr. Peters:

Participants of the Conference at Athens were most disappointed that you felt you could not join us last Friday.

We will have a representative at the April school board meeting and would like to have your permission to speak for about five minutes to let you and the board know of the purposes and goals of our organization.

We are not familiar with the Savannah organization of "Parents Concerned with Education". We would be most appreciative if you would give us the background of this group.

Best wishes for your continued success in improving education in Georgia for all of our children.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Paulay

Mrs. Frances Paulay
Executive Director

FP/es

cc: Governor Sanders

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ga - Frances Pauley

To: Hopkins Charitable Fund and Hopkins Donation Fund 3/23/65

From: The Georgia Council on Human Relations

At the recommendation of Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, the Georgia Council on Human Relations submits its application to the Hopkins Fund for financial aid. The Georgia Council on Human Relations is an organization of approximately 1,300 Negro and white members in 11 local Councils and members at large from 30 other towns throughout the State. Its sole aim is to help transform Georgia into an open, unsegregated society. The attached Review of the Year for 1964 spells out the human rights situation in Georgia and the activities of the Georgia Council.

Aims of the Project: The project for which the Georgia Council seeks assistance is our Youth Program. Early in the Fall of 1964, the Georgia Council sponsored Georgia Students for Human Rights. Through it, a small nucleus of knowledgeable, activist student leaders are attempting to involve Georgia College students in human relations activities - the previously non-political white student dissatisfied with the paternalistic or philanthropic outlets provided by traditional student organizations, as well as the Negro student who has never demonstrated and who has been cut off by custom and law from meaningful contacts with white students.

At its initial meeting, Georgia Students for Human Rights brought together some 60 students, white and Negro, from 17 Georgia colleges and universities. Since then, affiliates have been officially formed on 6 campuses, with approximately 400 student members. They are working on their local campuses in such matters as academic freedom, compulsory ROTC, and compulsory chapel. In their surrounding communities they are undertaking to coach culturally deprived children for their college boards; to form work crews to clean up dilapidated Negro public school campuses, and as voter registration teams.

To those adults who went to college in the 30's and early 40's, this kind of student activity may seem merely a reflection of traditional student interests. But for Georgia, with its sheltered academic atmosphere, such student expression is new - indeed, revolutionary.

Funds Needed and Proposals for Expenditures: The student leaders of Georgia Students for Human Rights have the vision to see the need for many projects, but have little practical experience. They need workshops to learn from experts and from each other how to organize work crews, tutorial programs, voter registration teams; how to get out a newsletter and meeting notices. Very few of the students can afford the bus fare, food money and dormitory fees involved in a regional or state wide workshop. These costs will have to be subsidized by the Georgia Council on Human Relations. At least $1,000 will have to be set aside in the coming year for student meetings.

Few of the college affiliates can afford the cost of material and mailing for their individual newsletters. Also, they would like to publish a monthly state-wide student newspaper. An additional $500 will have to be found for materials and mailings.

Most important, the initial momentum of the student movement must be maintained. To do this requires the part-time services of a professional youth worker. He will need to visit the campuses which have not yet organized affiliates. He will need to advise on projects undertaken by the affiliates underway. He will have to pull together the regional and state-wide workshops described above. $3,500 is the minimum amount for part-time salary and travel expenses to do this job. We therefore request $5,000 to be used for our Georgia Students for Human Rights.

Project Supervision: The Georgia Students for Human Rights has been supervised from the beginning by the Georgia Council on Human Relations and its Executive Director, Mrs. Frances Pauley. The project gets additional lay guidance from the Georgia Council President, Mr. Joseph Hendricks, who is Dean of Men, Mercer University.

Treasury Tax Exemption Number and Date: March 25, 1960 the Internal Revenue Service granted tax exemption as described in Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Sources Solicited for Funds: Eleven foundations, most of them small family funds gave the Council slightly over $30,000 during 1964. The Field Foundation and the New World Foundation were the largest donors - $10,000 each. The average Georgia business man is still unwilling to give to civil rights causes. The usual reason is that we are too controversial. Large foundations, such as Rockefeller, Carnegie and Ford have turned us down.

Budget Comparison:

Income	Budget	Oct.1-Feb.28
Southern Regional Council	$ 5,000.00	$ 2,700.00
Field Foundation	10,000.00	10,000.00
Memberships	5,000.00	2,231.00
Contributions	30,000.00	8,074.50
	$50,000.00	$23,005.50
Expenditures		
Administration	$11,140.00	$ 4,248.60
Field Work	22,380.00	8,497.20
Travel - staff & volunteers	4,300.00	1,960.11
Office expenses	6,780.00	3,261.01
Program	4,400.00	2,609.63
Equipment	1,000.00	441.20
	$50,000.00	$21,017.75

GA FP

April 1, 1965

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Thanks for the good quarterly report. The second payment of our grant-in-aid for 1965 is enclosed.

Our auditors now require a receipt of these funds. Would you therefore please acknowledge receipt on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return it to us at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Ga - F Pauley

July 5, 1965

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check for $1,200.00, representing SRC's third payment on our grant-in-aid commitment.

Please have receipt of these funds acknowledged on the enclosed copy of this letter and returned at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

Ga. F.P.

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

10600

July 9, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Les:

The Georgia Council executive committee has given long and serious consideration to the following request.

Seeing the growing need for extending our work beyond the limits of the cities and larger towns and to reach the people in rural areas of Georgia we request a grant to cover salary and expenses of a staff member to work in rural areas of the state. This person will have the benefit of consultation and advice from the staff of the National Sharecroppers Fund. We also hope the local Councils will become involved in this work in areas surrounding their towns. We believe this additional staff person in the state can make a tremendous difference in the total program of the Council as well as the new work with problems of rural people.

The budget we propose is —

Salary		$ 6,000
Moving		1,000
Travel		3,600
Overhead		
Telephone	$ 770.00	
Rent	240.00	
Secretary	160.00	
Supplies	230.00	
		1,400
		$12,000

We greatly appreciate all the financial assistance Southern Regional Council has made available to our Council and sincerely

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

promise to make every effort to see that this new program is effective toward fulfilling our goal.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/jg

Ga - FP

October 6, 1965

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Your quarterly grant in aid of $1,200 is enclosed. Would you sign the receipt carbon and return it to us at your convenience?

Thanks for the quarterly report.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

Enc.

Ga - FP

(Request filed under RAP)

November 29, 1965

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Your first quarterly payment of Rural Advancement Project funds is enclosed. ($3,000.00) Could you sign and return the receipt carbon at your convenience?

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

Enclosures

file

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

January 12, 1966

Dear Chairman:

At the meeting of the executive committee on January 6, it was decided that all of our Chapters be asked to investigate how we can work more effectively in the field of Education, particularly in two ways: one, in preparation for teacher integration and the other, in working on programs such as, Head Start and Upward Bound, in filling the gap that exists in the educational achievements of many deprived students, both Negro and white.

Some of the first steps that you can take is to begin to find the talented youngsters, white and Negro. The best counsel available in this field indicates that the latest time to identify such students is in the 9th grade and then work with them while in the 10th grade to prepare them for examinations and tests which may win for them summer school scholarships while they are still in High School and later scholarships in college. Many of the tests are given only while students are in the 11th grade.

Find out what your city is planning about teacher integration. See if the college in your area might be interested in helping teachers, white and Negro, become prepared for the change. Money is available under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act.

Find out if your school board has asked for money under Title I and Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. If they have received a grant, see how it is being used.

What are your city's plan for Head Start?

Has either your Community Action Committee, under OEO or your schools (public or private), considered the Upward Bound Program?

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

How can we, in the state office, be of help to you in digging in and meeting the hundreds of educational needs that desegregation has made so apparent?

Some helps might be:

Write your Congressman for a copy of the Guidelines for Upward Bound. They may be available from the office of:

Robert E. Christis
Consultant OEO
Institute for Services to Education
Washington, D. C. 20506

Ask the Congressmen also, to send you copies of the Civil Rights Act and the Education Act for members of your board.

Subscribe to: Southern Education Report ($2 per year)
1109 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Subscribe to: American Education ($3 per year)
U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C. 20202

Happy New Year!!

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

P. S. Last year the Rome Chapter won the award for the largest increase in memberships during the year. Mr. Capus White, 19 Gibbons Street, Rome, Georgia 30161, can tell you how he did it! We suggest that every Chapter consider having a membership drive in March. Perhaps the enclosed sheet will be of help.

F.P.

LET'S DOUBLE OUR PAID MEMBERSHIP IN MARCH

How?

1. The chairman takes the first step:

The chairman calls a special meeting of the executive committee during January.

2. The executive committee plans:

The executive committee makes the plans.

a. An enthusiastic campaign chairman is chosen.
b. The goal is set.
c. Committees are decided upon.
   - Lists - find the names of prospective members.
   - Speakers - try to appear before other groups.
   - Publicity - write news releases and other needed fact sheets, etc.
   - Telephone - some stay-at-home can be a great help in calling the committee members and making contacts.
   - Church - Devise plans to reach more church people.
   - Special celebration committee.

3. Include all members:

Plans are presented to the February membership meeting. BE ENTHUSIASTIC. Make this an every member campaign. Every member understanding his own job.

4. Preparations completed:

By March 1, all lists are in order. The telephone committee knows who to call and when; the publicity committee has finished its writing; membership blanks are in everyone's hands. They have full instructions about details of collecting the dues.

5. Report meeting:

Have first report meeting at the end of the first week in March. Be sure there are a few good reports ready for this meeting. If every officer brought in ten new members, it would encourage the timid soul to get his one.

6. Celebrate!

Have a celebration dinner or party the last week in March and welcome the new members.

CALL THE STATE OFFICE ****** TELL US THE GOOD NEWS.

Rec'd 1/28/66

EL

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

January 27, 1966

file - "Frances Pauley"

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

In simplest form possible, the point I wish HEW could understand, is that the burden of desegregation is still entirely on the back of the Negro -- to get the information -- to make the transfer -- to suffer the consequences. Details of transfers vary from plan to plan. Where to pick up slips, when to return, etc.

1. The most important of these details are the dates for transferring. (Muscogee has February 1-15 to transfer.)

2. Parents have not been properly notified. Newspaper ads are not adequate. Many Negroes do not subscribe to the County Newspaper. (Jim Cherry says he will not notify parents this year.)

3. Emphasize necessity for teacher integration. Negro principals and teachers will fight for segregation until they know they will not lose their jobs. What can be done about actually saying to a small county that has two schools, one white and one Negro -- "This formerly white school must be the High School, for all, this formerly Negro school, the Junior High for all" --- and really integrating. Could this not be done in some instances where there are adequate buildings? And if the whites don't like it, let them boycott or stay out of school. In a county of 15% or less Negroes, this should work O.K.

4. In many places, the treatment of the children who have transferred has been so bad that it will be difficult to persuade others this year. Will HEW do anything about the various incidents (Child beaten on the bus in Baker County last week. Boy beaten every time he goes to the rest room in Sparta, Holmes home shot into in Burke.) The treatment of some Negroes in some instances has been fine -- girl in Waycross -- pet of the class -- boy in

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
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MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Louisville on football squad.

5. What does HEW plan to do about counties like Berrien and Johnson, where all the children who tried to transfer were intimidated until no desegregation took place?

I guess, all in all, Paul, is for HEW to really do something -- with firmness...Don't just talk big. If you see Pete Libassi, tell him hello for me and to call me when he has time. I'm glad he's in that spot now -- he is a good man. Too bad for the Commission to lose him.

Please emphasize the need to get any new directives out soon. It is already too late.

I'm so glad you're going. Maybe you can make them have some sense. The Georgia Department has set up a new office with Federal money -- two white men hired (I haven't met them yet). Their job is Federal and State relationships or something similar. I hope they will help. Mr. Nix, the new State Superintendent, doesn't know which end is up...We have established pretty good rapport, I think. It has taken great self control.

Good luck.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

This is lousy & I can't see that it will be of any help - But here 'tis -

7-

January 26, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $4,150. $1,150 of it represents your first quarterly grant-in-aid for 1966, and the remaining $3,000 represents Rural Advancement Project.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

Yours truly,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

January 31, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

Ed Lewis told me about a training film sponsored by the Community Relations Service concerning a widen horizons-type program. He was well impressed.

Can you tell me how we might go about obtaining a print of it, if we should wish to do so? Do you have any idea of the cost, etc.?

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

February 3, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

If you have not already sent copies of your beautifully printed annual report to all of the other state councils, I would appreciate your letting me have 12 copies.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

~~PA~~ file

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

February 15, 1966

~~Paul Valder also indicated interest~~

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I'm sorry we have not responded about the books sooner. How can we say any exact number when we have such a vague idea about what the books will be?

I'm sure that we could use at least 1000 books if they are useful for High School tutorials or summer reading groups for smaller children.

I also think we could use quite a number of books on Negro History in our Council work with white people. It is surprising how few books some of our members read. But libraries in Georgia simply do not buy many of the books that cross our desks that we take as a matter of course.

So please say 'yes' for us. When we see what the books will be, we could be more definite.

As to the mayors: I know of none who have done a good job with real integrated group education --- we have no really good mayor's committees that I know about.

As for the Encampment. We have sent Negroes each year and probably will again this year.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
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MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

February 24, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Gerogia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

I am pleased to be able to report that an additional grant of $9,000 for 1966 has been made to the Georgia Council on Human Relations as a part of SRC's expanded grant-in-aid program. Enclosed are a check in the amount of $2,250--the first quarterly payment--and another copy of the general conditions for grants under this program.

In keeping with your request, this grant is "to be used for new staff...to help existing councils with new projects and programs and to organize new groups." Although the grant is $4,000 less than the amount you felt was needed for this purpose, we believe it to be substantial enough to make possible employment and support of a full time staff person, assuming fulfillment of the general conditions of the expanded grant-in-aid program. We also feel that another full time staffer is needed, in view of Mr. Holmes' grave illness. For these reasons, employment of a staff person full time, primarily (although not necessarily exclusively) for the stated purposes, is stipulated in keeping with your oral request for clarification on that point.

Please sign the attached receipt copy and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

cc: Joe Hendricks
Enclosures (3)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CENTER FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

March 31, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,150.00 which is the second quarterly payment of the regular 1966 grant-in-aid to the Georgia Council.

Thank you for the thoughtful quarterly report. I notice that it is mimeographed and wonder if it would be convenient to send me anohter copy, so that we could put one directly into our files and circulate the other to senior staff members for their information. It would also be nice to have two copies of each financial report, if that is convenient, but not if it would mean extra trouble.

The report reminds me to ask you to take a few minutes at the meeting of state council staffs on April 26 and 27 to tell about the Georgia Council's experience with the area council idea--how it's working, any particular difficulties, helpful techniques, etc. Of course, we want to hear about any other new program developments as well.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
Encl.

April 18, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $3,000 for your Rural Advancement Project quarterly grant.

Please sign the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

STAFOAM BOND

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

June 3, 1966

fete

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed,

Thanks for the Newsletter.

I'm sure this won't concern me because Los Angeles is too far away, but does SRC realize the Annual Meeting conflicts with the NAIRO Conference? I believe Paul is on the Board of Directors of nairo

Do you have any applications for the Emory Conference? I have misplaced mine. Have you heard any more about people being able to attend and not be in residence?

Sincerely,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FFP:web

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

June 22, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is my check for $10.50 for two tickets to the banquet at the annual meeting of GCHR. Joyce is looking forward to it as eagerly as I am, and we think it will be a good opportunity for Mark, too.

I will be glad to participate in a workshop on Saturday afternoon.

Thanks very much for the time you and Mr. Holmes gave to Mrs. Miller, the new Director of the Louisiana Council. She said you were both a great help.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES/km

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

July 15, 1966

Mr. J. E. Stanfield
5 Forsyth St.
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Joseph Hendricks joins our staff in expressing our sincere appreciation for your participation in our Jekyll Conference. We have heard fine things about your workshop. But most of all we thank you for being present and for talking personally with our members. We hope they will return to their communities to do a more meaningful job in human relations.

Please call on us if we can help you in any way.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP:adp

I want to talk with you about organizational problems that members brought up - When will you be free? 7 -

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

August 23, 1966

Dear Council Chairman:

With the many OEO programs in the news, our members are more conscious than ever of the poor in our midst. We constantly hear that poverty money doesn't reach the poor. We in the Council might ask ourselves if we are reaching the poor.

One way that we can increase our understanding is by planning a welfare project where our members will meet their less fortunate neighbors and perhaps be of real service to them.

We hope the enclosed materials will assist you. Please call on us for help.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/dp

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Helping People to Exercise their Welfare Rights:

We are sending under separate cover two documents. One is a manuel which explains the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program of the Georgia Department of Family and Children Services. The other is a report of a recent project of the Georgia Council.

You can help the people in your community to obtain their rights under the existing laws and regulations. You can also help change these laws and regulations so that more children will receive adequate attention.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A WELFARE PROJECT

It is necessary to fully understand the provisions in the manuel before starting on your project. Find the people who are interested and plan sessions of not less than a total of eight hours. A day long workshop is preferable. Have experts who are knowledgeable concerning the program and are also sympathetic with the problems of the very poor. (The Georgia Council staff will assist in finding leadership.)

Plan house to house visits in your poorest neighborhoods. Invite these people to a neighborhood meeting - in their neighborhood - where their welfare rights will be explained. Have many neighborhood meetings.

When you find a person who might be eligible for aid or for more aid than she is receiving, go with her to the welfare office.

DON"T DESERT this person. Stick with this case until a grant is made or until there is a written report saying assistance is denied. If there is a doubt in your mind ask for an appeal.

If after the appeal is made and you get no positive results, fill out the proper blank (enclosed) and mail to the Council office.

Suggestions for workers:

1. Know your rules and regulations.
2. Keep your attention on the children.
3. Do not judge the moral issues involved.
4. Do try to understand.
5. Be patient at the welfare office. The case workers are probably overloaded and frustrated.
6. Help your new friend to understand the questions she will be asked by the worker and explain the necessity of giving the right answers.
7. Be prepared to be inconvenienced yourself.
8. Do not arouse false hopes.
9. Don't stop. Stay with your new friend as long as she wants you.
10. Invite her to join the Council.

September 14, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Please make it a point to tell the other directors, at our meeting next week, about "The Georgia Welfare Rights Handbook" and your subsequent study and report on welfare in Georgia. I think it would be helpful to them to know how you want about collecting the information, etc. Bring samples of the questionnaires and copies of the report, if you have them.

By the way, that was good stuff on fund-raising. Do you plan to provide a training session for local campaign committee chairmen?

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield

JES:mlm

F

September 20, 1966

Dear Board Member

My heart is heavy-my personal and professional sense of loss is great as I tell you of the plans for Mr. Oliver W. Holmes' funeral.

He passed away yesterday September 19, 1966 following a severe heart attack. The funeral will be Thursday, September 22, 1966 at 3 o'clock at the First Congregational Church, 105 Courtland Street, Atlanta, Georgia (corner of Courtland and Houston).

The family has requested that the Board of Council form an Honorary Escort. Will you join us at the Church at 2:40 P.M.?

I will order flowers from the Council.

Sincerely,

Frances Pauley

Frances Pauley

FFP:web

Paul Anthony & Ed Stanfield UPA ES

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October 18, 1966

Give me any suggestions !! F.

For your info

Dear Directors:

I wish to enter a complaint --- The Civil Rights Act of 1964 says in Title something that there shall be no discrimination against sex. I consider it a grave discrimination that women always have to be the secretaries ---- At one period in my long career as a professional (5 yrs., 7 mos., 2 days) I found myself the secretary to some ten varied groups...Why? I cannot write well nor type well and the mimeo machine jumps at me when I go toward it ------ nothing, except I was the only woman present -- and me being desperately afraid of being asked out of the pipe smoking group, I smiled and nodded - yes, oh yes.....

Again, I act not as your official secretary but as your unofficial one --- "You know Frances --- you live in Atlanta --- you can find a place --- drop us a line --- etc.--- etc.---" And I nodded and smiled. Anyway --- here it is --- At some spot in the Biltmore Hotel the Directors will gather a few hours ahead of the SRC annual meeting to discuss our concerns --- particularly our program concerns. How can we, on a shoe string, accomplish a program which will keep us as professionals and our committed members from a feeling of deep frustration and defeat? How can we turn the present political climate into a positive channel? (Omit the preceeding, if you wish - I know that Georgia has arrived where we belong - the bottom of the list). How, in Heavens name can we keep in the fold that white _____ who has taken a first wee step on the road to understanding and help him progress without losing all the truly committed folk -- both white and black??? To me, this is the most important problem we face. The just plain --- how can we be truly integrated Councils on Human Relations. We have been, in my thinking, too white --- in our leadership -- and in our thinking -- why??

Pete

Anyway, please plan to be at the Biltmore by 10 o'clock on the morning of November 16 and let me learn from your experience. There ain't nothing in any Titles that says a Secretary can't learn. The room and coffee will be ready.... Please send any ideas for agenda. I will put them together and at 10 sharp, we can elect our chairman for the day.

L & K

Frances Pauley

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

October 25, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,150.00, the quarterly payment now due on our regular grant-in-aid to the Georgia Council.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl
Enclosures: check
carbon copy

October 31, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Thanks for sending the additional name for a possible prep school scholarship. Since he is not in the right grade, I doubt that he will be eligible. I am sending it along, however. You never can tell.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield

JES:cl

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

November 9, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Mr. Morris Milgram from MREIT (Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust), a business in New York, "established to invest in housing open to all", will be in Atlanta to confer with businessmen and Council leaders on November 29, 1966.

Will you come to lunch and discuss with him, Georgia housing problems, in the Georgia Council office (we have a 'board room' across the hall from the office), on Tuesday, the 29th at 12 noon?

This is one avenue to investigate in breaking our pattern of segregated housing.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley
es

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

Please, RSVP - 525-6468

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

November 15, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,250.00, the quarterly payment due on this date on our expanded grant-in-aid to the Georgia Council for 1966.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures: check
receipt copy

104 Cascade Avenue
Winston-Salem
North Carolina.

November 29, 1966.

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

We have received the letter you sent Mr. Stanfield, in which you nominated three more students for Stouffer Foundation scholarships.

In order to have time to interview the outstanding students who have been nominated, which has required and will continue to require extensive travelling, we closed out nominations on November 7th.

Thank you for all you have done for us, I hope we might count on you next year, should there be a second series of scholarship grants.

Sincerely,

John Ehle
Consultant to the Stouffer Foundation.

JME:scg
cc: Mr. Ed Stanfield.

COPY

file

104 Cascade Avenue
Winston-Salem
North Carolina.

November 29, 1966.

Mrs. George A. Eddy
5325 Polk Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22304.

Mr. Stanfield in Atlanta has sent us a copy of your letter to him of November 16th. In order to interview the students who have been nominated, we found it necessary to close out nominations on November 7th.

I am sorry, therefore, that we will not get to meet the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lander.

I do hope you are right about Episcopal High School.

Sincerely,

John Ehle
Consultant to the Stouffer Foundation.

JME:scg
cc: Mr. Ed Stanfield.

COPY

November 29, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

You are already aware, I am sure, of the approval by the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council of a grant-in-aid of $14,600 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations for 1967.

The amount combines our regular and expanded grants, which were separate in 1966. As noted in the "Grant-in-Aid Conditions," a copy of which is enclosed, one-fourth of this sum will be remitted, subject to fulfillment of the requirements, on or after the first of each quarter of the calendar year.

Please read carefully the grant conditions, especially the reporting requirements in item 3 and the general purpose stated in item 4, to which they are directed.

We are gratified by the response of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and of the state councils generally--to the purpose of the expanded grant-in-aid program in 1966, and we are happy to be able to continue our financial support at this high level for another year. We are compelled to reiterate, however, that support of general operations at this level cannot be regarded as likely for more than one additional year.

Be assured of our good wishes and all possible assistance for the Georgia Council in 1967.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

January 11, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

We are sending the quarterly payments on our grant-in-aid and RAP grant to the Georgia Council with a letter of transmittal, but I just want to add a note of appreciation for another of your good quarterly reports.

As always, Frances, your program report was comprehensive, specific, and informative; and the statistical reports are likewise excellent. Thank you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

January 11, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Enclosed are our checks in the amounts of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant and $3,650.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (3)

file

PA

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ES

January 24, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

We hope the book program will be continued. If the procedures are simple and the time is long enough to get down from you to us and on down to the locality this project can be great. It's the timing that often seems to throw us.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

April 4, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,650.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

April 11, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant for 1967 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures - 2

Go - GENERAL

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Rec'd 7/12/67

For your info

July 11, 1967

Dear Paul —

Red Chapman is a most sincere, dedicated man who is doing a superb job in our city. He is working with men who are being released from prison. These men come out with $8 in their pocket, without a job, a home, and often without a friend. Mr. Chapman houses them and helps them get a job and sees that they have something to eat until that first pay check comes.

Red and I are inviting you to come to his place, to see what he is doing, to give him your support.

Please make an EXTRA effort for an EXTRA good cause and come to:

The Brotherhood of New Hope
74 Plaza Way, S.E. (Across from Plaza Park, upstairs over Chestnut Loan Co.)
3:30 P.M.
Tuesday, July 18, 1967

I look forward to seeing you, having a cup of coffee and joining with you in seeing the fine work this great man is doing.

Sincerely,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/cm

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

July 14, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $6,650.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid and rural advancement project grant for 1967 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc. 2

July 17, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlee Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Thanks once again for a clear and interesting quarterly program report, as well as orderly finance and membership data.

If my arithmetic is correct, the Georgia Council has a total of 1,132 members, new or renewed, in the first nine months of the year and has raised $15,886.46 from dues and contributions. This seems to be an increase in the level of membership support and certainly is commendable.

The "Who Gets Aid" piece is clever, and I hope you sent a copy to each state council Director--especially Arkansas and Tennessee.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

July 24, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

We received the suggestions about the proposed use of a fund raising company with great interest. We would like to pursue the matter further. The possibility of expanding our work to meet the calls much less the needs of the state is becoming more and more discouraging. The executive committee discussed the matter and would like to go further into the details of the propostion. Will Calvin Kytle be in town at any time in the near future?

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Frances

Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/ dp

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

July 28, 1967

Dear Board Member:

Enclosed is our last quarterly report. Our financial condition finds us with enough money in sight to squeak through our fiscal year which ends September 30. The budget committee is working at the moment on the new budget. We hope we will be able to maintain our present level of operation.

Our new work in rural areas of the state, our welfare program, our work in the inner city all add up to useful and important services which bring a minimum of contributions from the people involved.

This fall our Field Foundation grant is up for renewal. We hope we will get another grant. We have no promises of any Foundation grants for next year. This is not unusual. However, with the riots in the North, we are very skeptical about continuing to get money from our Northern contributors who have given in the past the major part of our budget.

The health of the majority of local chapters is good. There is need within the Council as well as within the community to interpret today's problems. Few whites seem to realize the extent and depth of the feelings of hopelessness and frustrations in the rural and urban ghettos. We need your help in analyzing this problem and finding ways to create better understanding and encouraging movement in all our towns and cities.

Plan to come to Augusta for our annual meeting on October 7, 1967. You are needed more than ever before in Council activities.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es
Enclosures

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

August 1, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

We are pleased to hear that you and your executive committee are interested in the proposal concerning Apter and Associates and wish to explore the matter further.

We do not anticipate a visit from Kytle or Apter to discuss details until (and unless) four to six state councils indicate an interest in the general proposition as outlined. Thus far the Virginia Council, as well as the Georgia Council, has shown an interest. I anticipate that at least two others will be similarly interested, although it probably will be about the first of September before we hear from everyone, as the memorandum indicated. At that time, presumably, we would have a meeting at which Kytle or Apter would discuss all details with us and the proposition would be put in final form.

Although I have no new information about it, I would be happy to try to clarify any points about the proposal to the extent of my understanding of it at this time.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

From the Desk of — Frances Pauley

Georgia Council on Human Relations

COPY

Sept 1, 1967

Dear Joe, after careful consideration I find it necessary to resign the position of Executive Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations to take effect Oct 1, 1967—

I wish to express to you and the board my deep appreciation for giving me the opportunity of working with the Council. The past six and a half years have indeed been exciting and rewarding. I will always be grateful to the Council for giving me this opportunity of playing a small part in the current Movement.

The past three years under your leadership have been particularly happy years. I thank you. I believe the Council is in a stable condition. I also believe

From the Desk of – Frances Pauley

Georgia Council on Human Relations

that under new direction it will continue its growth and usefulness in the state –

I hope, Joe, that our paths will cross often and that we will have another opportunity to work together in the future –

Sincerely –

Frances –

Dear Paul & Ed, –

I shall recommend to my executive committee that they work closely with you in having a new director in order to have a close working relationship with SRC –

Frances

file

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

September 5, 1967

Dear Friend of Public Schools:

One of the tragedies of getting older is having to repeat and repeat the battles that you once thought were won. This is the case today as I 'take pen in hand' to say 'come on' we've got to do it again.

Recent words of Governor Maddox concerning education and private schools lead us back .... and back .... and back.

The Governor is planning an education conference on September 27th and 28th. Your voice MUST be heard. Will you come to a planning meeting at the board room, Georgia Council on Human Relations, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., at 3 o'clock Tuesday, September 12, 1967?

We must plan an effective campaign to assure the children of Georgia a quality education in the future.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

September 27, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,650, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

September 27, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment our Rural Advancement Project grant for 1967 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

file - (Francis Pauley)

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October 23, 1967

The Rev. C. S. Hamilton
1224 Gwinnett Street
Augusta, Georgia 30901

Dear Rev. Hamilton:

We have a good report on our trip to New York, I am sure that John doesn't realize the full significance of his success because he doesn't know those Foundation people like I do. I have never had the fine reception that he had. After all the hullabaloo here, it made me so thankful. I told him I would write a report since he has so much work to do.

Our first call was to our old friends, the Norman Fund, Deborah Cole is the director. When John talked about the need for funds to really do a job in Georgia -- of a budget of $300,000 rather than the $70,000, she said, 'Great'. She said that we talked more sense than any people that had been in her office lately. She said we seemed to understand what is happening in this country. Really, it was great. She promised the usual support (they do not give extremely large grants) and said perhaps they even might double it. But when we got a big proposal ready she would like to see it and have a small part in it, also.

I was glad this was such a good interview since it was the first. Then we went to see Les Dunbar, Field Foundation. This was beyond all expectations. He said we would have this year not only the grant that we had had before but also the portion of the SRC grant which had come to us through SRC. His great concern was to keep John from becoming discouraged. He had various suggestions about other Foundations. He advised us to go to see Ford and told us the person to contact. He told us to keep in touch with him during the week and he would help in any and every way he could. He liked John and John seemed to understand and like Les.

REV. C. S. HAMILTON, PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN L. MCCOWN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

We made a new contact which came through one of John's OEO contacts. He had called me just before we left giving me the information. The man is named Bill Haddad. He is an extremely wealthy New Yorker who has just set up a new business, U.S. Research and Development, Inc. This concern is attempting to work with business in employment problems. I doubt if any money comes out of this at the moment. The interview was very good but right now Haddad wants to get his show on the road. An excellent contact for the future in program and maybe funds.

Next we went to see Vernon Eagle. He was charming and complimentary as always. I'm sure he will give a grant before the end of the year if we handle it right. He is difficult. But his influence and his word in the New York circles are more important than his money. His foundation doesn't ever give us large grants. The trouble is they have such a minute way of checking on how we spend every dime. The Know Your Rights Project was financed by them and nearly drove us crazy, since it was a joint project with ACLU. He is a banker. In an operation like ours it's hard to keep account of where every postage stamp goes. However, John was really quick to grasp his ideas and will make a request.

We then steeled ourselves for the big moment -- Ford. We in no way wanted to jeopardize SRC's money. But we wanted to preserve our work in Georgia. We did a lot of planning our approach. Father Ford was terrific, John absolutely marvelous. We learned much of the Ford approach to giving and some of the difficulties in getting a grant through. We came away with mixed feelings. But mine are optimistic. They gave John some definite suggestions as to how - when - and where. In conversation with Les later he said he would be glad to help John with the proposal. This is a real hope for year after next, a very real hope.

We had lunch with our good friend at American Can. We are in the budget for another year at the same as this year, but Mr. Eugene Thomas said he would see if it could not be increased.

Mr. Glickenhaus was most impressed with John. He has promised a sizable increase and had promised to use his influence with his friends. I did not go with John for this

appointment. I thought (and was right) that the two would have a great time together. You should hear how much John now knows about stocks and bonds.

A telephone contact from John to the Kaplan Fund sounded good. They said 'send a proposal'. I have never been able to reach them. We failed to get in to see Rockefeller Brothers. We failed to get in the Stern Family Fund.

We had tea with Miss Anna Lord Strauss. Although she is an old personal friend, she will continue to support John. The interview was good.

I had an interview with a rich lady who is talking of setting up a new Fund. She says she is tired of giving to the Colleges. This may come to something. Who knows?

We were rushed with appointments. It takes time to get around in New York. Oh, yes, we had a good chat with Morris Abram. He might use his influence with the many places where he goes. He thinks what we have done in rural Georgia is great. There is talk that he might run for Congress against Javits. The last thing I heard was that he isn't going to run, but Wagner will. You must meet him sometime, Rev. Hamilton. Maybe he would talk at some conference.

I guess that was about it. We talked to a few more -- were entertained a couple of nights. John made the biggest hit of all with a group of extremely sophisticated people in the publishing world. People like the editor of the Book Review Section of the New York Times, and all sorts of fancy people. We had been asked because one of the editors of Random House was trying to convince me that I should write a book. Well -- it was a night I will never forget. John was trying to explain how you organize a group. So he then said - well, I'll show you. So he organized the cocktail party. He had every soul present in one group - then he made a speech about his job and particularly about Father Ford's Emmaus House and what an integrated group can do working together. The speech was so great that there was not a dry eye in the place.

After a week with that young man, Rev. Hamilton, I don't know how long he will last with the hypocrites in Georgia but

if we can support that talented kid the Council will truly be great. We are lucky. And we can get our budget this year. And a much larger budget next year. The only doubt I have is - will the enemies give us a chance? There is so much to do and so short a time and so few people who know how to really operate. We must succeed.

Please know that you will have my support. I will be doing a little field work for Inc. for the next month but my family can tell you where I can be reached.

I'm still sorry that I didn't have the chance to work as director with you as chairman but that's life! Good luck. Let me know how I can help.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Frances Pauley
es

Mrs. Frances Pauley

FP/es

FP

This is only a suggestion for By-Laws for a Council on Human Relations. Please improve it. The meaning of Article II Section 1 & 2 must not be changed. Plan for full discussion from the membership before adoption. Understanding the By-Laws will help the individual understand his new organization.

MODEL BY-LAWS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization shall be the _____

Article II
Purpose and Policy

Section 1. Its purpose is to carry on in _____ an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area; to attain through research and ~~action~~ educational programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with ~~the~~ state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Article III
Membership

Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Council may become a member. Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee any member who by his actions proves himself not to be in accord with the best purposes and policies of the group, shall be dropped by a 2/3 majority of the members present at a regular meeting.

Article IV
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts Rules of Order. The term of office shall be _____ year (s).

Article V
Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers and not more than _____ members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of _____ year (s).

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall attend to the business of the organization, between general membership meetings.

Section 3. Any vacancies occurring between annual meetings on the committee may be filled by a majority vote of those remaining on the committee.

Article VI
Meetings

Section 1. The general membership shall meet _____. An annual meeting shall be held in _____, at which time officers will be elected, and a budget adopted.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet _____.

Article VII
Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year shall be from _____ to _____.

Section 2. Annual dues including membership in the Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be in accordance with the policy of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Section 3. A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the membership at the annual meeting for approval.

Article VIII
Nominations & Elections

Section 1. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of three people. The chairman and one member are to be elected at the Annual Meeting, the third to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Report of the Nominating Committee shall be sent to the membership not later than ten days in advance of the annual meeting. Immediately following the report of the committee at the Annual Meeting there shall be an opportunity for nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot, if there is more than one nominee for each office. A majority vote of those members present shall constitute an election.

Article IX
Committees

Section 1. The Executive Committee or the Chairman shall appoint such committees as necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

Section 2. There shall be a Membership Committee which shall organize and carry out a membership campaign.

Section 3. There shall be a Finance Committee which shall cooperate with the membership Committee on collecting dues and such other contributions as the Executive Committee or the membership shall deem advisable.

Article X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, provided a notice containing the proposed changes has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

YOUR JOB AS CHAIRMAN

OF A

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

You are the key figure in your Council. BUT you do not do all the work or carry all the responsibility. You do see that the work and the responsibility are intelligently shared. To be successful, you must analyze your job and try to develop the best leadership possible.

What Makes a Leader?

A successful chairman is one who can give us the feeling that we are working together at something worth doing--something for which we are willing to pour out our energy and spend our time. This is not difficult. The majority of our members are dedicated to our purposes.

A will to win, or the ability to create an atmosphere of hope and determination, must be evident on the part of the Chairman. It is often very difficult to fight off discouragement and disappointment, but every chairman before going into office should accept the fact that things will often go wrong; good workers will move away; people will neglect to do what they positively promised to do; meetings will flop; projects will fail; good measures will be defeated. But you must not lose your courage or the temper and spirit of the whole organization will slacken. Your job can be tremendously stimulating and rewarding; when well done it brings a sense of great satisfaction.

You and Your Board

The Board is the governing body of the Council with the responsibility for planning the work of the Council as a whole and carrying out the mandate given it by the membership. It is your job to see that this responsibility is discharged. The Board's decisions should emerge as a synthesis of the thinking of the individual members -- decisions better than any one Board member could make alone.

Long term Board Planning. After a new Board is formed, and before the full rush of the Council job is upon it, you should call a meeting to map out the year's work. Examine the program. Is it of a workable size? What committees are needed to implement it. It should be clear in the mind of every chairman just what he is going to do next and how far his work should have progressed by the time of the next Board meeting.

Training of new Board members. You should interview each new Board member to make sure he understands his job and its relation to other Council jobs; that he had the right tools; that he has the necessary files from her predecessor; and that he knows how to obtain help from the state office if he needs it. In some instances you should see too that the chairman enlists a committee to work with him, so as to increase membership participation and build up new leadership.

What comes before the Board? Certainly the whole Board shcould not deal with details. It should make general plans and assign Board responsibilities. For example, a Board decides on program action—the overall plan, timing, and methods. If the Board members understand their jobs, a great deal of detailed work can be done outside of Board meetings, always subject of course to the general plan, and the Board's meeting time can be spent on the really important decisions.

The conduct of Board meetings. Before each meeting, you must get clearly in your own mind what action must be taken and what are the most essential things to be decided. Then you can plan the agenda so that these points will get most of the time and attention of the Board. A written agenda with an allotment of time opposite each item will help keep discussion on the point, especially if each Board member has a copy. Before the meeting you should speak to each chairman whose Board assignment is to be discussed, to make sure he understands he is to make a report, and to let him know how much time he is allotted. The time schedule may have to be adjusted as the meeting progresses, but the very fact that it is there before the members helps to keep things moving smoothly. Meetings should start and stop exactly on time.

Be sure you use democratic procedure. An organization dedicated to the worth of the individual and a more democratic way of living cannot afford anything but the use of democratic methods. Fairly strict parliamentary procedure saves time and confusion. It should be orderly Board discussion, not cross talk in small groups. You must be alert every moment, keep order and insist on good procedure. It is to the interest of all the Board members to get through the business efficiently and promptly and usually they will cooperate if it is so put to them. You should feel free to express your own opinion in Board meetings. You can often help to bring about agreement if you sum up the discussion and put alternative decisions before the Board.

Clarify responsibility. As each item of business is finished by the Board, it is a good plan to make perfectly clear who has responsibility for the next step, and when he is to report to you. This saves a lot of checking and telephoning after the meeting.

What all this adds up to is the your real job is to be the guide and coordinator of the entire Council—to keep the purpose and meaning always before the members and to create an atmosphere of confidence, determination and good will in which the Council can grow strong. To be feee to do this, you must see that the work is shared, that every efficient tool is used, and that you, yourself keep the vitality of your leadership.

You and the Member

Every member's ideas are of importance to you and your Board. Learn to listen. Use your imagination in seeing that new members are recognized and put to work. See that the individual has a chence to make his voice heard in Council meetings. See that the Program of the Council is actually decided upon by the members.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The effectiveness of the Council is largely determined by the wise choice of leadership. The initial responsibility for finding this leadership rests in the hands of the Nominating Committee, which selects a slate of officers and directors to be presented to the membership for election.

The chairman of the Nominating Committee is usually elected by the membership at the Annual Meeting, and other members are elected by the membership or appointed by the Board of Directors early in the Council year in the way your by-laws state. Scouting for leadership in all fields of Council activity is the year-round responsibility of this Committee. Also, it is the duty of this Committee to make sure that prospective leaders understand all the duties and responsibilities of the job they are being asked to fill. More than once it has happened that an unhappy office-holder had been asked to lend the prestige of his name to the Council and told that it entailed very little work. No Council office-holder is a drone and all places of leadership in the organization call for special talents and carry responsibilities. Only carefully selected and briefed members should be placed on the slate. The program of the Council cannot move ahead without active board membership.

A nominating committee member needs imagination, good judgment and thorough understanding of the Council and how it operates. To do the job thoughtfully also requires time and devotion to the organization.

CHECK LIST FOR NOMINATING COMMITTEE

1. Consult By-Laws. Make list of necessary offices to be filled.

2. Check duties. Have a clear understanding on committee of what each officer is expected to do.

3. Consult membership list.

4. Consult out-going presidents and officers for suggestions of people, who have done outstanding jobs or who show promise.

5. Consult present chairman of committees for suggestions of good prospects.

6. Attend Board Meetings. Keep an open ear at all meetings.

7. Get An Early Start.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

A. Cross-section. Try to get representation from all parts of town and varying points of view. If several groups in the community-social, political, religious, economic, etc., can be represented on the Board, the Council can become a more democratic and powerful organization.

B. Avoid individuals identified with one special cause, those who may want to use the Council for any objective other than to carry out the purpose of the Council.

C. Try for a balance between new Board members and experienced ones and avoid "permanent" members. Bring in some candidates who have never been on the Board before. Do not hesitate to replace officers—precedent need not be followed. There are many non-Board positions in which such experienced people can continue to serve the Council. Consider advisability of a policy of limiting the number of terms of the president. However, in order to keep the flexibility needed to meet exceptional situations, this limitation should not be written into the by-laws. Don't rely on already overworked leadership. The over-use of recognized leaders tends to blind us to latent new leadership ability which should be tapped.

D. The Nominating Committee is responsible directly to the membership. Individual Council members should be urged to make recommendations to the Nominating Committee of candidates they wish to propose. The By-Laws should provide for additional nominations from the floor. With these safeguards, the single slate is considered a completely democratic and sound representative procedure.

HOW TO GET NEW MEMBERS INTO THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

YOU, a member, can get new members in your council . . .

Train your ear and eye. Listen for names of people whom the Council needs and who need the Council. Invite them to a morning coffee, a discussion of program, a regular meeting.

YOU, a Board Member, have an obligation to help enlarge the membership. Ask your Board to:

a. Appoint a membership chairman, either board member or non-board member. Select this person carefully, one whose personality is such that he or she will give assurance to the hesitant, and help alleviate fears. Check and make sure that this chairman has a clear understanding of the functions of the Council.

b. Make a practice of having membership blanks along with other pertinent literature at meetings as well as tucked in the pockets of many people.

c. Include membership blank in mailed notices or bulletins.

d. Be sure the treasurer or some designated person cooperates with the State Office in sending in names and dues. The State office will send reminders when dues are due.

e. Have a membership drive. For two weeks the Board might cooperate in concentrating on getting new members.

Make an analysis of the present membership. See where you need new members. Branch out into other groups---geographical, economic, and social.

Board sets the date, at least a month in advance. Appoints chairman.

The Board decides the goal. Select a number that can be assimilated into the organization. The new member will become discouraged if he is not quickly given a chance to participate in the work of the Council.

Make a list--DOUBLE the number of your goal. This is time consuming, but most important. Ask help from friendly ministers, educators. People will often give you the names of wonderful prospects when they will not recruit members themselves. YOU be willing to do the work.

Get old members to do the contacting. Let each person working select ten names.

Hold a report meeting a day or two before the end of the two week period. ALWAYS BE ENTHUSIASTIC--even if at the report meeting--you have fallen short. The workers still have two days to finish the task.

Express appreciation for every little bit of help given.

Plan for each new member to be accompanied to his first meeting.

Send names and addresses to the secretary and president. Send the names and dues to the treasurer to be forwarded to the State Office.

A smooth, well organized campaign will give the new members a respect for the Council.

HOW TO KEEP MEMBERS IN YOUR COUNCIL

The Job To Be Done:

1. To familiarize all members, new and "old", with the Council and how it operates.

2. To find for each member the spot in the Council where his capabilities can best be used for his own satisfaction and for the good of the Council.

People have joined the Council for various reasons. They need to have a chance to discuss the Council and see how its leaders interpret the words of the stated purpose. What do we mean by "action", "to reduce tension", "to educate and cooperate"? The "old" member will have a better conception of the Council after he explains it to the new member, at some small informal gathering for coffee or tea or dessert. The membership chairman will have a further opportunity to understand the specific interests of the members and acquire information for her file.

Find for each member his area of usefulness:

Some people wish to give their money and take no part. We need them.

Some people wish to use their talents in research, to find the facts and help analyze them. We surely need them.

Some people need to be a part of an action group. We need them.

Then there are the work horses. They stuff the envelopes and type the lists long after weariness and fatigue have begun. We cannot live without them.

Try to find the job big enough to be exciting and not so big that it is discouraging. Personal contact, plus good record keeping, helps. (See enclosed sample of card for membership file.)

D O

Analyze your present membership. (A map of the city with pins might help) Be enthusiastic. Public opinion is rapidly changing in Georgia. Give each member a chence, not busy work, but a real chance.

Questionnaire

YOUR COMMUNITY LOOKS AT ITS HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospital Facilities

1. Are your hospitals governed by boards? _____
   a) How are they chosen? _____
   b) Term of office? _____
   c) What are their powers and duties? _____
   _____
   _____

2. Hospitals (Town and County)

NAME	TYPE*	NUMBER OF BEDS WHITE	NUMBER OF BEDS NEGRO	PUBLIC OR PRIVATE**

   b) No. of hospital beds per 1000 population: White _____ Negro _____
   c) No. of free or charity beds: White _____ Negro _____

3. Hospital Services (Get information for each hospital)

   a) No. doctors on staff: White: _____ Negro _____
   b) No. graduate nurses on staff: White _____ Negro _____
   c) Facilities for training nurses? _____
      If so, how many are trained per year? White _____ Negro _____
   d) Is hospital open to all white patients? _____ All Negro patients? ___
   e) Can all white doctors use facilities? _____ All Negro doctors? ___
   f) No. patients handled per year: White _____ Negro _____
   g) Is residence in the county a requirement for admission? _____
   h) Special clinics and services:

	NO.	HOW OFTEN HELD	NO. PATIENTS WHITE	NO. PATIENTS NEGRO	STAFF SIZE DRS.	STAFF SIZE NURSES
Chronic Disease						
Crippled Children						
Mental Disease						
Tuberculosis						
Pre-Natal Care						
Post-Natal Care						
Venereal Disease						
Others:						

4. Pre-paid Medical Care

   In your county, are there programs of:

   Hospital insurance? _____
   Cooperative medical Plans? _____
   Other pre-paid plans? _____

---

* General, Tuberculosis, Mental, etc.
**Public hospitals are those owned by Federal, State, County, or City governments; indicate ownership for both public and private hospitals.

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Public health Clinics
(Check also: staff, frequency of clinics, facilities.)

	NUMBER	PATIENT CAPACITY WHITE	PATIENT CAPACITY NEGRO
Pre-Natal	_____	_____	_____
Post-Natal	_____	_____	_____
Well-Baby	_____	_____	_____
Mental Hygiene	_____	_____	_____
Dental	_____	_____	_____
Venereal Disease	_____	_____	_____
Immunization	_____	_____	_____
Other:	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. School Health Services
(Check staff, frequency, facilities for each school.)

	WHITE	NEGRO
Immunization	_____	_____
Physical exams	_____	_____
Dental exams	_____	_____
Mental hygiene	_____	_____
Health education	_____	_____
Tuberculosis exams	_____	_____
Free medical care for indigent children	_____	_____
Other:	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3. Public Health Nursing Service

Number of nurses employed: White_____ Negro_____
Ratio of nurses to population: White_____ Negro_____
Service available to both races?_____
Cost of services to patient: $_____
No. visits made last year:_____

4. Community Services;
(Check staff, frequency, facilities)

Inspection of public eating places?_____
Milk inspection and control?_____
Public health education?_____
Communicable disease control?_____

5. Agencies and Organizations
(Check membership, staff, functions, budget.)
Citizens' Organizations concerned with health?_____
U. S. Public Health Service?_____
State Health Department?_____
County or City Health Department?_____
County or City Board of Health_____
Hospital Board or Authority?_____
Is there one coordinating group or agency?_____

COMMUNITY HEALTH

1. Death Rate
(Crude resident death rate per 1000 population last year)

	White	Negro	Total
Town	____	____	____
County	____	____	____

2. Leading Causes of Death
(In past five years -- for county)

Causes	Number of deaths per 1000 population White	Negro	Total
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____

3. Leading Causes of Admission to Hospitals
(In past five years -- for county)

Causes	Number Patients White	Negro
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

4. Communicable and Preventable Diseases
(Cases and deaths per 1000 population in past five years)

		White Town	White County	Negro Town	Negro County
Typhoid Fever	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Whooping Cough	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Diphtheria	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Malaria	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Syphilis	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Measles	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Pellagra	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Pulmonary TB	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Pneumonia	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Tuberculosis	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____

COMMUNITY HEALTH CONT'D

5. Infant Death Rate
(Resident infant deaths per 1000 live births last year)

	White	Negro
Town	____	____
County	____	____

6. Maternal Death Rate
(Resident maternal deaths per 1000 live births last year)

	WHITE	NEGRO
Town	____	____
County	____	____

7. Medical Attention for Births

	White		Negro	
	Town	County	Town	County
No. Births in hospital	____	____	____	____
No. attended by physician	____	____	____	____
No. attended by midwife	____	____	____	____
No. unattended	____	____	____	____

8. Medical Personnel

a)

	Total Number		Ratio of Medical Personnel to Population		
	White	Negro	White	Negro	Total
Doctors	____	____	____	____	____
Dentists	____	____	____	____	____
Registered Nurses	____	____	____	____	____

b) Are there provisions in your county for licensing midwives?____
For training midwives?_____
If so, how many are trained per year?
What is the total number of midwives in your county?_____
How many white midwives?_____
How many Negro midwives?_____

SAFETY AND SANITATION

1. Sewers

a) What government department has charge of the sewer system in your community?

b) How many sewage mains are there in your community (town and county)?
Are they sections where septic tanks instead of sewers are used?_____
Privies instead of sewers?_____
Are there open sewers in any section of the community?_____
c) Does your community have one or more sewage disposal plants?_____
If so, how many? If not, where is sewage discharged?
d) Is there a separate sewer system for storm water?_____
If not, does sewage back up in cellars during heavy rains?_____
e) How many people (town and county) are not served by the sewer system?_____
White_____ Negro_____
What facilities do they use? (List)_____
f) Are there any schools (town and county not served by the sewer system?_____
What facilities do they use? (List by school and race)_____
_____
_____
g) Have any epidemics in your community or in neighboring communities been traced to the system of sewage disposal in your community?_____
h) Which sections of the community have inadequate sewage facilities or none at all? (List)_____
_____
_____
Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro?_____If so, specify_____
_____
_____

2. Garbage Collection and Disposal?
a)
a) Does your community (town and county) have a garbage collection system?____
If so, how is it collected? _____How often?_____
How is it disposed of?_____What department of government is in charge?_____
b) Are there areas where garbage is not collected?_____If so, where? (List)_____
Why is it not collected?_____What is the means of disposal in these areas?_____
Are any of these areas predominantly white or Negro?_____If so, specify
_____
c) Is there a local ordinance requiring garbage and trash cans to be covered?
_____ If so, is it enforced?_____
d) Is there a local ordinance regulating private disposal of garbage and trash?_____If so, is it enforced?_____

3. Pest Control

a) Does your community provide for rodent and pest control? If so, what department of government is in charge?_____What measures have been taken?_____
_____

SAFETY AND SANITATION CONT'D

4. Water Supply
   a) Where does your community (town and county) get its water supply? _____
   Is there a city water system? _____ County system _____
   What department of government is in charge? _____
   b) Are provisions made for water purification? If so, what are they? _____
   _____ How often is the water tested for bacteria content? _____
   By what agency? _____
   Does your drinking water meet safety standards set up by the U. S. Public Health Service or the State Health Department?
   c) Have any epidemics in recent years been traced to the water supply? _____
   d) Are there areas not supplied by the water system? _____ If so, why? _____
   _____
   Where do the people get their water? _____
   Is well water tested for purity? _____
   Are any of these areas predominantly white or Negro? _____ If so, specify _____
   _____

5. Smoke Abatement and Regulation
   a) Do smoke and gases contaminate the air in your town? _____ If so, what are the main sources of contamination? (List) _____
   b) Are there local ordinances controlling smoke and gases? _____ If so, are they enforced? _____

6. Condition of Streets and Sidewalks

a) Number of Miles	Town	County
Paved Streets or roads	____	____
Paved streets or roads in good repair	____	____
Unpaved streets or roads	____	____
Streets with no sidewalks	____	____
Streets with unpaved sidewalks	____	____
Streets with paved sidewalks	____	____

7. Traffic
   a) List congested intersections needing traffic signals _____
   b) Which intersections have the highest recorded accident rates? _____

8. FIRE PROTECTION
   a) Does your community maintain a paid fire department? _____ if not, are there volunteer fire companies? _____
   b) Number of fire stations in the entire community: _____ No. fire trucks: _____
   Number of firemen: _____ Do the fire stations serve the entire county or just the town? _____ If just the town, how do residents outside city limits get fire protection? _____
   c) Are there water hydrants serving all sections of the community?
   d) Are there any sections with poor fire protection? _____ If so, where are they? _____
   e) Are fire insurance rates in your community low, average, or high? _____

AFTER YOU DRAW TOGETHER ALL THE FACTS, YOU WILL WANT TO PRESENT YOUR FINDINGS TO THE COUNCIL. A SIMPLE WAY TO DO THIS IS TO MAKE A MAP OR SERIES OF MAPS, SHOWING THE SECTIONS OF TOWN WHICH RECEIVE ADEQUATE SAFETY AND SANITARY PROTECTION AND THOSE WHICH DO NOT. ALSO, IF YOU USE MAPS, THEY CAN EASILY BE DORRELATED WITH OTHER MAPS ON HOUSING, HEALTH, CRIME, AND OTHER SECTIONS OF THE SURVEY. IN THIS WAY, YOU WILL GET AN EXCELLENT OVERALL PICTURE OF YOUR COMMUNITY AND ITS VARIOUS SECTIONS. YOU MAY ALSO WISH TO PRESENT SOME KIND OF WRITTEN REPORT TO YOUR COUNCIL AND THE COMMUNITY.

A GUIDE FOR A COUNCIL COMMITTEE

ON

HOUSING

The lessening of discrimination will lead to the lessening of prejudice. Discrimination in housing, as overt behavior, can be brought under restraints.

Let us find what are the practices of government agencies and of the housing industry looking toward the reduction of discrimination in this area.

FIND THE FACTS

Have some one in your group report on statistics for housing as given in the 1960 census, as to the number of home owners, rentals, types of housing, types of construction, and state of repair of the dwellings. If possible get the breakdown between white and Negro housing.

Who are the members of your local housing authority? What are the powers of the local housing authority? (one of your legislators or any lawyer members can give you the legal set up) What plans does your city have for applying for funds from the new housing act, recently passed by the U. S. Congress?

Do you have Urban Renewal? Who is the Administrator? What is its set up?

Do you have people who are displaced by Urban Renewal or also by other construction, such as new highways? Who is helping them find housing? What kind of housing have they found?

Have some one in your group visit the agencies which deal with various aspects of housing in your city; housing authority, building

department, health and sanitation department, real estate board, other agencies such as Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, (PHA) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

WHERE ARE THE SORE SPOTS?

Do any of the agencies which deal with aspects of housing have maps of the incidence of tuberculosis, infant mortality, delinquency, crime, fires, and substandard houses? If you cannot find maps, perhaps some educational institution in your city will make some rough ones for your use. The juvenile court might be a help. Some local planning agency might have the location of substandard housing. The police might help with the crime statistics. Try to get the cost of city services in the "sore spots". How many of the "sore spots" are Negro and White?

MINIMUM STANDARDS?

What are the minimum standards for dwellings? Is there a difference in requirements for existing housing and new buildings? Are the minimum standards enforced? Is there a tendency for the courts to be lenient to the landlords of substandard dwellings? Is there a difference between Negro and white?

SLUMS?

What are the usual rents in slum areas? Compare them with rents of comparable space in middle-income neighborhoods. What is the cost of building minimum adequate housing per room? Are the necessary private rents higher than low-income families can afford? In public housing what is the subsidy per room, per month? What are the obstacles in providing better housing for Negroes? Availibility of land? Cost of land? How much FHA funds have been used by Negroes? Why?

CHANGING NEIGHBORHOODS

Do you have areas which are changing from white to Negro? What part is the real estate salesman playing in the change over?

ORGANIZING YOUR COMMITTEE

1. You need several people to get this job done well. The arm-chair philosopher will find his spot, while others can be enjoying the "go-see" trips. The chairman must select with care the people to do the interviewing. You want to get the facts, and you want also to make a contract that will be useful to you in carrying out the action part of your program when that day comes. So make friends! If that is not possible, at least leave the contract with the door open so that you or someone else can return in the future. Practice calm objectivity in your interview. Send two people on each interview. This is important!

2. Save yourself as much wear and tear as possible. Ask around and see if some of the facts have been gathered by someone else.

3. Find a member who will pull your material together and write the report.

4. And then comes the REAL fun. You are now ready to have those who have worked on the project propose to the membership a plan of action. Take time for this to be thrashed out thoroughly so that the plan will be good and be understood by the whole group. We are working for democracy in Georgia so let us always be sure it is practiced in our organization.

5. Throughout the survey make clear what kinds of changes are needed. Separate the <u>legislative</u> changes from the <u>administrative</u> changes. In the legislative changes separate local, state, and national levels of government.

Don't fret if the survey doesn't come up to the highest professional standards. But do check and know that the facts you do record are true.

Don't use all the energy on a survey. Remember that is only the first step. Action follows.

Don't fret if you suddenly find all sorts of problems that are impossible to attack--and leave the survey to gather dust. Pick a do-able portion and go to work.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLETS TO:

Commission on Intergroup Relations
150 Nassau Street
New York 38, New York

National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
426 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

New York State Commission on Discrimination in Housing
35 West 32nd Street,
New York, New York

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO)
426 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

Race Relations Service
Public Housing Administration
Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION

This is a very simple outline. However when the action follows it will not be as simple. It is very important as you have your first contacts as a Council with the school officials to set up a good relationship. You will need to have much contact with them before the schools are desegregated and running smoothly. Start right!

The real homework comes in the studying of the various plans. What plan would you like to have for the desegregation of your schools? What plan would you accept? Be ready with good information. After the plan is accepted by the courts may be too late for you to do a constructive piece of work. There will be difficulty in riding ourselves of tokenism. Work hard for a good plan in the beginning, or at least for a comparatively good plan. The Atlanta plan seems to have all the evils of all the plans--don't copy it.

Most of the information needed will be easy to obtain. But choose with care the people to make the contacts with the public officials. Be "wise as serpents, and harmless as doves."

EDUCATION QUESTIONAIRE

SCHOOL BOARD (Local and State)

What are its duties? Do citizens participate in selection of board? If the board is appointed, do citizens make known what they consider desirable qualifications? Are all segments of the population represented on the Board? When does the board meet? Are meetings open to the public?

SUPERINTENDENT--How is he selected? What are his qualifications?

BUDGET--Who makes it? Who adopts it? Is it published? Are hearings held? Who attends the hearings? What percentage goes for teachers pay? Are Negro and white teachers paid on the same scale? What is the per pupil expenditure? White? Negro? Are separate schools economical?

How is the building program financed? How crowded are your classrooms? Do the children of all economic levels have equal facilities? Where does the money come from? What percentage local? State? Federal?

ATTENDANCE--How many children drop out of school before graduation? White? Negro? Why? Is there compulsory school attendance? Is it enforced? What percentage attend school daily?

VOCATIONAL TRAINING--Do you have trade schools available? Is their curriculum adequate for the changing needs in employment? What counseling services are available? Do you have guidance clinics?

OTHER USES OF SCHOOLS--Are school buildings open for public meetings? Are they open to integrated meetings? What is the legal status of schools in your city?

DESEGREGATION PLANS--Has your school board had a request for transfer of a Negro student? Does the Board have a plan for desegregation? How does it compare to other plans in use? How much of the burden is placed on the Negro child and parent to carry out a court order?

Has your PTA discussed desegregation? Do they have plans for a smooth transition?

Have your religious groups discussed desegregation of schools and the part they might play? Civic clubs?

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Books

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Muse, Benjamin. Virginia's Massive Resistance. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ. Press, 1961. The author discusses the role played by "The Byrd Machine" - by Governors Stanley and Almond and by leading private and business interests in the state's attempts to sidestep Supreme Court rulings on school desegregation.

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Pamphlets

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Hansen, Carl F. Addendum: A Five-Year Report on Desegregation in Washington, D.C. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

Lee, J. Oscar and Dramer, A. S. "Racial Inclusion in Church-Related Colleges in the South," Journal of Negro Education, vol. 22, Winter, 1954.

EDUCATION QUESTIONNAIRE

SCHOOL BOARD (Local and State)

Who are they? _____ What are their terms of office? _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

What are its duties? _____ Do citizens participate in selection of Board?

If the Board is appointed, do citizens make known what they consider desireable qualifications? _____. Are all segments of the population represented on the Board? _____. When does the Board meet? _____. Are meetings open to the public? _____.

SUPERINTENDENT — How is he selected? _____

What are his qualifications? _____

BUDGET — Who makes it? _____. Who adopts it? _____.

Is it published? _____. Are public hearings held? _____.

Who attends the hearings? _____. What percentage goes for teacher's pay? _____. Are Negro and white teachers paid on the same scale? _____. What is the per pupil expenditure? ___.

White? _____. Negro? _____.

How is the building program financed? _____.

What percentage local? _____. State? _____. Federal? _____.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING — Do you have trade schools available? _____.

Negro? _____. White? _____.

Is their curriculum adequate for the changing needs in employment? _____

_____? What counseling services are available?

_____. Do you have guidance clinics? _____.

OTHER USES OF SCHOOLS — Are school buildings open for public meetings? _____.

Are they open to integregated meetings? _____.

QUESTIONNAIRE for SURVEY of SCHOOLS

1. _____ Name of School

2. _____ Location

3. _____ Classification

4. _____ Enrollment

5. _____ Number of graduates, 1962

6. _____ Number High School Freshmen

7. _____ Number in College

	MA and Beyond	Senior College Graduate	Junior College Graduate	Less Than Junior Coll.
8. Number of Teachers	_____	_____	_____	_____

Number of Teachers with Certificate _____.

9. How many are teaching in their specialty _____ Not in specialty _____

10. How many classes have double sessions _____ How many teachers teach both ____

11. Library - volumes in library _____ Reference books _____.

11a. How many subscriptions to magazines _____ Newspapers _____.

List ten

1. _____ 6. _____
2. _____ 7. _____
3. _____ 8. _____
4. _____ 9. _____
5. _____ 10. _____

11b. Number of seats in Library _____ Is there a trained Librarian _____

12. Physical plant in terms of square feet.

Classrooms _____ Square feet Number _____

Gymnasium _____ Square feet Seating capacity ____ Showers _____

Lockers _____ Swimming Pool _____

Auditorium _____ Square feet Cafeteria _____ Square feet

Grounds _____ Square feet Parking _____ Square feet

(If space is used for more than one purpose, make note.)

13. _____ Number of teaching stations

14. _____ Are Books Furnished

15. _____ Is number adequate

15. Courses - list courses taught | Number of students in course

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

15. (cont'd)

16. Business Education:
    (a) Number of students enrolled _____
    (b) IBM equipment _____
    (c) Other euipment _____

17. Curriculums - how or who prescribes

_____

18. Do you have an active P.T.A. _____

19. What major contributions has the P.T.A. made to your school _____

_____.

20. Do you have:

Dramatics _____ Newspaper _____ Yearbook _____ Football _____

Basketball
Male _____ Female _____

Band
Male _____ Female _____ ROTC _____.

21. What was average daily attendance for September _____ October _____.

22. Drop-outs since September:
Male _____ Female _____
Reasons:

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

23. Number of Counselors _____ Number of Visiting Teachers _____

24. What tests have been given or encouraged by school or teacher

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TEACHER Name or Number	SUBJECTS TAUGHT	STUDENTS Class Load	DEGREE	WHERE RECEIVED	Year Received	Major and Minor	Years of Experience

cont'd

TEACHER Name or Number	Advance Training in Related Courses	Certificate Held	

Dear Paul - your workshop FP (46)

Katherine Shaeffer - 403 Parker Ave. - Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Mrs. R. M. Thomas - 215 Fifth St. - Columbus, Georgia 31901
Mrs. Watkins Dimon - 2039 - 13th St., Columbus, Georgia
Mrs. Helen C. McClung - 1461 Brazil Avenue, Columbus, Ga.
Mrs. James W. Rhea - 1809 Carter Avenue - Columbus, Ga.
Miss Eudell Sanford - 2137 Douglas Avenue, Macon, Georgia 31204 (home)
308 Sage Hall - Tuskegee Institute, Alabama (campus)
Miss Louise Jones - Thracher Hall Room 26 - Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Miss Charles Ann Wallace - Nurses Home Room 106 - Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Mrs. Dorothea Upchurch - 4623 Dawn Ct. - Columbus, Georgia
A. J. McClung - 1461 Brazil Ave. - Columbus, Georgia
Mr. B. F. Hollinger- P. O. Box 219 - Livingston, Alabama
Miss Shelia Ann Williams - 906 Dorsett Avenue - Albany, Georgia
Miss Carolynne Irant - 618 Whitney Avenue - Albany, Georgia
Mr. Oliver T. Ivey - Smiths, Alabama
Essie D. Morgan - 130 Colvert St. - Tuskegee, Alabama
Jody Williams - 2525 Highland Ave., - Apt. G-5 - Birmingham, Alabama
Betty Henderson - Box 247 - Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Eula Mae Farmer - 250 Reservoir Street - Rome, Georgia
Georgia Jean - 29 Noble Street - Rome, Georgia
Amelia P. Boynton, 1315 Lapsley Street - Selma, Alabama
J. C. Wilson - P. O. Box 677- Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Mrs. A. W. West, Sr. - 729 S. Jackson St. - Montgomery, Ala. 36104
Mrs. B. R. Reed - 3604 Lookout Drive, Huntsville, Ala.
Mrs. Vicin C. Vaughan - 3021 Fox Spring Rd. - Augusta, Georgia
Mary R. Hagins (Mrs.) - P. O. Box 91A - Tuskegee, Ala.
Silas Kennedy, Jr. - 501 S. Church St. - Tuskegee, Ala.
Cathryn L. Martin - P. O. Box 1076 - Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Solomen Green, Jr.- 307 Fonville Street, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Mary E. Smith - 114 Veterans Proj. - Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Mrs. Helen W. Booth - P. O. Box 506 - Lumpkin, Georgia
Marian E. Childs - Box 200 --Olivia Davidson Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Mrs. Evely D. Robinson - 1014 - 2nd Pl. So., Phenix City, Ala.
Mr. B. F. Hollinger - P. O. Box 219 - Livingston, Alabama
Dr. Saunders E. Walker - 441 Montgomery Road - Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Mrs. B. R. Williams - 3316 - 27th Ave. No. - Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. H. B. Reese - 215 Seale Road - Phenix City, Ala.
Miss Martha Raye Goggins - 1011 - 2nd Place So., - Phenix City, Ala.
Mrs. H. C. Steinmetz - 855 Fair Street - Atlanta 14, Georgia
Alice Lynd - Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. 30314
A. M. Freeman - Montevalko, Ala.
Mrs. Earl P. Andrews - 3135 Audubon Road - Montgomery 6, Ala.
William P. Smith - Box 818 - Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Thomas McPherson - 2518 Abner Pl., N. W. Atlanta, Ga.
David Tolbert - 818 West Irvine Ave., Florence, Ala.
Alline S. Hall - 921 Washington Ave., Talledega, Ala.
Daniel W. Wynn - P. O. Box 925 - Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Desegregation of schools workshop at Tuskegee

Please send { 1 copy of Colia - a Psychiatric Study &
1 copy of Moreland's - Tokenism

to each of the above

F. Pauley

Ga -
F. Pauley

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FROM THE
PRESBYTERIAN COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE

THE PROBLEM

One of the chief functions of the Georgia Council on Human Relations is as the center of information on human relations for the state. In the formal sense, the Georgia Council fulfills this function by a steady stream of newsletters, bulletins and publications distributed widely all over Georgia. It also sponsors local and state-wide informational meetings. In the past year, the Georgia Council has held two-day state-wide conferences on federal programs, education and school desegregation, with an employment conference scheduled this summer. Our twelve local interracial Councils also regularly schedule their own informational meetings.

Informally staff members constantly criss-crossing the state are able to inform local people of new developments in human relations.

But the passage of new federal legislation in the fields of civil rights, education, health, economic opportunity, housing and other areas, has created an entirely new problem in communications. For the first time, thousands of citizens are seeking individual information on the rights and opportunities spelled out in this new legislation.

There are no time-saving general answers which can be prepackaged for such inquiries, since the circumstances in each case are capable of the widest variations. For example, an inquiry from a Negro about why he was refused admittance to a hospital and what can be done about it requires investigation of whether the Hospital customarily refuses admittance to all Negroes; whether, if it does accept them, they are placed in segregated facilities; whether the hospital is receiving Hill-Burton money or any other federal funds; whether this hospital has been the subject of litigation in this area and so on. Only when all these facts have been gathered can the complaint then be forwarded to the appropriate federal agency. Past experience shows that remedial federal action is taken most promptly on personal complaints, properly prepared and authenticated.

And of course, forwarding the complaint is just the first part of the Georgia Council's responsibility. Our job, ultimately, is to

(more)

see to it that the hospital stops its discriminatory practices. This may mean negotiating with the hospital officials, or calling the case to the attention of the community leaders on the hospital board, or convincing the appropriate federal officials that they should take action once the complaint is received in the foreseeable future.

Within the past year, this type of inquiry or complaint has quadrupled. Before the new legislation, it used to be possible for the present field staff to sandwich investigation of complaints into their schedules. But the membership of the Georgia Council itself has tripled in the past few years, and so other facets of the job require more attention, too.

The task of answering inquiries and forwarding complaints is a great deal easier in the sophisticated urban centers than it is in the more isolated rural areas. But it is especially in rural communities that we need to work. For here, there are thousands of people too cut off from news of progress in civil rights to know how to proceed; too intimidated to be part of an organized movement to secure their rights. If we can create awareness of the possibilities inherent in federal legislation, it will be a first step to a more general awareness of the need for community action. If we can stimulate a steady flow of complaints from rural areas, the resulting federal action may do much to lighten the repressive attitudes of many local officials.

JOB DESCRIPTION

The present professional staff - interracial of course - consists of the Executive Director, who is the over-all administrator as well as responsible for some of the work in the field, an Associate Director and Program Director who divide the remainder of the field work, and a Publicity Director who works half-time.

As indicated above, the increasing volume of complaints and inquiries, coupled with the expanded responsibilities of the Georgia Council make it impossible for us to render thorough and effective service with this limited staff. We propose, therefore, the addition of an Information Director, who would devote himself exclusively to stimulating, processing, investigating and forwarding of complaints and inquiries designed to insure equlaity of education, economic opportunity and the use of public and semi-public facilities.

(more)

This additional staff person could also handle the hundreds of inquiries not directly connected with federal legislation with which we are also trying to cope:

Negro parents frequently call to ask how their children can apply for previously all-white colleges and how they can get coaching for college boards; many inquiries concern securing better jobs; others are appeals for reassurance by people faced with threats and intimidation.

Most of these inquiries can be directed to the appropriate voluntary private agencies, although this can be a more time-consuming affair than might first appear. But others must be handled directly because there is no private agency tackling the job.

It should be understood that the Georgia Council is not a casework agency, nor do we wish to become one. But neither can we abondon the people who trust us and who have no other place to go. It is on their behalf that this appeal for financial assistance is submitted.

BUDGET

This proposal seeks a grant of $7,500.

$5,000 needs to be reserved for the salary of the Information Director plus $2,000 for his travel and expenses, and $500 for the increased telephone bill, since long-distance telephoning will obviously play a major part in his job.

We understand that it is customary when submitting such an application to calculate also an additional amount for overhead: rent, utilities and supplies. This has always seemed to us a synthetic formula. We are an on-going operation and expect these expenses to remain more or less constant with or without the addition of a new staff person.

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

Enclosed is a copy of our Annual Report, which describes our work and contains a brief financial statement for 1964, as well as our last quarterly report and financial statement. Also enclosed is a sample copy of our Newsletter, pamphlets and mimeographed material which perhaps tell the Georgia Council story better than extended descriptions.

GA - LWDR
F. Pauley - AV
mm

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FROM THE W. C. WHITNEY FOUNDATION

THE PROBLEM

The Georgia Council on Human Relations is a well established organization in the State's large urban centers. Local Councils in Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Athens, Rome and other large towns are conducting effective programs - assisting recruitment for school desegregation, opening public accommodations and municipally owned facilities for all, explaining the rights and opportunities assured by new federal legislation and the like. More and more, local Councils are able to raise money in their own communities to support their activities.

On the State level, the staff sends out a steady stream of newsletters, bulletins and publications to its own Councils, to the press, to state and local officials and to that vague, amorphous body known as "opinion-makers". It also sponsors local and state-wide informational meetings. In the past year the Georgia Council has held two-day, state-wide conferences on federal programs, education and school desegregation, with an employment conference scheduled this summer.

Looking back over the past three or four years at the advances made, the legislation passed, the barriers dropped, and the Council's own quadrupled membership, it is easy enough to lapse into the jargon of the movement and, glowing with self-congratulation, talk about "accelerated social transition", and "improving the racial climate", and "meaningful dialogue between the races".

But now, our field staff is moving into Georgia's small towns — not Atlanta or Savannah — but into Perry and Covington, Unadilla and Moultrie, Crawfordville and Americus, Tifton and Milledgeville. In these places, there is little transition, accelerated or otherwise; there is no dialogue, meaningful or otherwise; and the racial climate is deteriorating, not improving.

The immediate benefits promised by the Civil Rights Act - open public accommodations, increased school desegregation, equal employment opportunity — promises slowly being made good in the larger metropolitan areas, have not filtered down to Georgia's small towns. On paper only, these towns have all opened their facilities and have all submitted school desegregation plans. Some even have appointed bi-racial committees.

Perry, Georgia, a town in which we have been working, is typical of the situation in Southwest Georgia. Theoretically, restaurants are open for all, although most local Negro residents, having tested them when the law was first passed, and having been arrested and in at least three cases, beaten up, stay away from them. One restaurant serves Negroes their food on paper napkins. "The law says we gotta serve you. It don't say we gotta give you plates."

Perry's one movie theater is operated as a private club, and no Negroes need apply for membership.

There have been many incidents of police brutality, without even the pretext of a demonstration or picket line — a group of teenagers have been beaten up and shot at, a woman, six months pregnant, was chocked by police and then dragged unconscious to jail. Another youth was blackjacked into unconsciousness.

Perry is under court order to desegregate its schools. Children are first harangued, then threatened by the Negro school principal (who is, in Perry as elsewhere, a political appointee, a "safe Nigger", who won't give the School Board any trouble, and who in many counties is paid according to the number of pupils under his jurisdiction) if they apply for transfer. In Perry, Negroes were given the wrong blanks and incorrect information in the hope that they would miss the deadline for transferring. Some parents have already lost their jobs, others have been threatened because children applied for transfer.

Perry has a bi-racial committee one of whose functions according to a statement it issued is to "keep 'outsiders' out of Perry".

Similar conditions apply to most south and middle Georgia towns where the Negro Revolution has not penetrated. But dark as this picture is, federal legislation, which forces a surface

compliance with the law, gives an organization like the Georgia Council a thin opening wedge into these towns.

For the past nine months, the field staff has been working in Perry.

During that time it has accomplished the following:

(1) The Georgia Council director testified in Perry's open accommodation suit that she had observed Negroes being turned away from motels and restaurants. As a result, these facilities were opened, and while as noted above, local Negroes do not use them, Negroes passing through can obtain service.

(2) It has cajoled, pressured and badgered federal agencies into enforcing civil rights legislation. Discriminatory signs in public buildings, stores and gas stations have been taken down as a result of complaints filed by the Georgia Council.

(3) Field workers have repeatedly visited city officials and leading white citizens about police brutality. The "good" people of Perry, as in most Southern communities, live in a dream world in which "we love our Nigras and take care of them". They neither know, nor want to know what goes on in the other side of town and in the jailhouse. By forcing them to face reality, it may be possible to curb police outrages against Negroes. But it is very difficult to see tangible results from the long hours of work put into talking to white people.

(4) Finally, the Council has convinced the parents of seven first-grade children and nine high school children to transfer to previously all white schools this Fall. Now we must arrange private tutorial sessions for the high school children, for their "education" in Negro schools up to now has been a farce, with out-of-date textbooks, no library, broken-down lab equipment and most of all, teachers who were educated in the same haphazard fashion as their students. Without intensive coaching all summer, these youngsters will surely fail.

Compared with the rapid advances made in Atlanta and other big cities, this may not seem a very impressive list of achievements for nine months of hard work. And yet, considering the nature of the white resistance, it is gratifying to us that even in a hard-core city like Perry, changes can be made at all. For we have too long assumed that Perry and communities like it are

hopeless. Now we know they are not. It just takes more time and more work.

THE NEED

The present staff of the Georgia Council consists of an Executive Director, Mrs. Frances Pauley, who directs the overall operation of the organization and is responsible for much of the field work as well; Reverend Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., former pastor of the First Congregational Church in Savannah and leading organizer of Operation Breadbasket, the Negro Ministerial Association formed to secure better jobs for Negroes; and Mrs. Winifred Falls, formerly of Jackson, Mississippi, who while in Mississippi organized women for Public Education. These last two divide the balance of the field work between them. The Council also employs a part-time writer who turns out the Council's bulletins and pamphlets. Georgia is too big a state physically for three people to cover it, considering how much time must be spent in each community.

What is needed is at least one more full-time field worker to help organize in Georgia's small towns. He would devote himself to recruiting students for transfers. He would try to find white people who will participate in interracial efforts for improvements (although thus far we have failed to do this in Perry, we have had good success in Americus, Tifton and Covington). He would stimulate complaints and channel them to the appropriate federal agency. He would distribute as widely as possible Council material and the material of cooperating agencies like the NAACP and the Friends to help counter the segregationist monopoly of the local television station, radio and newspaper.

BUDGET

This proposal seeks a grant of $8,500.

$6,000 needs to be reserved for the salary of the Field worker plus $2,000 for his travel and expenses, and $500 for the increased telephone bill, since long-distance telephoning plays a major part in any field job.

We understand that it is customary when submitting such an application to calculate also an additional amount for overhead:

rent, utilities and supplies. This has always seemed to us a synthetic formula. We are an on-going operation and expect these expenses to remain more or less constant with or without the addition of a new staff person.

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

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Ga -
FP

From the desk of-
FRANCES PAULEY

Paul -
Sorry about the mistake.
As you see the actual SRC money was $9800 - So we thought the $800 nearly correct - of course we understood that since our fiscal year don't coincide we didn't have an actual figure -
Here is the audit -

F. P.

~~Estelle Linzer file~~

From the Desk of – Frances Pauley

Georgia Council on Human Relations

Saturday

Dear Paul + Ed, –

Since the Edith Green hearing was regional I hope SRC will write a strong letter criticizing the hearing for being one sided. –

We are as interested in quality education as they are – but not quality ed – only for whites. We should ask for a thorough investigation of Title I & the way it is being used to discriminate and not to improve education.

Anyway – please write her

F. P.

FP

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, SE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances Pauley:

I want to thank you and the two Pauls for the fine list of prospects in Georgia. It would seem that if several of these people were put on the Committee, the committee would be a much stronger and active one.

However it seems that there are still no prospects from South Georgia other than Simons Island. The person named at Jessup (John Maddox) and Macon (Rufus Harris) did not appear to be good names. Can you think of anyone in the Columbus, Albany, Valdosta area that would give representation to that area? Maybe they just don't exist.

If names do not occur to you, don't bother to write. I do appreciate very much the suggestions.

With best regards,

Courtney Siceloff

cs:bm

cc: Paul Anthony
Paul Rilling

From the desk of-
FRANCES PAULEY

For Paul Rilling
as his
return

Local Council
handbooks —
first draft
(not complete)

FP

This is only a suggestion for By-Laws for a Council on Human Relations. Please improve it. The meaning of Article II Section 1 & 2 must not be changed. Plan for full discussion from the membership before adoption. Understanding the By-Laws will help the individual understand his new organization.

MODEL BY-LAWS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization shall be the _____

Article II
Purpose and Policy

Section 1. Its purpose is to carry on in _____ an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with the state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Article III
Membership

Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Council may become a member. Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee any member who by his actions proves himself not to be in accord with the best purposes and policies of the group, shall be dropped by a 2/3 majority of the members present at a regular meeting.

Article IV
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts Rules of Order. The term of office shall be _____ year (s).

Article V
Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers and not more than _____ members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of _____ year (s).

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall attend to the business of the organization, between general membership meetings.

Section 3. Any vacancies occurring between annual meetings on the committee may be filled by a majority vote of those remaining on the committee.

Article VI
Meetings

Section 1. The general membership shall meet _____. An annual meeting shall be held in _____, at which time officers will be elected, and a budget adopted.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet _____.

Article VII
Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year shall be from _____ to _____.

Section 2. Annual dues including membership in the Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be in accordance with the policy of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Section 3. A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the membership at the annual meeting for approval.

Article VIII
Nominations & Elections

Section 1. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of three people. The chairman and one member are to be elected at the Annual Meeting, the third to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Report of the Nominating Committee shall be sent to the membership not later than ten days in advance of the annual meeting. Immediately following the report of the committee at the Annual Meeting there shall be an opportunity for nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot, if there is more than one nominee for each office. A majority vote of those members present shall constitute an election.

Article IX
Committees

Section 1. The Executive Committee or the Chairman shall appoint such committees as necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

Section 2. There shall be a Membership Committee which shall organize and carry out a membership campaign.

Section 3. There shall be a Finance Committee which shall cooperate with the membership Committee on collecting dues and such other contributions as the Executive Committee or the membership shall deem advisable.

Article X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, provided a notice containing the proposed changes has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

YOUR JOB AS CHAIRMAN

OF A

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

You are the key figure in your Council. BUT you do not do all the work or carry all the responsibility. You do see that the work and the responsibility are intelligently shared. To be successful, you must analyze your job and try to develop the best leadership possible.

What Makes a Leader?

A successful chairman is one who can give us the feeling that we are working together at something worth doing--something for which we are willing to pour out our energy and spend our time. This is not difficult. The majority of our members are dedicated to our purposes.

A will to win, or the ability to create an atmosphere of hope and determination, must be evident on the part of the Chairman. It is often very difficult to fight off discouragement and disappointment, but every chairman before going into office should accept the fact that things will often go wrong; good workers will move away; people will neglect to do what they positively promised to do; meetings will flop; projects will fail; good measures will be defeated. But you must not lose your courage or the temper and spirit of the whole organization will slacken. Your job can be tremendously stimulating and rewarding; when well done it brings a sense of great satisfaction.

You and Your Board

The Board is the governing body of the Council with the responsibility for planning the work of the Council as a whole and carrying out the mandate given it by the membership. It is your job to see that this responsibility is discharged. The Board's decisions should emerge as a synthesis of the thinking of the individual members -- decisions better than any one Board member could make alone.

Long term Board Planning. After a new Board is formed, and before the full rush of the Council job is upon it, you should call a meeting to map out the year's work. Examine the program. Is it of a workable size? What committees are needed to implement it. It should be clear in the mind of every chairman just what he is going to do next and how far his work should have progressed by the time of the next Board meeting.

Training of new Board members. You should interview each new Board member to make sure he understands his job and its relation to other Council jobs; that he had the right tools; that he has the necessary files from her predecessor; and that he knows how to obtain help from the state office if he needs it. In some instances you should see too that the chairman enlists a committee to work with him, so as to increase membership participation and build up new leadership.

What comes before the Board? Certainly the whole Board shcould not deal with details. It should make general plans and assign Board responsibilities. For example, a Board decides on program action---the overall plan, timing, and methods. If the Board members understand their jobs, a great deal of detailed work can be done outside of Board meetings, always subject of course to the general plan, and the Board's meeting time can be spent on the really important decisions.

The conduct of Board meetings. Before each meeting, you must get clearly in your own mind what action must be taken and what are the most essential things to be decided. Then you can plan the agenda so that these points will get most of the time and attention of the Board. A written agenda with an allotment of time opposite each item will help keep discussion on the point, especially if each Board member has a copy. Before the meeting you should speak to each chairman whose Board assignment is to be discussed, to make sure he understands he is to make a report, and to let him know how much time he is allotted. The time schedule may have to be adjusted as the meeting progresses, but the very fact that it is there before the members helps to keep things moving smoothly. Meetings should start and stop exactly on time.

Be sure you use democratic procedure. An organization dedicated to the worth of the individual and a more democratic way of living cannot afford anything but the use of democratic methods. Fairly strict parliamentary procedure saves time and confusion. It should be orderly Board discussion, not cross talk in small groups. You must be alert every moment, keep order and insist on good procedure. It is to the interest of all the Board members to get through the business efficiently and promptly and usually they will cooperate if it is so put to them. You should feel free to express your own opinion in Board meetings. You can often help to bring about agreement if you sum up the discussion and put alternative decisions before the Board.

Clarify responsibility. As each item of business is finished by the Board, it is a good plan to make perfectly clear who has responsibility for the next step, and when he is to report to you. This saves a lot of checking and telephoning after the meeting.

What all this adds up to is the your real job is to be the guide and coordinator of the entire Council—to keep the purpose and meaning always before the members and to create an atmosphere of confidence, determination and good will in which the Council can grow strong. To be feee to do this, you must see that the work is shared, that every efficient tool is used, and that you, yourself keep the vitality of your leadership.

You and the Member

Every member's ideas are of importance to you and your Board. Learn to listen. Use your imagination in seeing that new members are recognized and put to work. See that the individual has a chence to make his voice heard in Council meetings. See that the Program of the Council is actually decided upon by the members.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The effectiveness of the Council is largely determined by the wise choice of leadership. The initial responsibility for finding this leadership rests in the hands of the Nominating Committee, which selects a slate of officers and directors to be presented to the membership for election.

The chairman of the Nominating Committee is usually elected by the membership at the Annual Meeting, and other members are elected by the membership or appointed by the Board of Directors early in the Council year in the way your by-laws state. Scouting for leadership in all fields of Council activity is the year-round responsibility of this Committee. Also, it is the duty of this Committee to make sure that prospective leaders understand all the duties and responsibilities of the job they are being asked to fill. More than once it has happened that an unhappy office-holder had been asked to lend the prestige of his name to the Council and told that it entailed very little work. No Council office-holder is a drone and all places of leadership in the organization call for special talents and carry responsibilities. Only carefully selected and briefed members should be placed on the slate. The program of the Council cannot move ahead without active board membership.

A nominating committee member needs imagination, good judgment and thorough understanding of the Council and how it operates. To do the job thoughtfully also requires time and devotion to the organization.

CHECK LIST FOR NOMINATING COMMITTEE

1. Consult By-Laws. Make list of necessary offices to be filled.

2. Check duties. Have a clear understanding on committee of what each officer is expected to do.

3. Consult membership list.

4. Consult out-going presidents and officers for suggestions of people, who have done outstanding jobs or who show promise.

5. Consult present chairman of committees for suggestions of good prospects.

6. Attend Board Meetings. Keep an open ear at all meetings.

7. Get An Early Start.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

A. Cross-section. Try to get representation from all parts of town and varying points of view. If several groups in the community-social, political, religious, economic, etc., can be represented on the Board, the Council can become a more democratic and powerful organization.

B. Avoid individuals identified with one special cause, those who may want to use the Council for any objective other than to carry out the purpose of the Council.

C. Try for a balance between new Board members and experienced ones and avoid "permanent" members. Bring in some candidates who have never been on the Board before. Do not hesitate to replace officers---precedent need not be followed. There are many non-Board positions in which such experienced people can continue to serve the Council. Consider advisability of a policy of limiting the number of terms of the president. However, in order to keep the flexibility needed to meet exceptional situations, this limitation should not be written into the by-laws. Don't rely on already overworked leadership. The over-use of recognized leaders tends to blind us to latent new leadership ability which should be tapped.

D. The Nominating Committee is responsible directly to the membership. Individual Council members should be urged to make recommendations to the Nominating Committee of candidates they wish to propose. The By-Laws should provide for additional nominations from the floor. With these safeguards, the single slate is considered a completely democratic and sound representative procedure.

HOW TO GET NEW MEMBERS INTO THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

YOU, a member, can get new members in your council . . .

Train your ear and eye. Listen for names of people whom the Council needs and who need the Council. Invite them to a morning coffee, a discussion of program, a regular meeting.

YOU, a Board Member, have an obligation to help enlarge the membership. Ask your Board to:

a. Appoint a membership chairman, either board member or non-board member. Select this person carefully, one whose personality is such that he or she will give assurance to the hesitant, and help alleviate fears. Check and make sure that this chairman has a clear understanding of the functions of the Council.

b. Make a practice of having membership blanks along with other pertinent literature at meetings as well as tucked in the pockets of many people.

c. Include membership blank in mailed notices or bulletins.

d. Be sure the treasurer or some designated person cooperates with the State Office in sending in names and dues. The State office will send reminders when dues are due.

e. Have a membership drive. For two weeks the Board might cooperate in concentrating on getting new members.

Make an analysis of the present membership. See where you need new members. Branch out into other groups---geographical, economic, and social.

Board sets the date, at least a month in advance. Appoints chairman.

The Board decides the goal. Select a number that can be assimilated into the organization. The new member will become discouraged if he is not quickly given a chance to participate in the work of the Council.

Make a list--DOUBLE the number of your goal. This is time consuming, but most important. Ask help from friendly ministers, educators. People will often give you the names of wonderful prospects when they will not recruit members themselves. YOU be willing to do the work.

Get old members to do the contacting. Let each person working select ten names.

Hold a report meeting a day or two before the end of the two week period. ALWAYS BE ENTHUSIASTIC--even if at the report meeting--you have fallen short. The workers still have two days to finish the task.

Express appreciation for every little bit of help given.

Plan for each new member to be accompanied to his first meeting.

Send names and addresses to the secretary and president. Send the names and dues to the treasurer to be forwarded to the State Office.

A smooth, well organized campaign will give the new members a respect for the Council.

HOW TO KEEP MEMBERS IN YOUR COUNCIL

The Job To Be Done:

1. To familiarize all members, new and "old", with the Council and how it operates.

2. To find for each member the spot in the Council where his capabilities can best be used for his own satisfaction and for the good of the Council.

People have joined the Council for various reasons. They need to have a chance to discuss the Council and see how its leaders interpret the words of the stated purpose. What do we mean by "action", "to reduce tension", "to educate and cooperate"? The "old" member will have a better conception of the Council after he explains it to the new member, at some small informal gathering for coffee or tea or dessert. The membership chairman will have a further opportunity to understand the specific interests of the members and acquire information for her file.

Find for each member his area of usefulness:

Some people wish to give their money and take no part. We need them.

Some people wish to use their talents in research, to find the facts and help analyze them. We surely need them.

Some people need to be a part of an action group. We need them.

Then there are the work horses. They stuff the envelopes and type the lists long after weariness and fatigue have begun. We cannot live without them.

Try to find the job big enough to be exciting and not so big that it is discouraging. Personal contact, plus good record keeping, helps. (See enclosed sample of card for membership file.)

D O

Analyze your present membership. (A map of the city with pins might help) Be enthusiastic. Public opinion is rapidly changing in Georgia. Give each member a chence, not busy work, but a real chance.

EDUCATION

This is a very simple outline. However when the action follows it will not be as simple. It is very important as you have your first contacts as a Council with the school officials to set up a good relationship. You will need to have much contact with them before the schools are desegregated and running smoothly. Start right!

The real homework comes in the studying of the various plans. What plan would you like to have for the desegregation of your schools? What plan would you accept? Be ready with good information. After the plan is accepted by the courts may be too late for you to do a constructive piece of work. There will be difficulty in riding ourselves of tokenism. Work hard for a good plan in the beginning, or at least for a comparatively good plan. The Atlanta plan seems to have all the evils of all the plans--don't copy it.

Most of the information needed will be easy to obtain. But choose with care the people to make the contacts with the public officials. Be "wise as serpents, and harmless as doves."

EDUCATION QUESTIONAIRE

SCHOOL BOARD (Local and State)

What are its duties? Do citizens participate in selection of board? If the board is appointed, do citizens make known what they consider desirable qualifications? Are all segments of the population represented on the Board? When does the board meet? Are meetings open to the public?

SUPERINTENDENT--How is he selected? What are his qualifications?

BUDGET--Who makes it? Who adopts it? Is it published? Are hearings held? Who attends the hearings? What percentage goes for teachers pay? Are Negro and white teachers paid on the same scale? What is the per pupil expenditure? White? Negro? Are separate schools economical?

How is the building program financed? How crowded are your classrooms? Do the children of all economic levels have equal facilities? Where does the money come from? What percentage local? State? Federal?

ATTENDANCE--How many children drop out of school before graduation? White? Negro? Why? Is there compulsory school attendance? Is it enforced? What percentage attend school daily?

VOCATIONAL TRAINING--Do you have trade schools available? Is their curriculum adequate for the changing needs in employment? What counseling services are available? Do you have guidance clinics?

OTHER USES OF SCHOOLS--Are school buildings open for public meetings? Are they open to integrated meetings? What is the legal status of schools in your city?

DESEGREGATION PLANS--Has your school board had a request for transfer of a Negro student? Does the Board have a plan for desegregation? How does it compare to other plans in use? How much of the burden is placed on the Negro child and parent to carry out a court order?

Has your PTA discussed desegregation? Do they have plans for a smooth transition?

Have your religious groups discussed desegregation of schools and the part they might play? Civic clubs?

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Questionnaire

YOUR COMMUNITY LOOKS AT ITS HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospital Facilities

1. Are your hospitals governed by boards? _____
   a) How are they chosen? _____
   b) Term of office? _____
   c) What are their powers and duties? _____
   _____
   _____

2. Hospitals (Town and County)

NAME	TYPE*	NUMBER OF BEDS WHITE	NUMBER OF BEDS NEGRO	PUBLIC OR PRIVATE**

   b) No. of hospital beds per 1000 population: White _____ Negro _____
   c) No. of free or charity beds: White _____ Negro _____

3. Hospital Services (Get information for each hospital)

   a) No. doctors on staff: White: _____ Negro _____
   b) No. graduate nurses on staff: White _____ Negro _____
   c) Facilities for training nurses? _____
      If so, how many are trained per year? White _____ Negro _____
   d) Is hospital open to all white patients? _____ All Negro patients? ___
   e) Can all white doctors use facilities? _____ All Negro doctors? ___
   f) No. patients handled per year: White _____ Negro _____
   g) Is residence in the county a requirement for admission? _____
   h) Special clinics and services:

	NO.	HOW OFTEN HELD	NO. PATIENTS WHITE	NO. PATIENTS NEGRO	STAFF SIZE DRS.	STAFF SIZE NURSES
Chronic Disease						
Crippled Children						
Mental Disease						
Tuberculosis						
Pre-Natal Care						
Post-Natal Care						
Venereal Disease						
Others:						

4. Pre-paid Medical Care

   In your county, are there programs of:

   Hospital insurance? _____
   Cooperative medical Plans? _____
   Other pre-paid plans? _____

---

* General, Tuberculosis, Mental, etc.
**Public hospitals are those owned by Federal, State, County, or City governments; indicate ownership for both public and private hospitals.

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Public health Clinics
(Check also: staff, frequency of clinics, facilities.)

	NUMBER	PATIENT CAPACITY WHITE	PATIENT CAPACITY NEGRO
Pre-Natal	_____	_____	_____
Post-Natal	_____	_____	_____
Well-Baby	_____	_____	_____
Mental Hygiene	_____	_____	_____
Dental	_____	_____	_____
Venereal Disease	_____	_____	_____
Immunization	_____	_____	_____
Other:	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. School Health Services
(Check staff, frequency, facilities for each school.)

	WHITE	NEGRO
Immunization	_____	_____
Physical exams	_____	_____
Dental exams	_____	_____
Mental hygiene	_____	_____
Health education	_____	_____
Tuberculosis exams	_____	_____
Free medical care for indigent children	_____	_____
Other:	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3. Public Health Nursing Service

Number of nurses employed: White _____ Negro _____
Ratio of nurses to population: White _____ Negro _____
Service available to both races? _____
Cost of services to patient: $ _____
No. visits made last year: _____

4. Community Services:
(Check staff, frequency, facilities)

Inspection of public eating places? _____
Milk inspection and control? _____
Public health education? _____
Communicable disease control? _____

5. Agencies and Organizations
(Check membership, staff, functions, budget.)
Citizens' Organizations concerned with health? _____
U. S. Public Health Service? _____
State Health Department? _____
County or City Health Department? _____
County or City Board of Health _____
Hospital Board or Authority? _____
Is there one coordinating group or agency? _____

COMMUNITY HEALTH

1. Death Rate
(Crude resident death rate per 1000 population last year)

	White	Negro	Total
Town	____	____	____
County	____	____	____

2. Leading Causes of Death
(In past five years — for county)

Causes	Number of deaths per 1000 population White	Negro	Total
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____

3. Leading Causes of Admission to Hospitals
(In past five years — for county)

Causes	Number Patients White	Negro
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

4. Communicable and Preventable Diseases
(Cases and deaths per 1000 population in past five years)

		White		Negro	
		Town	County	Town	County
Typhoid Fever	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Whooping Cough	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Diphtheria	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Malaria	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Syphilis	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Measles	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Pellagra	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Pulmonary TB	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Pneumonia	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Tuberculosis	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____

COMMUNITY HEALTH CONT'D

5. Infant Death Rate
(Resident infant deaths per 1000 live births last year)

	White	Negro
Town	____	____
County	____	____

6. Maternal Death Rate
(Resident maternal deaths per 1000 live births last year)

	WHITE	NEGRO
Town	____	____
County	____	____

7. Medical Attention for Births

	White		Negro	
	Town	County	Town	County
No. Births in hospital	____	____	____	____
No. attended by physician	____	____	____	____
No. attended by midwife	____	____	____	____
No. unattended	____	____	____	____

8. Medical Personnel

a)

	Total Number		Ratio of Medical Personnel to Population		
	White	Negro	White	Negro	Total
Doctors	____	____	____	____	____
Dentists	____	____	____	____	____
Registered Nurses	____	____	____	____	____

b) Are there provisions in your county for licensing midwives?____
For training midwives?_____
If so, how many are trained per year?
What is the total number of midwives in your county?_____
How many white midwives?_____
How many Negro midwives?_____

SAFETY AND SANITATION

1. Sewers

a) What government department has charge of the sewer system in your community?

b) How many sewage mains are there in your community (town and county)?
Are they sections where septic tanks instead of sewers are used?_____
Privies instead of sewers?_____
Are there open sewers in any section of the community?_____
c) Does your community have one or more sewage disposal plants?_____
If so, how many? If not, where is sewage discharged?
d) Is there a separate sewer system for storm water?_____
If not, does sewage back up in cellars during heavy rains?_____
e) How many people (town and county) are not served by the sewer system?_____
White_____ Negro_____
What facilities do they use? (List)_____
f) Are there any schools (town and county not served by the sewer system?_____
What facilities do they use? (List by school and race)_____
_____
_____
g) Have any epidemics in your community or in neighboring communities been traced to the system of sewage disposal in your community?_____
h) Which sections of the community have inadequate sewage facilities or none at all? (List)_____
_____
_____
Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro?_____If so, specify_____
_____
_____

2. Garbage Collection and Disposal?

a)
a) Does your community (town and county) have a garbage collection system?____
If so, how is it collected? _____ How often?_____
How is it disposed of?_____What department of government is in charge?_____
b) Are there areas where garbage is not collected?_____If so, where? (List)_____
Why is it not collected?_____What is the means of disposal in these areas?_____
Are any of these areas predominantly white or Negro?_____If so, specify
_____
c) Is there a local ordinance requiring garbage and trash cans to be covered?
_____ If so, is it enforced?_____
d) Is there a local ordinance regulating private disposal of garbage and trash?_____If so, is it enforced?_____

3. Pest Control

a) Does your community provide for rodent and pest control? If so, what department of government is in charge?_____What measures have been taken?_____
_____

SAFETY AND SANITATION CONT'D

4. Water Supply
   a) Where does your community (town and county)get its water supply?_____
   _____Is there a city water system? _____County system_____
   What department of government is in charge?_____
   b) Are provisions made for water purification? If so, what are they?_____
   _____How often is the water tested for bacteria content?
   _____By what agency?_____
   Does your drinking water meet safety standards set up by the U. S. Public Health Service or the State Health Department?
   c) Have any epidemics in recent years been traced to the water supply?_____
   d) Are there areas not supplied by the water system?_____If so, why?_____
   _____
   Where do the people get their water?_____
   Is well water tested for purity?_____
   Are any of these areas predominantly white or Negro?____If so, specify____
   _____ _____

5. Smoke Abatement and Regulation
   a) Do smoke and gases contaminate the air in your town?_____If so, what are the main sources of contamination?(List)_____
   b) Are there local ordinances controlling smoke and gases?_____If so, are they enforced?_____

6. Condition of Streets and Sidewalks

a) Number of Miles	Town	County
Paved Streets or roads	____	____
Paved streets or roads in good repair	____	____
Unpaved streets or roads	____	____
Streets with no sidewalks	____	____
Streets with unpaved sidewalks	____	____
Streets with paved sidewalks	____	____

7. Traffic
   a) List congested intersections needing traffic signals_____
   _____
   b) Which intersections have the highest recorded accident rates?_____
   _____

8. FIRE PROTECTION
   a) Does your community maintain a paid fire department?_____if not, are there volunteer fire companies?_____
   b) Number of fire stations in the entire community:_____No. fire trucks:____
   Number of firemen:____Do the fire stations serve the entire county or just the town?____If just the town, how do residents outside city limits get fire protection?_____
   c) Are there water hydrants serving all sections of the community?
   d) Are there any sections with poor fire protection?____If so, where are they?
   _____
   e) Are fire insurance rates in your community low, average, or high?_____

AFTER YOU DRAW TOGETHER ALL THE FACTS, YOU WILL WANT TO PRESENT YOUR FINDINGS TO THE COUNCIL. A SIMPLE WAY TO DO THIS IS TO MAKE A MAP OR SERIES OF MAPS, SHOWING THE SECTIONS OF TOWN WHICH RECEIVE ADEQUATE SAFETY AND SANITARY PROTECTION AND THOSE WHICH DO NOT. ALSO, IF YOU USE MAPS, THEY CAN EASILY BE DORRELATED WITH OTHER MAPS ON HOUSING, HEALTH, CRIME, AND OTHER SECTIONS OF THE SURVEY. IN THIS WAY, YOU WILL GET AN EXCELLENT OVERALL PICTURE OF YOUR COMMUNITY AND ITS VARIOUS SECTIONS. YOU MAY ALSO WISH TO PRESENT SOME KIND OF WRITTEN REPORT TO YOUR COUNCIL AND THE COMMUNITY.

A GUIDE FOR A COUNCIL COMMITTEE

ON

HOUSING

The lessening of discrimination will lead to the lessening of prejudice. Discrimination in housing, as overt behavior, can be brought under restraints.

Let us find what are the practices of government agencies and of the housing industry looking toward the reduction of discrimination in this area.

FIND THE FACTS

Have some one in your group report on statistics for housing as given in the 1960 census, as to the number of home owners, rentals, types of housing, types of construction, and state of repair of the dwellings. If possible get the breakdown between white and Negro housing.

Who are the members of your local housing authority? What are the powers of the local housing authority? (one of your legislators or any lawyer members can give you the legal set up) What plans does your city have for applying for funds from the new housing act, recently passed by the U. S. Congress?

Do you have Urban Renewal? Who is the Administrator? What is its set up?

Do you have people who are displaced by Urban Renewal or also by other construction, such as new highways? Who is helping them find housing? What kind of housing have they found?

Have some one in your group visit the agencies which deal with various aspects of housing in your city; housing authority, building

department, health and sanitation department, real estate board, other agencies such as Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, (PHA) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

WHERE ARE THE SORE SPOTS?

Do any of the agencies which deal with aspects of housing have maps of the incidence of tuberculosis, infant mortality, delinquency, crime, fires, and substandard houses? If you cannot find maps, perhaps some educational institution in your city will make some rough ones for your use. The juvenile court might be a help. Some local planning agency might have the location of substandard housing. The police might help with the crime statistics. Try to get the cost of city services in the "sore spots". How many of the "sore spots" are Negro and White?

MINIMUM STANDARDS?

What are the minimum standards for dwellings? Is there a difference in requirements for existing housing and new buildings? Are the minimum standards enforced? Is there a tendency for the courts to be lenient to the landlords of substandard dwellings? Is there a difference between Negro and white?

SLUMS?

What are the usual rents in slum areas? Compare them with rents of comparable space in middle-income neighborhoods. What is the cost of building minimum adequate housing per room? Are the necessary private rents higher than low-income families can afford? In public housing what is the subsidy per room, per month? What are the obstacles in providing better housing for Negroes? Availibility of land? Cost of land? How much FHA funds have been used by Negroes? Why?

CHANGING NEIGHBORHOODS

Do you have areas which are changing from white to Negro? What part is the real estate salesman playing in the change over?

ORGANIZING YOUR COMMITTEE

1. You need several people to get this job done well. The arm-chair philosopher will find his spot, while others can be enjoying the "go-see" trips. The chairman must select with care the people to do the interviewing. You want to get the facts, and you want also to make a contract that will be useful to you in carrying out the action part of your program when that day comes. So make friends! If that is not possible, at least leave the contract with the door open so that you or someone else can return in the future. Practice calm objectivity in your interview. Send two people on each interview. This is important!

2. Save yourself as much wear and tear as possible. Ask around and see if some of the facts have been gathered by someone else.

3. Find a member who will pull your material together and write the report.

4. And then comes the REAL fun. You are now ready to have those who have worked on the project propose to the membership a plan of action. Take time for this to be thrashed out thoroughly so that the plan will be good and be understood by the whole group. We are working for democracy in Georgia so let us always be sure it is practiced in our organization.

5. Throughout the survey make clear what kinds of changes are needed. Separate the legislative changes from the administrative changes. In the legislative changes separate local, state, and national levels of government.

Don't fret if the survey doesn't come up to the highest professional standards. But do check and know that the facts you do record are true.

Don't use all the energy on a survey. Remember that is only the first step. Action follows.

Don't fret if you suddenly find all sorts of problems that are impossible to attack--and leave the survey to gather dust. Pick a do-able portion and go to work.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLETS TO:

Commission on Intergroup Relations
150 Nassau Street
New York 38, New York

National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
426 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

New York State Commission on Discrimination in Housing
35 West 32nd Street,
New York, New York

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO)
426 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

Race Relations Service
Public Housing Administration
Washington, D. C.

FP

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, ATLANTA

For additional staff

This council, the only integrated statewide group working in Georgia, now has local councils in ~~six~~ eight counties, members in ~~20~~ 22 others. Its membership has almost doubled this past year. Its staff, however, is overworked and more work is opening up.

"Now is the time!" writes Mrs. Frances Pauley, executive director of the council. "Things are breaking, the climate is changing, and we must take advantage of this and increase our activities and extend our organization. I know that many of the other programs of other agencies sound so dramatic that our little struggle gets lost. But the more I work in this the more I am convinced that more money should go into interracial activities, more spent in the white side of town. We have a terrific job of re-education and we aren't scratching the surface."

The Foundation made a two-year grant of $18,000 for extra staff.

Paul Rilling

Ga- PUBLICATIONS

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

February 22, 1967

To: The Executive Committee of the
Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Joseph Hendricks

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council will NOT hold its regular March meeting. Instead of attending our meeting, we will go to the luncheon meeting of the ACLU. It will be held at the Progressive Club, 1050 Techwood Drive, N. W., at 12 noon on Thursday, March 2, 1967.

The program sounds very interesting.

The subject is FAIR TRIAL VS. FREE PRESS.

Bruce Galphin will moderate the panel which will consist of Judge Albert Henderson, Cobb County; Attorney Albert Horne, ACLU; and Jack Nelson, Los Angeles Times.

Enclosed is Frances' report of some of the work done during the past month plus the January financial statement.

Next Executive Committee meeting - April 6, 1967.

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

JANUARY REPORT
1967

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION MEETINGS

We have held five of the six meetings on school desegregation. In many ways these meetings have been very successful. Council people have shared their problems and made plans for further activities. The problem is great. The Southern Politicians have certainly won the first round of the battle of school desegregation. The progress is slowing to a near halt. It is a question whether we will hold our own next year.

Many of our children have discovered just how cold and inhuman people can be. Their parents have seen again how the 'man' can evade. Problems of transportation seemed to be the most general complaint. With some exceptions the reports were that the teachers tried to be fair. However, if there was a question between who was telling the truth, the Negro or the white child, the authorities invariably took the word of the white. Often the cold ostracism of the high school students is more difficult to bear than the harassment. Many children will return to the Negro school next fall. Few others will attempt to transfer. Freedom of Choice is an utter failure. The burden is still on the back of the Negro.

The need for wide teacher integration is great. With few exceptions, the Negro principal is as great a deterrent to integration as the white school board.

On the positive side, many individuals are having a fine experience, particularly the younger children. Negroes have found that even if the school looks good from the outside, there is a great difference on the inside. There is an increased desire for quality education. However, there is also a tendency on the part of some students to chose the easier path and not be submitted to harder assignments and the possibility of failure.

There is a very real problem of resegregation in counties where there is a high proportion of Negroes. Taliaferro County has its old white school and the Negro school completely open but not one white child is attending public school in Taliaferro. Many people with children have moved, some are sending their children to a private school in Wilkes County, and the report is that some children are bootlegged

across the county border and picked up by neighboring county school buses.

It seems quite possible that next year the schools in Hancock County (76% Negro) will be all Negro. A private school has been established in Hancock. The white population has dropped from 400 to 200 with about 60 Negroes in the white school. With more transfers next year, which is likely, the schools here may go all Negro.

This is the same pattern we are facing in the Atlanta area. School after school has changed from white to integrated to Negro. The Council Education Committee is working on gathering facts to assist the Legal Defense Fund in going back into court with the Atlanta case.

The Council must follow a carefully thought out line of attack and not be discouraged at this point in school desegregation. The job has barely begun.

If you have not attended one of the area meetings, come to Covington:

Bethlehem Baptist Church
519 West Usher Street
Covington, Georgia

Saturday, March 4, 1967
10:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.

WELFARE WORKSHOP

The Welfare Workshop on February 18, 1967 at Mercer University Macon, Georgia was very successful. In spite of a very rainy morning, representatives came from the following counties:

Lincoln	McDuffie	Chatham	Floyd
Richmond	Fulton	Wilkes	DeKalb
Hancock	Bibb	Emanuel	Dougherty
Ware	Twiggs	Glynn	Dooley
Greene	Burke	Houston	Thomas
Sumter			

Program enclosed.

The questions the audience asked showed that our members are gaining some knowledge and understanding of the welfare program and a great desire to have active programs on Welfare Rights. Mr. Thorkelson, from Columbia University, was a tremendous help in the meeting. The staff hopes to be able to give the neccessary assistance to make these programs a success. If you want a Welfare Manuel, let us know.

DIRECTORS MEETING

SRC held our regular directors meeting in Washington, D. C. in order for us to attend the Conference on 'Treatment of Minorities in Textbooks' as well as our usual swapping of information. I hope some of our councils will decide to have a textbook project. There is no staff time in the immediate future for a new project.

We received $4,000 from the Norman Fund in February. Finances seem to be in a sound shape.

Call us if there are any questions.

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

February 22, 1967

program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March, 1967

YOU ARE INVITED

To attend an open meeting on Housing to be held by the Georgia Advisory Committee of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

Place: U. S. Federal District Court Room
Post Office Building
Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Time: April 7, 1967 from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
April 8, 1967 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Witnesses concerned with public and private housing in the metropolitan area will appear before the committee. Many problems in housing are basic, whether the town is large or small, whether the urban renewal dislocates a few people or many, or whether the housing project has ten units or a thousand. Perhaps this meeting will give you needed information.

THOUGHTS TO PONDER

"It is a fascinating fact that civil rights issues have inevitably raised a variety of positive issues. You can't look at school integration without also questioning the quality of education in general. You can't look at job integration without looking at the whole problem of manpower utilization. Similarly, you can't look at integration of neighborhoods without questioning the meaning of community. The elimination of fear opens new horizons in human experience."

---Mathew Bullock, Jr.

WELFARE RIGHTS

It is often said that welfare is not a right but charity, and that welfare can be taken away or denied whenever the welfare department chooses. This, of course, is not true. There is a right to receive welfare when the conditions set by law are met by the applicant. It is the duty of the welfare departments to grant welfare aid when these conditions are met, and the family which has wrongly been denied aid can take steps to enforce its rights to welfare aid.

One hundred people attended a welfare workshop in Macon. These people returned home with new information concerning the complicated regulations of the assistance programs. Many have started working to lead their friends through the maze of details necessary to apply for aid.

Do you belong to a welfare rights committee? If not, now is the time to organize a committee in your Chapter. Or perhaps you would like to be a committee of one to work for welfare rights for people in your area. Through fear and ignorance many people never find their way to the proper place to apply for assistance. Many times regulations are misunderstood and misinterpreted and people who are in need continue to suffer. You can help change the situation. If you are interested, write to the Georgia Council on Human Relations, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, for a copy of the Welfare Manual and some survey blanks. Join the team of people who are working to change inequities in the State of Georgia.

The meeting in Macon was very successful, survey blanks have been flowing into the Council office. Georgia needs your help in expanding this needed service.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Will you fill in the following and send to the Georgia Council on Human Relations, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303?

I live in _____ County.

Our Freedom of Choice period is from _____ to _____.

We have a committee working to give information concerning school desegregation. Please check: Yes ☐ No ☐

Please write on the back any specific information you have concerning the progress in your county. Stand behind the courageous students who have led the way. Increase their number.

COUNCIL NOTES

Cobb County: On March 6, the new Cobb County Chapter met and reviewed the problems of poverty in Cobb County and began exploring some of the ways the Council could be active in working in that area. A small but enthusiastic crowd braved the rain storm and tornado warnings to come to the meeting. They decided to chose a nominating committee and look over the proposed by-laws so that at the next meeting officers can be elected and the Council can have a firm framework in order to work effectively in this new year.

The next meeting of the Cobb County Chapter will be Monday, April 10, 8 p.m. at the Masonic Temple in Marietta. All those who are interested in working with an active Council this year should come to the meeting.

Rome: Members of the Chapters of the Georgia Council all over the state join the Rome Council in expressing deep sympathy and a great sense of loss at the passing of Dr. Hoy Taylor, Shorter College. Dr. Taylor was a charter member of the Rome Chapter and a great force throughout the state. His deep committment to the work of improving human relations is an everlasting inspiration.

Baker County: The second Federal program is under way in Baker County. The staff has been employed and work is beginning on a Title III B Basic Education Project which will bring some $89,000 into the small county. Fifty heads of households whose educational level is below the sixth grade and who earn less than $2,000 a year will have an opportunity to improve their vocational and educational skills. This has been possible under the leadership of Mr. Hubert Thomas of the Council staff. It has meant a cooperative effort of the Movement leaders, the county officials and many interested citizens.

One hundred and fifty people in six other southwest Georgia counties have graduated from a similar program. One 35 year old man passed his GED test for a high school diploma and is talking of going to college. About 25 percent of the graduates went immediately to jobs that they were not qualified for seven months before.

We hope many other Georgia communities will take advantage of this type of program.

LaGrange: The LaGrange Chapter of the Georgia Council on Human Relations is looking forward to an exciting year under the leadership of Reverend Charles H. Wilhite, who has recently been elected chairman of the group.

GIVE A KID A CHANCE!

Upward Bound: Morris Brown College's Upward Bound Program is looking for white students eligible for this summers program. Upward Bound is designed to help youth from low income families achieve a college education. Students eligible for this particular program must be in their 11th year of high school. They must come from a home with the following maximum income:

$3,000 with 2 in the family; $3,500 with 3 in the family; $4,000 with 4 in the family, increasing $500 with each additional member of the family. These students will be given a wonderful summer program at Morris Brown followed by contacts throughout the coming 12th year in high school.

Will you, particularly if you live in the metropolitan area, find an eligible white student? It could make a real difference in the life of this child.

STEP: Do you know an academically talented southern Negro 11th grade student who would like to go East for the remainder of his high school? Write to STEP (Student Transfer Education Plan) North Shore - National Urban League, 11 Arbor Lane, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, NY.

GIVE AN ADULT A CHANCE!

Open a door -- help a person expand his experience and his understanding. Ask him to join the Council. Will you recruit a new member? Mail to:

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30303

*Please enroll me as a member of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____

_____ $5.00 Single _____ $ 9.00 Family

_____ $3.00 Student _____ $25.00 Sponsor

_____ Contribution without membership

(Contributions are tax deductible)

*Membership in the Georgia Council includes membership in your nearest Local Chapter.

Ga - PUBLICATIONS

The following program was a very successful meeting of the Chatham Chapter. The publicity, newspaper and TV showed the public that a large group of local people 'cared'. The Mayor proclaimed the 18th a day of prayer.

COMMUNITY SERVICE OF PRAYER FOR RACIAL HARMONY

THE HELLENIC CENTER, 14 WEST ANDERSON STREET

JUNE 18, 1967, 4:00 P.M.

SPONSORED BY THE CHATHAM COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

THE ORDER OF WORSHIP

PIANO PRELUDE — Mrs. William M. Emmons, Jr.

OPENING SENTENCES: — The Rev. Dr. F. Bland Tucker, Leader

Leader: These are the things you shall do: Speak the truth to one another, render in your gates judgements that are true and make for peace.

People: Let justice roll down like waters, and righteousness like an everflowing stream.

Leader: Learn to do good: seek justice, correct oppression; defend the fatherless, plead for the widow.

Unison: Thus says the Lord: "Keep justice, and do righteousness, for soon my salvation will come, and my deliverance be revealed."

HYMN: — NATIONAL HYMN

"God of Our Fathers, Whose Almighty Hand
Leads forth in beauty all the starry band
Of shining worlds in splendor through the skies
Our grateful songs before Thy throne arise.

Thy love divine hath led us in the past;
In this free land by Thee our lot is cast;
Be Thou our Ruler, Guardian, Guide and Stay,
Thy Word our law, Thy paths our chosen way.

From war's alarms, from deadly pestilence,
Be Thy strong arm our ever sure defense;
Thy true religion in our hearts increase,
Thy bounteous goodness nourish us in peace. A-men

-- Daniel C. Roberts

UNISON PRAYER: — The Rev. Dr. F. Bland Tucker, Leader

O God, who art the Father of all men, and lovest all whom Thou hast made, take away from us all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever may hinder us from godly union and concord,

so that, as there is one God and Father of us all, we may be all of one heart and one soul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, of trust and charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify Thee, unto whom be honor and praise, now and evermore, Amen.

THE SCRIPTURE READINGS:

The Old Testament Lesson: Psalms 133
The New Testament Lesson: Colossians 3:12-17

ANTHEM: Butler Presbyterian Church Choir

SPEAKER: Mrs. William Lloyd

PRAYER: Rabbi Joseph Buchler

SPEAKER: Mrs. Arzelle Abney

PRAYER: The Rev. Lenton Powell

ANTHEM: Butler Presbyterian Church Choir

SPEAKER: The Rev. Dr. Forrest Lanier

SPEAKER: The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Toomey

LITANY: The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Toomey, Leader

Leader: How good and how pleasant it is for brothers to dwell together in unity. It is like the precious ointment upon the head. It is like the dew of Hermon, or the dew upon the mountains of Lebanon, giving fragrance, and refreshment, and the blessings of God forevermore. God hath made of one blood all nations and people to dwell on the earth.

People: Make real to us, O God, that all men are brothers, through the Holy men of history.

Leader: There is no difference between Jew and Greek, male or female, bond or free.

People: Make real to us, O God, that all men are brothers, through the Prophets of old.

Leader: This is the message that you heard from the beginning, that we should love one another.

People: Make real to us, O God, that all men are brothers, through Jesus Christ.

Leader: He who loves God should love his brother also.

People: Make real to us, O God, that all men are brothers, through Thy Holy Spirit.

Leader: He who does not love his brother whom he has seen, cannot love God whom he has not seen.

People: Make real to us, O God, that all men are brothers, through Thy word.

Leader: Do to other men as you would have other men do to you.
People: Make real to us, O God, that all men are brothers.
Leader: As you did it to one of the least of these my brethren, you did it to me.
People: Make real to us, O God, that all men are brothers.
Leader: Let the people praise thee, O God: let all the people praise thee. O, let the nations be glad and sing for joy; for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon the earth.
People: Thanks be to thee, O God, our Father that all peoples at home and in all the world, of every race, creed and color are our brothers whom thou hast given us to love.

HYMN: "America the Beautiful"

O beautiful for spacious skies, For amber waves of grain
For purple mountain majesties Above the fruited plain!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for pilgrim feet, Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat Across the wilderness!
America! America! God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control, Thy liberty in law.

O beautiful for heroes proved In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country love, And mercy more than life
America! America! May God thy gold refine,
Till all success be nobleness, And every gain divine.

O beautiful for patriot dream That see, beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam, Undimmed by human tears!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.
-- Katherine Lee Bates

BENEDICTION: The Rev. Dr. F. Bland Tucker

PIANO POSTLUDE: Mrs. William M. Emmons, Jr.

202/223-1212

DAVID APTER & ASSOCIATES
1145 19th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Calvin Kytle
Senior Associate

August 30, 1967

Mr. Frank Adams, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Carey Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank Adams:

I've now had a chance to talk with both Dave Apter and Paul Anthony. We're all agreed that we can't really give you an answer to your proposal until after Paul has met with you and the other state councils in Gatlinburg next week. Under the most favorable circumstances, it would take some doing to get things in proper order for a fund-raising meeting on September 16. But whether we can or not depends, in the last analysis, on how the state councils react as a group to SRC's proposition -- and this reaction, I gather, won't be known till Gatlinburg.

Paul tells me that he and Ed hope to discuss with you an idea that could lead to a programmatic relationship between Virginia and DA&A much broader than fund-raising. This we would like.

It was good to meet you last week. I look forward to more invigorating conversations.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

C-

Calvin Kytle

file

CK:dm
cc: Paul Anthony

Ga. - PUBLICATIONS

September 15, 1967

Ad Hoc Committee
on
Governor's Educational Conference

Dear Friend of Public Schools:

We need your help! You are no doubt aware that the Georgia Public School System has come under sharp attack from the Maddox administration, ranging from intemperate "ram it" suggestions on Federal aid, to talk of widespread creation of private schools, to concentration of control over the Georgia Board of Education in the hands of the Governor, to congratulations to a local school board for their defiance of law. On September 27-28 the Georgia School Boards Association is sponsoring the annual Governor's Conference on Education. The theme will be "Next Steps in Education". Governor Maddox will keynote the Conference. As one interested in increased support for our public school system would you do the following:

1. Secure your organization's endorsement of the attached statement.

2. Add your own personal endorsement.

3. Send the signed endorsement to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Governor's Conference, Room 102, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

4. See that representatives of your organization and/or yourself attend the conference, as plans are being formulated to have spokesmen for our point of view at each of the 80 workshop sessions. (A kit of position papers will be supplied each of our delegates.)

5. Send the name or names of delegates to Ad Hoc Committee on the Governor's Conference, Room 102, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

If you have any questions, call me at 525-6468.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Frances Pauley

We the undersigned believe that it is in the system of free public schools that the society of the future begins to take shape; it is here that the strength and the character of American democracy are generated.

The problems and needs of contemporary Georgia demand a program of public education of far greater quality than the one we now have.

All children, regardless of race, economic, social or intellectual position, should be provided with the opportunity for education of good quality from the age of five until that time beyond the age of eighteen when they are either employable or engaged in education beyond the high school.

Investment in the public schools is an investment in people, and in the long run, is the wisest investment any state can make.

We believe, to achieve these goals -

That the control of Georgia schools must remain with the constitutionally established State School Board and the Board of Regents and remain free from political domination.

That Georgia must embark on an increased program of school consolidation.

That efforts must be accelerated to end the dual school system.

That every available financial source be utilized, Federal State and Local, to improve quality education in our state.

That any attempt to intitate an alternative system of private schools should be opposed vigorously by all Georgia citizens.

Signatures:

Ga- PUBLICATIONS

THE

PEOPLES' VOICE

"To seek out the Truth without Favor

Volume 1 No. 1 Hancock County October 9, 1967

2 HANCOCK WOMEN HONORED

PEOPLES' VOICE

"To seek out the Truth without Favor"

Volume 1 No. 1 Hancock County October 9, 1967

2 HANCOCK WOMEN HONORED

Mrs. J.H. Youngblood

Mrs. Robert Ingram

"Dear Mrs. Youngblood:

"CONGRATULATIONS on being chosen the HANCOCK County Homemaker for 1967. Georgia and the Southeastern Fair are honored to have such a fine representative from HANCOCK County.

"Your local paper has been sent a press release announcing your winning this honor.

"As the County Winner, you are eligible to compete in the Congressional District competition.

"As the County Winner, you are to be our honored guest at the GEORGIA HOMEMAKER Luncheon to be held at the Southeastern Fairgrounds on Thursday, October 5, 1967. A special ribbon will be reserved for you as the County Winner for the GEORGIA HOMEMAKER PROGRAM which follows the Luncheon. A formal invitation will be sent to you at a later date.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

"Dear Mrs. Ingram:

"Every year various women's organizations in the state get together for a Woman's Legislative Forum. They meet each Tuesday during the session of the legislature which will be January 16, 23, 30, Feb. 6, and 13th.

"We would like for you to be the representative for the State of Georgia.

"There will be a planning meeting in Atlanta on Tuesday, September 26 at the Top of the Mart Restaurant at 12:30. Mrs. Kathy Wood, here in Atlanta will be the other delegate. She can meet you here in our office at 12 o'clock noon and the two of you can go together

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

EOA Grant Will Aid

Low-Income Students

Funds to pay the cost of room and board for some 1,100 low-income students enrolled in a new two-year curriculum at 13 predominantly Negro colleges and universities have been made available by the Office of Economic Opportunity, it was announced today.

The $850,000 grant was made to the Institute for Services to Education, 2000 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a non-profit agency responsible for coordinating the project.

Many of the OEO-supported students will be alumni of OEO's Upward Bound Program which provides educational and cultural experiences for under-achieving high school students from low-income families, in an effort to equip and motivate these students towards college.

"While the program will operate in predominantly Negro colleges, it is definitely not designed to

Motor Companies Naming First Negro Automobile Dealers

DETROIT -- In a major automobile breakthrough, the General Motors Corporation is planning to name its first Negro auto dealers within a week.

One will sell Oldsmobiles in Chicago, and the other will handle Pontiacs in Los Angeles.

The Ford Motor Company granted its first Negro dealership on Aug. 1, a partnership involving Ernie Banks, Chicago Cubs first baseman, and Bob Nelson, Former Chicago import car dealer.

CHICAGO - Chrysler Corporation disclosed last weekend it is embarking on a program to train and set up in business Negroes who want to be new car dealers.

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"While the program will operate in predominantly Negro colleges, it is definitely not designed to perpetuate them as segregated institutions, but rather to help bring them into the mainstream of American education by providing new directions," Theodore M. Berry, Director of OEO's Community Action Programs, said.

Up to 1,250 students will be enrolled in the program including non-OEO supported students.

Students who are enrolled become regularly matriculated freshmen, receiving academic credit for courses taken in this program.

The project director will be Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President of ISE. He is former President of North Carolina A and T College and Virginia Union University.

The colleges are:

1. Clark College
   Atlanta, Georgia

2. Florida A & M State University
   Tallahassee, Florida

3. Alabama A & M College
   Normal, Alabama

4. Tennessee A & I State University
   Nashville, Tennessee

5. North Carolina A & T State University
   Greensboro, N. C.

6. Jackson State College
   Jackson, Mississippi

7. Talladega College
   Talladega, Alabama

8. Southern University A & M
   Baton Rouge, La.

9. Norfolk State
   Norfolk, Virginia

10. Bennett College
    Greensboro, N. C.

11. Voorhees College
    Denmark, S. C.

12. Lincoln University
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13. Bishop College
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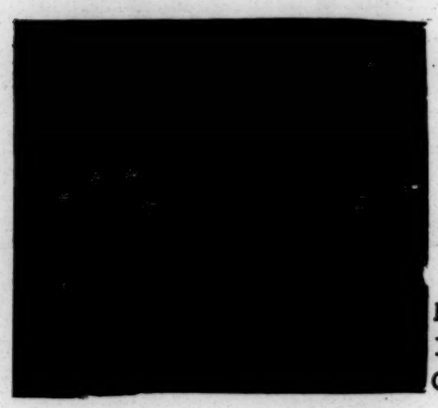
The companies insist they are not discriminating and would be willing to sign up Negroes with the knowledge of the auto business and the financial backing necessary to make a go of it.

CLUB NEWS



Miss Jackie Ingram
Co-ordinator

THE YOUTH IN ACTION

In the spring of 1966, a great man came into our community, Mr. John McCown. His interest and concern for the youth proved to be astounding. He immediately organized a youth organization. We met and organized at the Masonic Hall. The following persons were elected into office:

President-Robert Louis Ingram
Vice Pres.-Carolyn Washington
Secretary-Gloria Jean Clayton
Asst. Secretary-Rosie Maryland Chatman
Treasurer-Edward Dozier
Chairman of Membership Committee-Virginia Chatman
Chairman of Social Committee-Patricia Flournog

Meetings were held every Wednesday night, and on many

THE BIRD HUNTERS WIVES

This club was organized in 1956 by a group of women whose husbands are lovers of bird hunting. Each wife has a chance to serve as hostess at the monthly club meeting. The Hancock County Bird Hunters Club is connected with the Fulton County Bird Hunters Club. An annual "Bird Hunters Picnic" is held each summer by the men and an annual party is given at Christmas by the wives. The summer Picnic was given in Hancock County for the first two years and will take place in Fulton County for the next two years.

The Officers are:
President - Mrs. Antee Lawson
Secretary - Mrs. Ruby C. Clayton
Treasurer - Mrs. Susie Roberts

Mrs. Darnell Boone will hostess the next meeting on October 2, 1967.

CLUB NEWS

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Meetings were held every Wednesday night, and on many occasions, films were shown to the youth group.

The youth are indeed grateful to Mr. McCown for his interest in the youth, for under his leadership and guidance, the youth has accomplished many goals. He played a great part in helping our organization be successful in our club activities and also in aiding the community.

We, as the youth group, would like to think that we played some part in aiding Mr. Ingram to become a member of the Board of Education and Mr. Smith as one of our County Commissioners. The time and effort put forth in the election by the youth, is not regretted, for we, the youth and the adults proved successfully that together we stand divided we fall.

Another sucessful project undertaken by the youth, was the building of a house. This house was to be the first of its kind in the United States. We spent many enjoyable and also tiresome days working on the house. We faced many obstacles and hindrances as we worked but with our great determination, our leader, Mr. McCown's determination and many of the adults help, we again successfully obtained our goal.

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EASTERN STAR MEETS

The 6th Annual Communication of the Augusta District Most Worshipful Prince Hall F. and A. Masons and Order of Eastern Star was held in Augusta, Ga. Sept. 24, 1967 at the A. R. Johnson, Jr. High School. Eastern Stars attending were, Mrs. Susie Timmons, Mrs. Dorothy Lott, and Mrs. Ruby C. Clayton.

The Stars Instructional speaker was Mrs. Mary L. Bussey Grand Lecturer, of Columbus, Ga.

Excelsior Chapter #53 O.E.S. held its regular meeting at the Masonic Hall, Sept. 26, 1967. Mr. Quilman Lewis is Worth Patron, Mrs. Ruby C. Clayton is Worthy Matron.

All P.H. O.E.S. are welcome to attend our meetings.

While working on the house, we also had an opportunity to meet leaders of other communities and counties.

The last project undertaken by the youth, was an association of the youth with the farmers of

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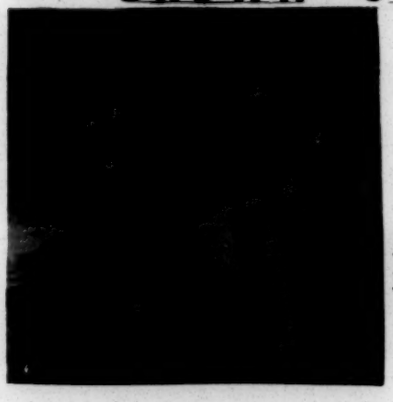
COMMUNITY NEWS

BROWN CHAPEL



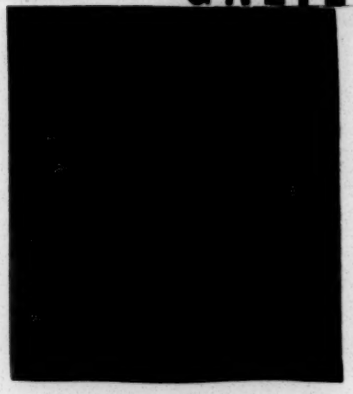
Marvin Ransom
Reporter

Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church held its 4th quarterly conference Sunday, September 24, 1967. An inspirational Sermon was preached by Dr. C. D. Thornton, presiding Elder of the Milledgeville District.

Members on sick list are: Mrs. Effie Edward, Mrs. Rebecca Adams, Mrs. Laura Johnson, Master Aldrich Barnes and Mrs. Annie B. McLen.

Community Christmas Savings Club will meet Monday night at the home of Mrs. Marvin Ransom.

GALILEE

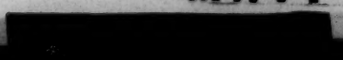


Mrs. Carolyn Smith,
reporter

The Hancock County Citizens Democratic Club will meet Thursday night October 5th at the Macedonia Baptist Church. Mr. Carl Ferris will be the guest speaker. Every one is urged to attend.

Regular church services are held on 1st Sundays in each month at the St. Galilee Baptist Church. Every one is cordially invited to attend these services. The Rev. H.L. Jordon pastor. Sunday School is held each Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Ulysees Lunday Superintendent.

MAYFIELD



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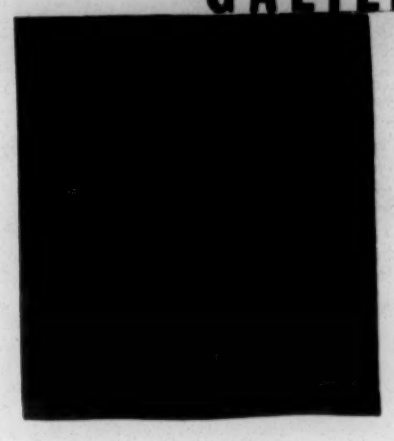

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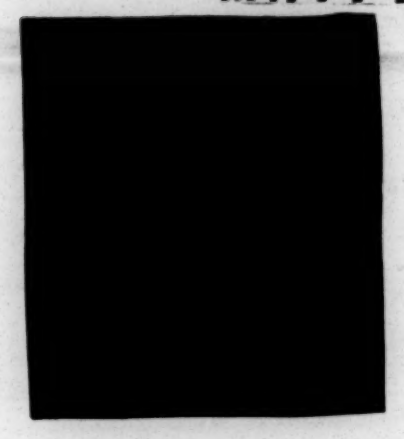

Mrs. Addie
Alexander,
reporter

COMMUNITY OF MAYFIELD GEORGIA: The Newhope Powelton Baptist Church is having a youth program on the second Sunday night in October. We are asking all churches to join in with us. Mr. Dargan will be the speaker on that night.

The Newhope Powelton Baptist Church is invited to the Rocker Branch Baptist Church on the fourth Sunday night in October to help them carry out there anniversary. All choirs are ask to give two selections.

The New Beulah Baptist Church Revival was carried on this week. by Rev. Smith from Tender, Georgia. There are seven people for the water on Sunday at 11:00 A.M.

The Senoir Choir of Newhope Powelton Baptist Church is having their choir anniversary on the fifth Sunday night in October.

WARREN CHAPEL

Mrs. Mary Simmons, reporter

MILLEDGEVILLE DISTRICT: On September 16, and 17 of 1967 the Warren Chapel Circuit held its 3rd quarter Conference at Sanderun A.M.E. Church. Rev. C. D. Thornton the presiding elder was speaker for both days. He delivered some remarkable messages both days.

The finances report of both days was $102.50.

Miss Eunice Simmons of New York City visted her parents Mr. and Mrs. Starling Simmons of Devereux, Georgia for three weeks.

Mrs. Ruth D. Robinson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania is visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Davis of Deverux, Georgia.

Mrs. Elnora Simmons Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Starling Simmons of Devereux, Georgia graduated from the University of Georgia in August with a Master Degree in Mathematics. Mrs. Burton won high academic honors by attaining an A average while attending. She now teaches school in Savannah where she is now a resident.

ST PAUL

Mrs. Tena Cheeley, reporter

St. Paul C.M.E. Church will hold its regular service on the third Sunday in each month. The public is cordially invited.

Members on the sick list are:
Mrs. Annie Bell Barksdale
Mrs. Willie Chatman
Mrs. Julia Pinkson

The funeral of Mr. Fred Mathis was held September 24 at St. Paul C.M.E. Church. Rev. Jones delivered the eulogy.

Mrs. Tena Cheeley
Reporter

Mr. and Mrs. Williams Lott was the guest of Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Williams and family on last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Lott lives in Atlanta.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Hancock and Talifero County. Our aim was to establish a food market in which the farmers could sell okra or other vegetables in the future. Unfortunately this project wasn't successful.

We are now in the process of reorganizing our club and electing new officers.

Robert Louis Ingram, our President is presently serving in the Armed Forces. We all give thanks to him for the great leadership and loyalty he has rendered to our organisation

Secretary - Treasurer
Rosie M. Chatman

Continued from page 1

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"I hope you can arrange to help out in this important legislative work. It gives one a chance to get a little better acquainted with state government.

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Mrs. Susie Roberts was sick in the hospital last week but her friends are happy to have her home.

Worship service at The St. Paul C.M.E. Church begins at 11:30 A.M. Rev. James is Pastor.

PEARSON CHAPEL

Barbara Lawrence
Reporter

The fourth quarter of the Buffalo Curcit was held September 24, 1967 at Pearson Chappel A.M.E. Church. The sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. L. A. Towner, in the absence of the presiding elder. The attendance was good and the quarter was very successful.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

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"I hope you can arrange to help out in this important legislative work. It gives one a chance to get a little better acquainted with state government.

"The Council will pay your travel plus the cost of the luncheon, dues, etc. I hope to see you on the 26th.

Sincerely,

Executive Director
Georgia Council on
Human Relations"

The importance of this legislative forum can never be minimized, for it is here where social and economic legislation are considered. The Voice feels certain that with your broad knowledge in these areas, much consideration will be given to future programs which are so desperately needed in this county. Our hats off to you.

Continued from page 1

"Again, CONGRATULATIONS and best wishes.

Sincerely,

BILLIE W. TOVELL
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL
ACTIVITIES"

I know the citizens of Hancock County, along with The Peoples' Voice, also wish to congratulate you on a job well done.

School Board

The Board of Education - As Seen By Robert Ingram

I was elected to the Hancock County Board of Education in November 1966, and sworn in on January 3, 1967. I was elected by the people and to serve the people.

When the Board meets, an agenda is read at each meeting. Not having any knowledge of what the agenda contains until it is read, I feel that the problems we have are not given full thought, therefore they are not solved. I believe it would be better if each Board member is given a copy of the agenda four or five days before each meeting. This way each member will have ample time to carefully study the problems we have and will be able to come up with better ways of solving them.

The Board is aware of the over crowded conditions at Hancock

PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT

The little girl that lives down Bonnett Street who is still crawling out the back window late at night to rendezvous while her parents are snoozing — better watch out a shadow is watching you.

That store in town that is still selling rotten meat, if you dont stop this immediately — your name will be mentioned in the next edition.

That certain clothing store which sold a pair of shoes to Mr. McCown for a very high price, yet both heels dropped off the following day while he was addressing a large audience. Better check your junk — eyes are on you.

That certain politician uptown who talks so much and so fast that

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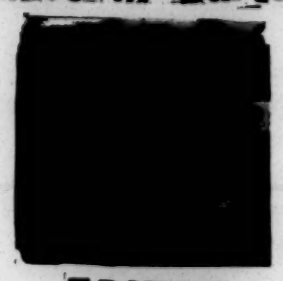
The Board is aware of the over crowded conditions at Hancock Central. It is true that more parents have chosen Hancock Central on the Freedom of Choice Forms. Therefore Hancock Central has more students than it can accommodate. The teachers have too many students in their classes to do a really effective job. The Board should make a serious effort to ease these conditions at Hancock Central so that our Negro boys and girls can get a better education and be able to compete with other boys and girls in our competitive society today.

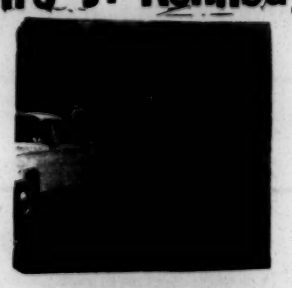
THE PEOPLES' VOICE

Miss M. Burton



EDITOR

Mrs J. Kennedy



EDITOR

718 NEW ST
SPARTA GEORGIA
PH 5112

Publisher: John L. McCown

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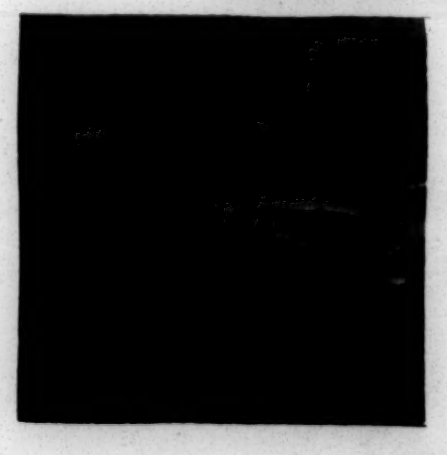
That certain politician uptown who talks so much and so fast that when asked what his name was began reciting the Gettysburg Address, Preamble to the Constitution, nine Boy Scout laws and a verse from the Old Testament. — Come to think of it, he never did give his name.

STANTON GROVE



Mrs. Mable Duggan, reporter

The Union Choir visited the Rockybranch Baptist Church the fourth Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. General Duggan and Mr. Joe Lott visited New Beulah the fourth Sunday.

Mrs. Marie Barksdale had her visiting pastor as dinner guest.

Mrs. Juanita Williams, County Home Economist, visited Mr. and Mrs. Duggan Friday.

SERMON

Rev. E.J. Johnson

Subject: Your Opportunity Is Swiftly Passing

Text: The Harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved, Jeremiah 8:20.

Introduction

The text is a message from God to Judah. These people had been greatly favored by God. He had loved and claimed them as His own. They were now backslidden, living ungodly lives. He had often called them to repentance. He is now sending Jeremiah, His messenger, to give them their last warning.

I. Judah In a Backslidden Condition

There was a time when they lived close to God, worshipped and served Him, obeyed His commandments but were now very sinful and far

3. God was Grieved over their Sins. Sin has always grieved God. He was grieved over the sinful condition of the people before the flood. When Israel backslid, He was grieved. He is now grieved over the sinful condition of the world, and of this nation, and over your individual singul condition.

II. Jeremiah Was Sent To Call Judah To Repentance.

The word that came to Jeremiah from the Lord saying, Stand in the gate of the Lord's house, and proclaim there this word, and say, Hear the word of the Lord, all ye of Judah, that enter in at these gates to worship the Lord. Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place, Jeremiah 7:1-3.

Jeremiah was ordained a prophet to Israel before he was born. During this backsliding and rebellion, God used him to warn the people and invite them to return unto God. Jeremiah stood in the gate of the Lord's house and proclaimed the word of God unto them. Your opportunity is swiftly passing and we are not saved yet.

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1. They had disregarded His law. They had ceased to bring in their tithes and offerings. Their priests had fled to the fields to make a living for their families. The house of the Lord lay waste. They were making no offerings for their sins.

2. Living in Open Sin and Rebellion to God. Spiritual darkness had settled down everwhere, no one going to the house of the Lord, the people were living in wickedness and contempt of God, revolting against Him, lying, cheating, stealing, committing adultry.

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Six Negroes Win Union Promotions

NEW YORK - Six Negroes who had charged discrimination against Local 638 of the Steamfitters Union became the first of their race to be promoted to Class A status in the 6,800-member local Friday.

William H. Booth, chairman of the city's Commission on Human Rights, announced that they had been "accepted" into the construction branch of the union, where their weekly take-home pay will be about $200.

HANCOCK ASSOCIATION

The Hancock Association met at the Friendship Baptist Church on September 21-22, 1967.

Various sermons were held throughout the two days. The sermons were preached by Rev. H. Jordan, Rev. R. B. Tachery, Rev. I. M. Marion and Rev. P. Roberts. The sermons were very enjoyable.

The total money raised was $857.23.

Rev. J. R. Roberson was Moderator and Rev. E. Linder, Vice Moderator.

POWELL GROVE COMMUNITY

On September 17 we had a very good meeting at my church. The sermon was very enjoyable. We raised $49.75.

The Deacons to be ordained are:
Bro. Willie James Simmons
Bro. James Henry Jones
Bro. Wilbert Ruff
Bro Lee Frank Meriweather

Rev. J. R. Robinson is pastor.

W. J. Simmons
Reporter

Negro Farmer Discriminated Against By Federal Extension

The Georgia State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights urged that the Federal Government defer funds allocated to the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service while it is being determined if the State's Extension Service administers its farm programs in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Chairman Georgia State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and President of Clark College, announced that his Committee found evidence of discrimination in the employment, assignment and upgrading of Negro extension workers.

The Committee reported, "No Negro in Georgia has been appointed county agent or extension home economist... In the 33 counties to which both white and Negro agents were assigned, 22 of the Negroes had served longer than whites but were paid less money... Some Negro agents had equal or superior college degrees than the whites, but were employed at subordinate levels."

The average operating loan for Negroes was $2,831 but for whites was $5,125.

According to records submitted to the Committee, only one Negro served as a regular FHA committee man in Georgia in 1964.

Nine Negroes served as alternate committeemen.

In April 1965, the Administrator of the FHA directed the State FHA directors of 11 states to appoint at least one Negro to FHA county committees in every county where 20 percent or more of the farmers are Negro.

As of April 1966, 53 Negroes out of the total membership of 253 FHA county and area committee members were serving on such committees.

The Georgia State Advisory Committee made several recommendations that:

"The Commission recommend to the U.S. Department of Agriculture that 11 employees of the Georgia

Negro Farmer Discriminated Against By Federal Extension

The Georgia State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights urged that the Federal Government defer funds allocated to the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service while it is being determined if the State's Extension Service administers its farm programs in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Chairman Georgia State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and President of Clark College, announced that his Committee found evidence of discrimination in the employment, assignment and upgrading of Negro extension workers.

The Committee reported, "No Negro in Georgia has been appointed county agent or extension home economist... In the 33 counties to which both white and Negro agents were assigned, 22 of the Negroes had served longer than whites but were paid less money... Some Negro agents had equal or superior college degrees than the whites, but were employed at subordinate levels."

In addition, the Committee reported that offices and services of the Georgia Extension Service were segregated; that Negro farmers, on the average, were granted smaller loans by the Farmers Home Administration than were white farmers; and that Negro youngsters were denied equal access to 4-H and Homemakers clubs in the state.

The services of the federal government which the Commission charges Negroes have been denied, have helped raise the economic level of white farmers across the nation from one of acute depression in the 30s and to a lesser degree in the 50s to the prosperity they enjoy today.

The government committees decide upon crop alotments, give technical advice, give loans for building and buy up surplus commodities.

The Committee report shows that except in one area, FHA loans to white borrowers were greater. For example, the average farm ownership loan of Negroes in 1966 was 10,581 while for whites it was $12,092. The average emergency loan for Negroes was $913, but for whites was $5,270.

The average operating loan for Negroes was $2,831 but for whites was $5,125.

According to records submitted to the Committee, only one Negro served as a regular FHA committee man in Georgia in 1964.

Nine Negroes served as alternate committeemen.

In April 1965, the Administrator of the FHA directed the State FHA directors of 11 states to appoint at least one Negro to FHA county committees in every county where 20 percent or more of the farmers are Negro.

As of April 1966, 53 Negroes out of the total membership of 253 FHA county and area committee members were serving on such committees.

The Georgia State Advisory Committee made several recommendations that:

"The Commission recommend to the U.S. Department of Agriculture that 11 employees of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, as well as those of other State extension services, be incorporated into Civil Service or a standard merit system of employment to include written job discriptions and complaint procedures...

"The Commission recommend to the U.S. Department of Agriculture that quarterly funds, allocated under the Smith-Lever Act, be deferred until the Federal Extension Service conducts a complete investigation to ascertain the status of Title VI compliance in Georgia, since evidence indicates areas of noncompliance.

"The Commission recommend that the U.S. Department of Agriculture make certain that the services of the Cooperative Extension Service and the Farmers Home Administration in Georgia are made accessible to all people on an equal basis.

"The Commission request the U.S. Department of Agriculture to encourage the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service to utilize existing programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity as they pertain to rural poverty in the State of Georgia and to give special attention to all of the low-income farm families of the State."

THANKFUL

Mrs. B. Youngblood, reporter

Mrs. Beather Youngblood was proud to have four of her grandchildren, Barbara, Eugene, Hydie Beasley and Christopher from Cincinnati, Ohio to spend the summer with her.

Mrs. Beather B. Youngblood was elected delegate to the Woman's Missionary Council, held in Oakland, California. The trip was joyous both spiritual and exciting.

Beatrice Castleberry took a trip to Columbus, Ohio to visit her mother, Mrs. Lillian Castleberry. She enjoyed her trip very much.

Annette Youngblood was elected delegate to spend a week at the leadership Training School held at Paine College in Augusta, Georgia. This summer experience was very educational for Miss Youngblood.

SPRINGFIELD

Mrs. Ethel Leslie, reporter

Springfield is a rural community where cattle and poultry have taken priority over cotton. And speaking of poultry, Mr. Crawford Ruff has a poultry farm consisting of 11,000 white laying hens - certainly a beautiful site to see.

Regular and baptismal services were held at the Springfield Baptist Church Sunday, September 10, 1967. Those receiving baptism were: Robbin McGhee, Denise Lewis, and Marvin Lewis, Jr. Rev. F. Williams is the pastor.

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Shirley Kendrick and Ora Mae Kitchen visited their aunt and uncle, Mr. & Mrs. Erwin Kendrick Jr. this month. They enjoyed their trip very much.

The Thankful Home Economist will meet October 3, 1967 at 2:00 at the home of Mrs. Beather Youngblood.

Mrs. Alfonso Dawson, and children from Warrenton, Georgia visited Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Leslie on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Melvin Leslie carried his children , Miss Annie R. Leslie and Melvin Leslie, Jr. to Fort Valley State College on Wednesday afternoon.

On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Leslie and children visited her father in Springfield commmunity.

Mr. Clinton Rhodes of Warrenton visited Mr. Melvin Leslie Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Ether Leslie, Annie Ruth and Harvey attended church at Springfield on the second Sunday.

TRINITY C.M.E. CHURCH NEWS

The Trinity C.M.E. church had there choir anniversary on Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Leslie and family attended the anniversary.

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Mrs. Louise D. Edwards and members of the Future Homemakers of America of Hancock Central High School attended a District II meeting in Swainsboro, Georgia, Monday, September 18, 1967. A timely discussion on Degree Intrepretation was enjoyed by all.

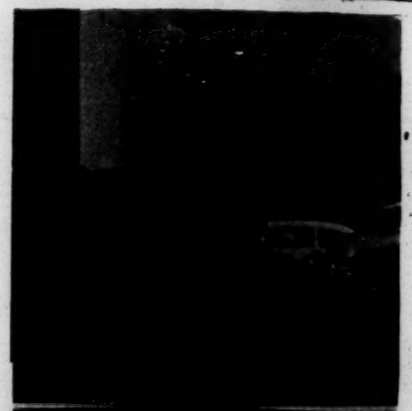
Mrs. Magnolia Myles, Curriculum Director in Waycross, Georgia was a recent visitor to the Springfield Community.

Mr. & Mrs. Sylvester Ruff and Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Ruff, all of Jacksonville, Fla. were visitors in the Webb Ruff home, September 23-24, 1967.

Reminders: It is believed that we will have a very cold wi winter and in order to avoid a flue epidemic, let's get out and take our flu vaccines. Let us also imitate the ant by getting our winter wood now, while we still have lovely weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Ruff carried their son David to Fort Valley State College where he will be attending.

EAST END



Mrs. Undine Clayton, reporter

Mrs. Udell Williams, reporter

Macedonia Baptist

Rev. A.I. Habersham	Pastor
Mr. Arthur Daniel	S.S. Supt.
Sunday School	10:30
Worship Service	3rd Sunday at 11:30 AM

Rev. Lonzy Edwards is now enrolled at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Friends of Mrs. Thelma Rogker

HICKORY GROVE

Rev. E. Johnson

COMMUNITY MEMBER ATTENDS THE 2ND WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION: Rev. Elisha Johnson attended the 2nd Washington Association on Wednesday of last week, September 20, 1967. The Association convened with the Holly Spring Baptist Church of Warthen, Georgia. The moderator was Rev. W. M. Dixon - Vice moderator was Rev. C. Jordan.

Rev. Johnson reports that they had a very successful session.

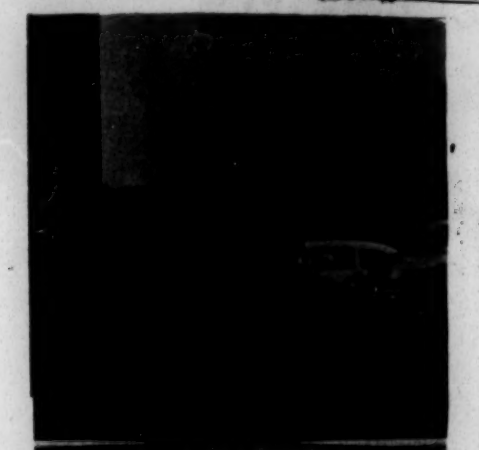
ROAD CONSTRUCTION JOB BEING COMPLETED: The old Jewell road located in the Hickory Grove community has been widen out, banks have been dug, and furthermore, we have a better road.

The people of this community wish to thank our road commissioner for doing such a wonderful job.

Thank you!!

YOUTH PROGRAM TO CONVENE WITH THE NEWHOPE POWELTON BAPTIST CHURCH: The youth of the Newhope

EAST END



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Rev. Lonzy Edwards is now enrolled at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Friends of Mrs. Thelma Rocker are glad to see her at home after being in Macon City Hospital, Macon, Georgia.

Miss Jennis Rose Clayton, left last Sunday to enroll at Georgia College in Milledgeville, Ga.

Miss Gloria Jean Clayton, is now enrolled at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Alton Flemings of Tuskegee Alabama was in Sparta, last week visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Peggy Frozier, has returned back to school at Paine College Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Jimmie Reeves is now attending Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Carl Reeves has enrolled at Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.

Friends of Mr. Merrilous Roberts, Sr. are glad to see him back at home.

Friends regret the illness of Mrs. Gladys M. Clayton at Fort Gordon Hospital, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Miss Elouise Wiley is now enrolled at Georgia College in Milledgeville, Ga.

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Thank you!!

YOUTH PROGRAM TO CONVENE WITH THE NEWHOPE POWELTON BAPTIST CHURCH: The youth of the Newhope Powelton Baptist Church will have a youth program, the 2nd Sunday night at 6:30 P.M. The guest speaker for the occassion will be Mr. Cleveland Dargan, a faculty member at the Hancock Central High School. We are asking each and everyone to come out and participate with us and try to make this a successful program. Rev. E. J. Johnson is Pastor.

The daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Elisha Johnson is now pianist for two of her father's pastoring churches. Her name is Miss Juanita Johnson.

Juanita is playing for the New Bethel Baptist Church Junior choir of Buckhead, Georgia on 2nd Sundays and on 4th Sundays she's pianist for the Limestone Baptist Church choir, Riddleville, Georgia.

Juanita states that she wants to do all that she can to help these choirs to be two of God's best singing choirs. She is a member of the 10th grade class at the Hancock Central High School, and she's very interested in her school work. She's also a member of the basketball team.

Juanita is an active member of the Hickory Grove Baptist Church in Sparta, Georgia where Rev. R. E. Edwards is Pastor.

KNOW YOUR GEORGIA GOVERNMENT

It's a great feeling to be a voter. Having a vote means you have power — power to help decide who is going to run your city, your county and your state. Whom you elect determines the sort of government, good or bad, you will have.

This article explains, as briefly as possible, how our government works. Thousands of people have been voting in this state for years and years, and they still don't know how their government works. So we hope you'll want to share your information with your neighbors and

- Hire and fire county employees.
- Keep up county roads and public buildings.
- Name (with state okay) the people who run the county welfare system.
- Run county jails and work camps.
- Set county tax rates.

The commissioners, however, do not hire sheriffs. Unlike city police chiefs who are appointed to their jobs, sheriffs are elected by the voters in each county. Their salaries and those of their deputies are paid for out of county funds. In addition, a few counties hire a police force to work alongside the sheriff's office.

Besides the sheriff, several other important county officials — such as the tax commissioner and the coroner — are elected by the voters. (Cont. Next week)

1000 JOBS IN TWO DAYS

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In Georgia, we have three kinds of government: city, county and state. Of course, everybody comes under the state government. It has more power than the other two.

But not everybody lives in a city under a city government. If you live on a farm or in a home outside the city's borders, or in a town too small to have its own government, your local affairs will be run by the county government.

Counties

Georgia has 159 counties. The Georgia Legislature decides how counties shall be governed. The State Constitution says that all counties must be run alike, but some exceptions have been made for the big counties such as Fulton, DeKalb and Chatham.

Most counties are run by a county board of commissioners. There can be as many as eight commissioners or as few as one. Most counties have three.

These commissioners can do the following:

- Hire and fire county employees.
- Keep up county roads and public buildings.
- Name (with state okay) the people who run the county welfare system.
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1000 JOBS IN TWO DAYS

Any time a civic undertaking produces 1,000 jobs in two days for young people from low-income families, it rates a salute from leaders in Government and everyone else concerned with today's most urgent social and economic problems. In Texas, where many things are big, the City of Houston's recent Job Fair racked up a huge attendance of young people, and about 1,000 of them were successful in finding jobs all summer and said they doubted if they would have found one if it had not been for the Fair.

Vice President Humphrey later called the Fair a "unique innovation in good business and good citizenship" and Secretary of Commerce Alexander B. Trowbridge said it offered "an excellent example of what forward-looking leadership, with loyal support of civic, industrial and other organizations, can do in encouraging and promoting a vital program from which everybody benefits."

The sponsors included community action and human relations groups, unions, welfare agencies and other government officials and agencies, and the City of Houston, in cooperation with the city's major business organizations and scores of individual business firms.

75 GTEA Members At Maddox Conference

In full force at the fifth annual Governor's Conference on Education, 75 Georgia Teachers and Education Association directors officers and members were present to place the problems of Georgia Negro school children, teachers and administrators before the state government and state educators.

Setting the stage for later discussion and action by Georgia School Boards, Lester Maddox told the Governor's Conference on Education they must question, "What part private education can play?"

Governor Maddox told over a thousand Georgia school board members and education at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel banquet Wednesday that the "teacher shortage has been solved."

He said that the priorities of his administration are a pay raise for teachers, kindergarten training for Georgia children, lowering of the teacher-pupil ratio and the introduction of driver education to high schools.

He reminded the group that he was both a drop out and a handicapped youngster. He asked that state

investigating teacher's salaries in the state and Atlanta parents are protesting inferior education of their students.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Education, J. Mack Barber of Commerce, Ga. responded to Maddox's remarks. He said that Maddox is not a Pontius Pilate who advocates his duty to lead.

"He did not condemn federal aid," Barber said. "He asked you to study the impact of federal aid on education and come up with what you call the answers and the facts.

"He did not promote private schools with public money, instead he said use your brain power, use your energy to study the private school program and let your judgement be known.

"Lastly he said let the people be provided with all of the facts and let the chips fall where they may."

Dr. Tate, Executive Secretary of the GTEA said his organization would place problems of displacement of Negro principals and

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He reminded the group that he was both a drop out and a handicapped youngster. He asked that state leaders not "make a helping hand a crutch for those who might not try to work their way out of poverty.." He said he was poor but worked his way out.

Thursday at 9:00 A.M. Superintendent Jack Nix and Georgia University Chancelor George Simpson will address the group.

Later consolodation, teachers salaries, private schools, school integration guidelines and other issues of Georgia's educational system will be discussed.

The Georgia School Boards Association, formed in 1951, will discuss issues of education in small groups of 12 Thursday at the Biltmore Hotel.

Mrs. Narvie J. Harris, President of the Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Dr. Horace E. Tate, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, and other Negro educators were present at the banquet.

The Georgia School system is now under pressure to comply with Federal Court orders to desegregate, the National Education Association is investigating teacher's salaries in the state and Atlanta parents are protesting inferior education of their students.

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Dr. Tate, Executive Secretary of the GTEA said his organization would place problems of displacement of Negro principals and teachers before the Superintendent of Schools and the Chancelor of the University system. He said he hoped to see the day when a Negro would address the group.

Members of the GTEA will attend all of the workshops they can cover to insure that issues such as these crucial ones for Georgians will be discussed.

GTEA representatives present included President James Hawes, Vice President Charlie Hicks, Treasurer Sylvester Ashford, Chairman of the Trustees Board R. G. Martin, Trustees Harry King, Napolian Williams, and Larry Young, Directors Harris Hawes, Joseph Murry, Milton White, John E. Robinson, J. S. Morgan, Jr., Dave Mack, M. A. Clark and Melvin Heard. Other GTEA members in attendance were Ethel Kight, Mrs. Mary Trewick, Mr. Otis White, Mr. Earl Thurmond and Mr. and Mrs. John Langson. Many others not contacted by this reporter were also present. (A complete listing will be rendered next week in a full story on the Governor's Conference.)

Immediately following the Governor's Conference, Mr. E. Butler, a former GTEA president, will be part of a panel evaluating the conference.

Ga- PUBLICATIONS

N E W S L E T T E R

GREATER AUGUSTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

P. O. BOX 564

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30903

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Mr. Jack Munsee, Chairman

Mrs. Kay Sutherland, Co-Editor
Mrs. Rachel Dotson Co-Editor
Mrs. Boo Newland Co-Editor

"SO LONG AS WE READ ABOUT REVOLUTIONS IN BOOKS, THEY ALL LOOK VERY NICE--LIKE THOSE LANDSCAPES WHICH, AS ARTISTIC ENGRAVING ON WHITE VELLUM, LOOK SO PURE AND FRIENDLY: DUNG HEAPS ENGRAVED ON COPPER DO NOT SMELL AND THE EYE CAN EASILY WADE THROUGH AN ENGRAVED MORASS."

"ONE SHOULD NEVER WEAR ONE'S BEST TROUSERS TO GO OUT AND BATTLE FOR FREEDOM AND TRUTH." Isben

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October 1967

C A L E N D A R

Wednesday, November 15, 1967, 8:00 p.m.--The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Public Library, corner of Greene and Ninth Streets. Mrs. Xernona Clayton, Director of the Housing Program, American Friends Service Committee, Inc., will speak on the fair housing situation in Atlanta. There will be a question and answer period.

NEW SECRETARY APPOINTED

Miss Eula Coleman has accepted appointment as the Secretary for the Council replacing Miss Hattie Griffin who resigned.

BROTHERHOOD SUNDAY (IN AUGUSTA MAYBE)

In many communities a program sponsored by a local group interested in human relations is held to observe Brotherhood Sunday. Some of the things that are done are: official proclamation of Brotherhood Sunday, interracial home visits, ministers exchanging pulpits with ministers of different faiths and/or with ministers of different color skin. If anyone is interested in this idea and would like to help the Council for this coming year, please let us know at the next meeting or call 736-3480.

COUNCIL NIGHT OUT

In the past, the council has sponsored social "out nights" in the community. It is our belief that it will be fun for us, as well as it is good for this area to see integrated groups socializing. We are, therefore, reviving this activity. Our first venture will be a game night, with refreshments at Dr. and Mrs. Allen Brown's home Friday, November 17, 1967 from 8 to 12. We hope all will join us in what promises to be the first of many enjoyable evenings. Please bring games, musical instruments, etc., to share with all of us.

(DIRECTION TO THE BROWNS)
Fifth Street Bridge to Aiken, turn left at 2nd traffic light. Go approximate 1 mile and make right on to Duncan Road. At the foor of the hill, turn left in front of a frame house and you'll be there. Phone 593-9549

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QUOTE WITHOUT COMMENT:

GUIDELINES--Equal Opportunity in Housing

1. As a participant in the FHA's mortgage insurance programs or the VA's GI Home Loan Guaranty or Direct Loan Program, you are aware of the fact that in connection with requests for subdivision and site approval and for appraisal of

properties to be constructed and sold to homebuyers with FHA or GI financing, we require a certification that the properties to be sold and/or constructed will be offered for sale to all eligible homebuyers regardless of their race, color, creed or national origin. As you know, we require this certification pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 11063, dated November 20, 1962, which seeks to promote equality of opportunity in the sale of housing. FHA's requirements appear in 24 CFR 200.300-200.355. VA's requirements appear in VA Regulation 4363 (38 CFR 36. 4363).

2. Since issuance of Executive Order 11063 we have received some complaints of discrimination by builders and/or their selling agents against prospective minority group homebuyers eligible for FHA or GI financing. The circumstances developed in the investigation of these complaints indicate some sale patterns which are clearly in violation of the intent of the Executive Order. Examples of the circumstances involved in the complaints investigated by these agencies are as follows:

a. Sales representatives of the builder endeavored to dissuade prospective minority group homebuyers from buying properties in the subdivision covered by the builder's "open housing" certification to the FHA or the VA and sought to have them "switch" to the builder's (or another builder's) subdivision occupied by minority group members, despite the fact that the prospective homebuyers previously had informed the sales representatives that they were not interested in buying in that subdividion.

b. Sales representatives resorted to delaying or evasionary tactics when a minority group homebuyer sought to submit a purchase offer on a particular property. These tactics necessitated numerous visits to the builder's sales office and the homebuyer was allowed to submit a purchase offer only after substantial time had elapsed from the date of this first contact with the sales representative. Other homebuyers, however, ecperienced no such difficulty in submitting purchase offers.

c. Additional or different requirements were imposed in connection with purchase offers desired to be made by minority group homebuyers. The sales representative of the builder informed the prospective purchaser that he lacked authority to take the purchase offer and told him that he would have to deal personally with Mr. X, who was not available at that time, but who could be telephoned for an appointment at his office. No such requirement existed in respect to offers proposed by other homebuyers.

d. A minority group member's offer to purchase proposed construction was accepted but the builder thereafter delayed construction of his home until the tract, except for a few properties, was sold out.

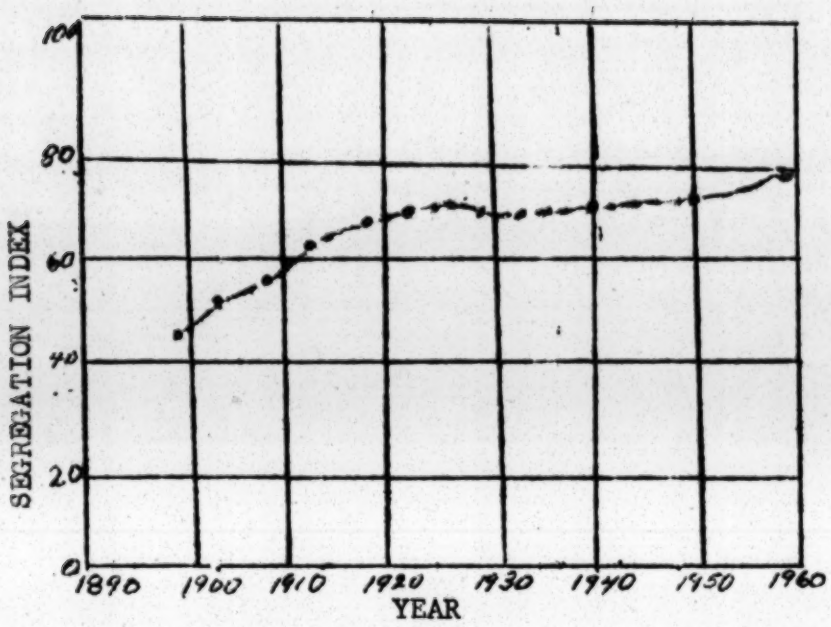
e. A minority group member's offer to purchase proposed construction was accepted but the builder or his sales agent delayed submission of the loan package to the lender until the tract was substantially sold out.

3. What is required is equal opportunity to purchase and to obtain title and possession regardless of the race, color, creed, or national origin of the homebuyer. Insofar as the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration are concerned, the equal opportunity concept contemplates a total absence of presale procedures which seek to avoid the submission or receipt of a purchase offer for the sale of a property because of the prospective homebuyer's race, color, creed, or national origin. Likewise, equal opportunity contemplates a total absence of construction delays and delays in submitting loan packages to lenders because of the prospective homebuyer's race, color, creed, or national origin.

4. A builder who requests an FHA commitment or a VA Master Certificate of Reasonable Value and certifies that he will not decline to sell to a prospective homebuyer because of his race, color, creed, or national origin, will be afforded equal opportunity to purchase the properties covered by the commitment or the Master Certificate of Reasonable Value. If investigation establishes that in fact discriminatory tactics or procedures have been employed because of the race, color, creed, or national origin of the prospective homebuyer, appropriate sanctions will be imposed promptly. This may include suspension of the principals concerned from

from future participation in the FHA and GI programs on the basis that the facts establish a "declination to sell" or that they constitute an unfair marketing practice.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT



RISING TREND of residential segregation in the South is indicated by the situation in Augusta, Georgia. The data for the years before 1940 are based on city directories, which distinguished between white and Negro residents. Later data are from census reports.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION by
Dr. Karl E. Taeuber
Scientific American, August 1965

"POLICE STUDY SHOWS RACIAL PREJUDICE, UNETHICAL WAYS

WASHINGTON (AR) - A National Crime Commission task force study on police made public Saturday night reports widespread evidence of race prejudice and criminal and unethical conduct among some individual policemen even though most officers are devoted to their duty. ...The commission finds that while physical abuse by police is not as serious a problem as it was in the past, it is clear, however, that excessive force remains a serious problem in parts of the South. It raps police departments for inadequate screening of applicants to eliminate psychotics and those with strong race prejudice. In one commission study of police practices in several large Northern cities, the report says, "It was found that a large proportion of officers expressed strong racial prejudice to neutral observers." ...While admitting that "the complete exclusion of all persons who are biased" is unrealistic" in view of the high proportion of the population generally who have prejudices against certain types of people," the commission says "there is a serious problem as to officers who have strong prejudices.' ...'It is even more difficult to curtail subtle forms of discrimination in the exercise of discretion such as arresting a Negro in situations in which a white man would not be arrested, applying handcuffs tighter to a Puerto Rican, or talking more harshly to a Mexican-American'".

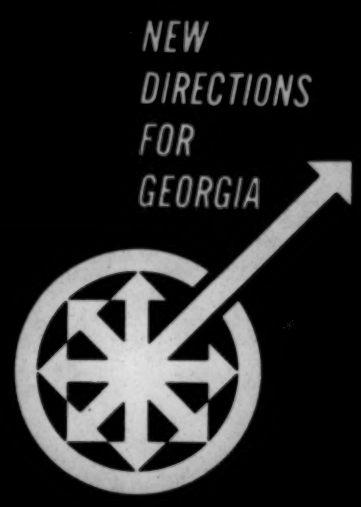
Augusta Chronicle 4/30/67

"WANT AD INDEX

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
5-B Card of Thanks, Colored
5-D In Memoriam, Colored
REAL ESTATE FOR RENT:
44. Colored Property
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE:
54. Colored Property

Augusta Chronicle 11/4/67

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR GEORGIA



GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W. ▪ ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

Please enroll me as a member of the Georgia Council on Human Relations:*

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____

_____ $5.00 Single _____ $ 9.00 Family

_____ $3.00 Student _____ $25.00 Sponsor

_____ Contribution without membership

(Contributions are tax deductible)

* Membership in the Georgia Council includes membership in your nearest Local Chapter

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR GEORGIA

Which road for Georgia? For many Georgians, the dusty road of the past beckons temptingly. To them it promises a nostalgic return to the "good old days" that never were. But as we walk down this red clay road to nowhere, we find not the gracious memories of our imaginary past, but the living casualties of neglect, poverty and injustice. By traveling this path, Georgia has become:

- 47th among the 50 states in adults with more than 5 years of schooling.
- 47th in the number of adults with more than 8 years of schooling.
- 47th in per capita expenditure for education.
- 46th in the percentage of employed persons with technical or professional training.
- 48th in the percentage of voting age adults who went to the polls.
- 46th in the percentage of men who passed the Selective Service Mental test (educational achievement).
- 41st in per capita income.

Down this dead-end road, too, lies the dark alley of racial violence which can imperil the stability, integrity and future well being of Georgia, as it has already done in Mississippi and Alabama.

These facts concern not only the illiterate, the untrained and the needy. They must be the concern of every educated, responsible citizen. For a society which does not produce consumers with sufficient income to spend will lose its consumer businesses. A society which does not produce knowledgeable, alert voters will fall prey to corrupt, graft-ridden government. A society which denies equal justice and equal opportunity to a large section of its population because they are Negroes will sanction lawlessness and violence. And finally, the society which does not move ahead — which has its feet set down the road to the past — will eventually stagnate.

THE ROAD AHEAD

The road we seek then for Georgia is not that of outmoded custom, repressive prejudice or listless inadequacy. It is the road of the future, bright with the promise of a better life for all of us. How can we widen and deepen that road to insure passage on it for every citizen of Georgia?

What can we do to promote the education, the health, the income and the opportunities available to our people?

What can we do to protect our state from the racial violence which has scarred Mississippi and Alabama?

How can we make certain that in this period of transition, the laws of the land will be upheld with dignity and calm?

These are difficult questions — but they are not insuperable. We know they cannot be answered by legislative action or executive order alone. We know, that there is no instant cure for poverty, ignorance and prejudice. We know, too, that they cannot be solved by well-meaning whites alone or by isolated Negroes alone. The search for realistic, day-by-day answers. arrived at by Negroes and whites working together, is the basic concern of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

WHAT THE GEORGIA COUNCIL DOES

The activities of the Georgia Council begin in local chapters in local communities, led by ordinary people working among their neighbors:

- Many local Councils on Human Relations sponsor cultural enrichment and tutorial programs to assist Negro children transferring to previously all white schools.
- Local Councils are working on ensuring equal employment opportunities, on desegregating public accommodations, municipal facilities, hospitals and schools, and increasing voter registration.
- Local Councils provide a meeting ground for diverse community elements through monthly programs and special activities— bringing together Negroes and whites, businessmen and professional people, housewives and educators to work on local problems.
- Local Councils follow closely the activities of school boards, municipal boards, the courts and other official bodies to make certain that they are operating without favoritism or prejudice.

These random examples of the day to day work of the Georgia Council are not headline producing events. But each is of tremendous significance. For multiplied all over Georgia, they are the threads from which a pervasive social change is being woven.

Membership in local Councils represents the spectrum of responsible community leadership —from the YWCA to the NAACP, from the League of Women Voters to the clergy of all faiths and both races, from the academic world to the legal and medical professions and many more. Council membership has more than quadrupled in the past 4 years.

ON THE STATE LEVEL

On the state level, the Georgia Council plays a unifying role:

It organizes new local Councils, sometimes in towns where there has never before been an interracial meeting.

Publishes a newsletter and assists local councils in publishing local information.

Distributes special materials and reports, not only to its members but to opinion makers all over the state.

Conducts state-wide workshops on such problems as employment, housing, school desegregation and public accommodations.

Acts as interpreter for federal agency regulations on Civil Rights, education, public accommodations and the like.

Cooperates closely with voluntary agencies in the human relations field.

Serves as research and information center for individuals, schools, newspapers and magazines, churches and citizens' organizations.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations is, in fact, the vital center of human relations activities in our State.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE GEORGIA COUNCIL

The Georgia Council is a non-profit, non-denominational, inter-racial membership organization of approximately 1,300 members.

It is a voluntary association which depends upon the membership and financial support of concerned individuals like yourself to promote its programs. It has been granted tax exemption by the U. S. Treasury Department.

There are presently 15 local Councils, with several others planned. Your membership in any of these local Councils helps finance both the local chapter and the statewide activities of the Georgia Council.

Local Councils in:

Athens	LaGrange
Augusta	Macon
Columbus	North DeKalb
DeKalb County	Northside Atlanta
Glynn County	Rome
Houston County	Savannah
Kirkwood	Southwest Georgia

Statesboro

The policy-making body of the Georgia Council is a Board of Directors of sixty distinguished community leaders from all over the State. An Executive Committee implements Board decisions.

Officers

Joseph Hendricks, Macon—*President*

Rev. Austin Ford, DeKalb County—*Vice President*

Rev. Charles S. Hamilton, Augusta—*Vice President*

Mrs. Harry Richardson, Atlanta—*Secretary*

John Glustrom, Atlanta—*Treasurer*

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30303—404/525-6468

Mrs. Frances Pauley, *Executive Director*

Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, *Associate Director*

Mr. Hubert Thomas, *Field Director*

Ga- PUBLICATIONS

To: Local Chapters of the Georgia Council on Human Relations
From: Al Henry

May I share with you a book list from a very good friend, Dr. Randolph Sailer.

ATTENTION!

The All White World of Children's Books is the title of a striking article by Nancy Larrick, former President of the International Reading Association in the Sept. 11th Saturday Review. She quotes a 5-year-old Negro girl looking at a picture book: "Why are they always white children?" and comments "But the impact of all-white books upon 39,600 white children is even worse. Although his light skin makes him one of the world's minorities, the white child learns from his books that he is the kingfish."

All children, and adults, deserve a chance to share much more fully in that great part of America's rich heritage that has come through her citizens of African ancestry, to lessen our ignorance and to heighten our appreciation and pride.

There is a special pressing problem. With the school drop out sadly handicapped in life, with much earnest effort going into tutoring programs and other ways of trying to help the educationally disadvantaged, it is of vital concern that no child feel that the world of books is alien to him. Tragically, this "all-white world" is now to a great extent inevitably alien to the average Negro child. School text-books have been shown as a class woefully to lack attention to our Afro-American heritage. Some of our best-known classics cannot be read without encounter with one or more of the old stereotypes. Let's do something about this alienation, as each of us can do.

Children's books are not all white. If you visit your local library you may be able to ferret out a fair number showing Negroes, some excellent, others based on hidden, perhaps unconscious, assumptions that are dated or worse. More demand for the best will help increase the supply; publishers listen to the public. When you help circulate a good book you help the reader; when you buy one and put it into the hands of a child you also help increase the supply of that kind of book.

The books of which we speak range in price from an excellent paper-back at 35¢, on up, most around $3. It is hard to keep any list up to date. Books go out of print, and prices are often raised.

Experience shows that it is dangerous to suggest grade levels, for a child, or an adult, may feel ashamed to read below his suggested level even though some of the most simply written can give inspiration even to adults. As children are exposed to books, they will find what means most to them.

SUGGESTIONS

Biographies: can supply a good deal of inspiration, and autobiographies still more. Here are some of them.

Marian Anderson My Lord, What a Morning (more Adult) Viking $5 pb .60
Louis Armstrong Trumpeter's Tale (Eaton) Morrow $3
Mary McLeod Bethune (Peare) Vanguard 3.50
" " " (Sterne) Knopf 3.50
Ralph J. Bunch, Fighter For Peace (Kugelmass) Messner 3.25
The Roy Campanella Story (Shapiro) " 3.25
(But he and Jackie Robinson are already ancient history to youth, with Willie Mays and Elston Howard in the daily news)
Prudence Crandall: Woman of Courage (Yates) Dutton $3
(a white, but her story shows pre-Civil War Northern conditions)
Dr. George Washington Carver (Bontemps) Grosset 1.95
" " " (White) Random 1.95& pb.50
(other lives by Graham, Epsteins, Stevenson, Thomas, Means)
Martin de Porres, Hero (Catholic Saint) (Bishop) Houghton 3.25
Frederick Douglass, Slave, Fighter, Freeman (Bontemps) Knof 3.19
Althea Gibson I Always Wanted to Be Somebody* Harper 3.95 & pb.60
Dick Gregory Nigger* (up-to-date inspiration) Dutton 4.95 &pb.75
Martin Luther King, Peaceful Warrior (Clayton) Prentice-Hall 3.50
The Willie Mays Story (Shapiro) Messner 3.25
Jackie Robinson & Duckett Breakthrough to the Big League Harper
(and four others) 2.95
Robert Smalls, Captain of the Planter (Sterling) Doubleday 2.95
Sojourner Truth: God's Faithful Pilgrim (Fauset) U of N.C. Press
$2.00
Harriet Tubman, Conductor on the Underground RR (Pegry) Crowell
$3.50
Freedom Train, Story of Harriet Tubman (Sterling) Doubleday 3.25
Runaway Slave, Harriet Tubman (McGovern) PP .45
Booker T. Washington Up From Slavery* Houghton 3 and pb .40,.60
(and other lives)

COLLECTIONS OF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Great Negros, Past and Present (Adams) Afro-Amer. 5.95
Famous American Negroes (Langston Hughes) Dodd $3
Negro Heroes of America " " " "
Famous Negro Athletes (Bontemps) Dodd $3.25
They Showed the Way (Rollins) Crowell $3

NEGRO HISTORY

Story of the Negro (Bontemps) Knopf 3.65
Pictorial History of the Negro in America Crown 5.95
(Hughes and Meltzer)
First Book Of Jazz (Hughes) Watts 2.65
(history and explanation)
This is What We Found (Ralph and Carl Crager) Lyle Stuart 1.00
(expanded history assignment by a fair-minded Little Rock white boy and his father)
Adventures in Negro History film-strip and LP record Pepsi-cola $5.00

POETRY

Bontemps-Golden Slippers Harper 3.50
" American Negro Poetry Hill & Wang 1.45
Hughes- Dream Keeper and other Poems Knopf 2.69
Brooks- Bronzville Boys and Girls Harper 2.50
Dunbar- Complete Poems Dodd $4
Felton- John Henry and His Hammer (folklore ballads) Knopf $3

PICTURE BOOKS WITH SIMPLE TEXT:

The Snowy Day	Keats	Viking $3 Pb .60	
Ronnie's Wish	Brown	pb.95 Friendship Pr.	1.50
New Boy in School	Justus	Hastings House	2.95
Two is a Team	Beim & Beim	Harcourt	2.75
Swimming Hole	Beim	Morrow	2.78
Laugh With Larry Primer series		Follett	1.00
No-Bark Dog	Williamson	"	"
Here Comes the Strike-out	Kessler	Harper	1.95
The Little Brown Hen	Martin	Crowell	2.50
To be (6-year old boy)	Sharpe	Un. N. C. Press	2.75
My Dog Rinty	Tarry & Ets	Viking	3.00
My Happy Days	Shackelford	Assoc. Pub.	2.65

Tony's Birds (for the budding naturalist) Selsam Harper 1.95

STORIES (just a few samples of the better ones)

South Town L. Graham (A boy moves North) Follett 3.50
North Town " (Excellent) Crowell 3.95
Roosevelt Grady (9-year old migrant) Shotwell World 2.95 & pb.50
Willow Hill (Whitney) McKay 3.75
The Barred Road (de Leeuw) (in these a white girl learns to be fair) Macmillan 3.50
Call Me Charley, Anchor Man, and Charley Starts from Scratch. Jesse Jackson Harper 2.95
Mary Jane Sterling (in these, a Negro girl in a white school)
Hold Fast to Your Dreams Blanton
A City for Lincoln Tunis (in these, a sports writer interprets
All-American " the struggle for democracy against a Local white "power structure" Harcourt 3.50
Little League Heroes Bishop Lippincott 2.95
Hit and Run Decker Morrow 2.95

Hit and Run (in this and the following, a white player is helped by an emotionally mature Negro)
The Tall One (basketball) Olsen Dodd 3.00

Many titles are omitted for lack of space, but out of depressingly small total number. Others omitted intentionally, and some from ignorance. Comments and suggestions and experiences would be greatly welcomed by Randolph Sailer, 8 Morgan Circle, Swarthmore, Pa. 19081. The media Fellowship House has a collection of most of these books with numbers of others, that it would be glad to exhibit for any group interested. It can take orders, but publishers are slow in filling them. Contact Randolph Sailer. KI 4-2464

Ga - PUBLICATIONS

Who gets welfare?

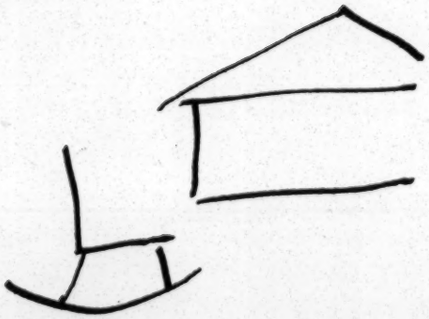
by
The Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie St. NW.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Aid to Families with Dependant Children

requirements

Child is under 18

Child is living with relatives



No residence requirement for children

One parent is dead, gone or disabled

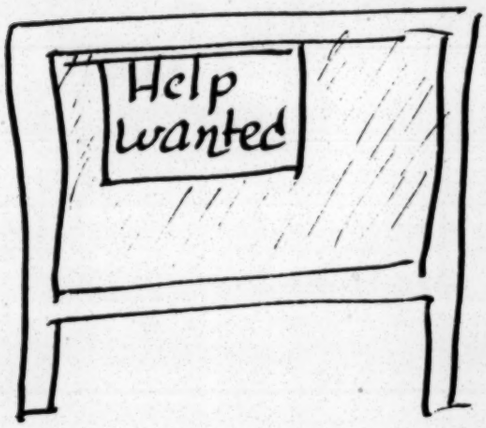
Child is in need

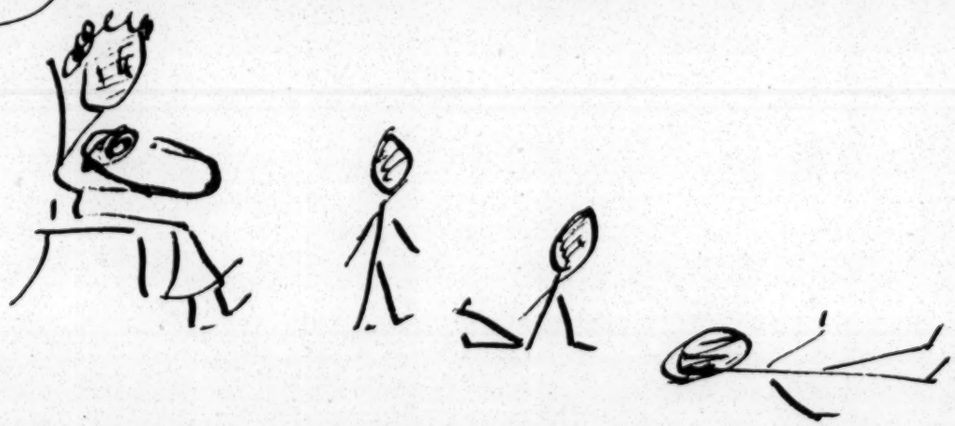
Top grant $144

"Employable mother" doesn't get aid if

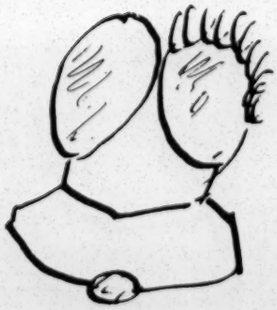
(1) A suitable job is available

(2) She is not needed at home to take care of children





"Substitute father" cuts off aid



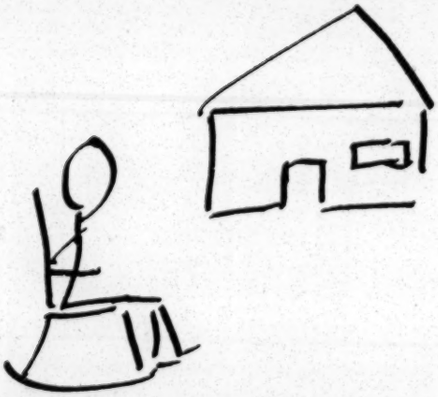
Mother can't have a man around

Old Age Assistance

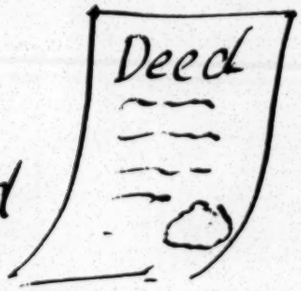
requirements

Must be 65 or over

Not in an institution



Has lived in State one year



Hasn't transferred property within 2 years in order to become eligible for welfare

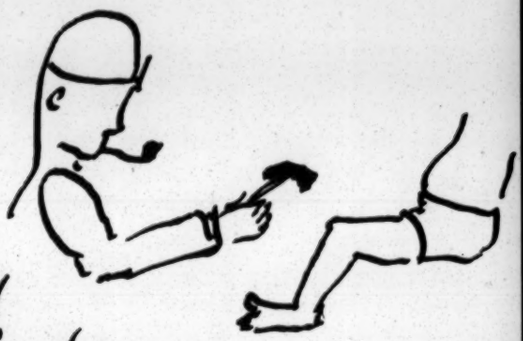
be in need

Top grant

$75

Aid to Disabled

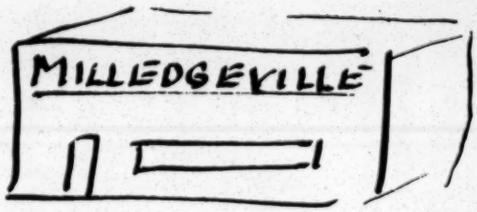
Be totally disabled Physically or mentally



Welfare will pay $8 for doctor's examination

Be over 18 and younger than 65

Live in state one year



Not in an institution

Has not transferred property in 2 years in order to become eligible for welfare

be in need

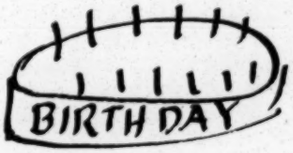
Top grant $75

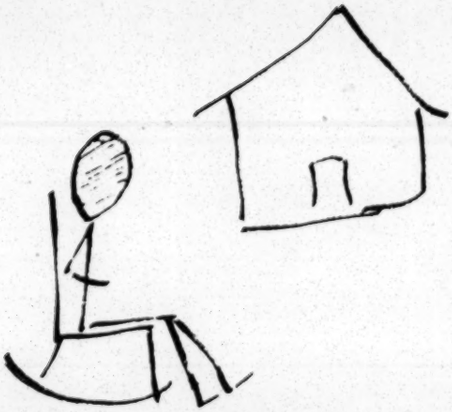
Aid to the Blind

Be blind

Not in an institution

Be 16 or over





Live in state one year

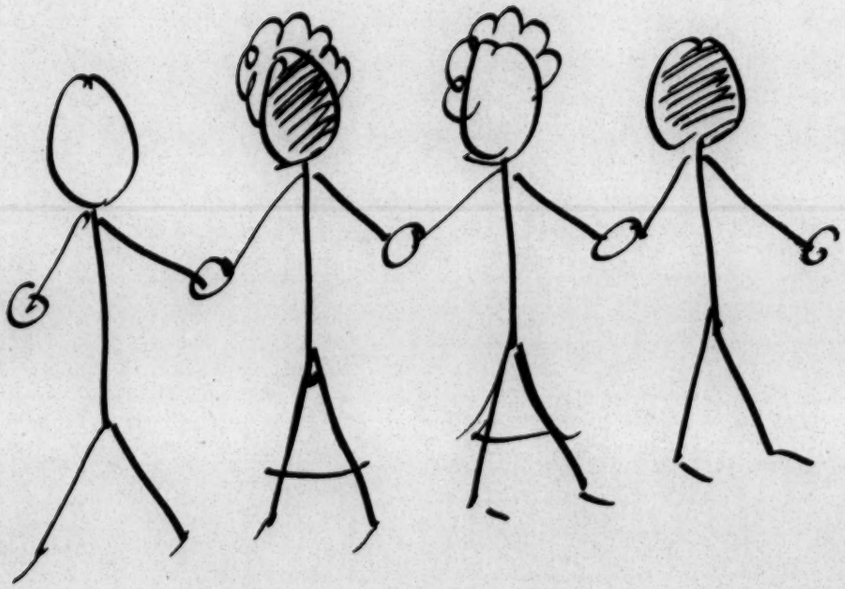
Hasn't transferred property in 2 years to become eligible for welfare

Be in need

Top grant

$75

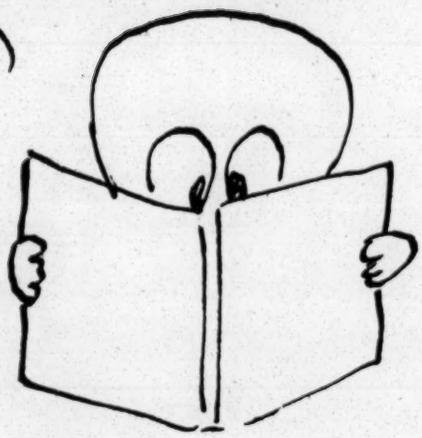
What can
we do
to help?



Form a Committee

who will...

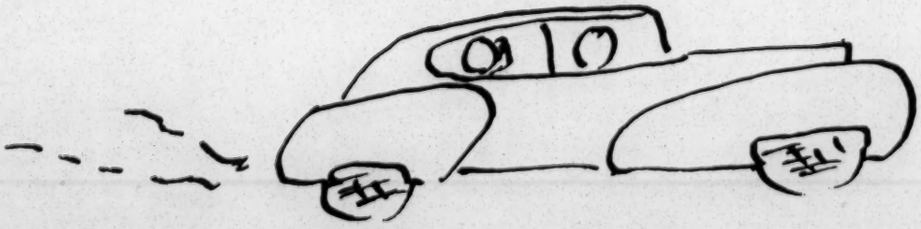
(1)



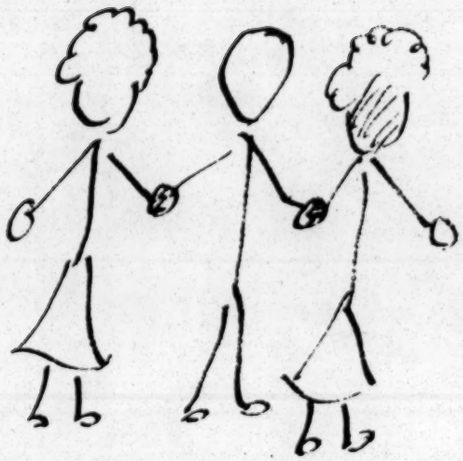
Study welfare rules

(2) Survey

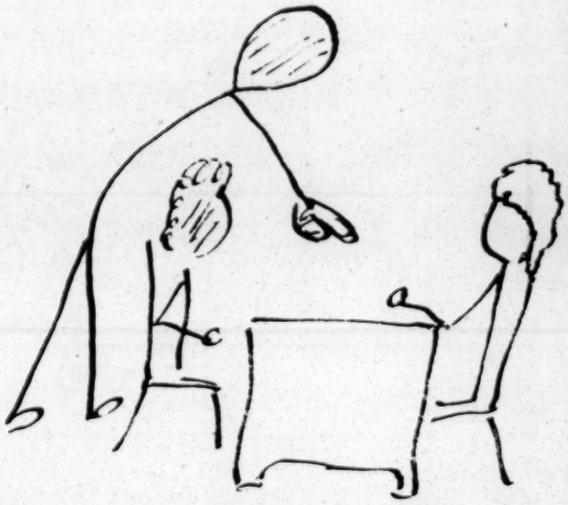
(3) Take people to the welfare office



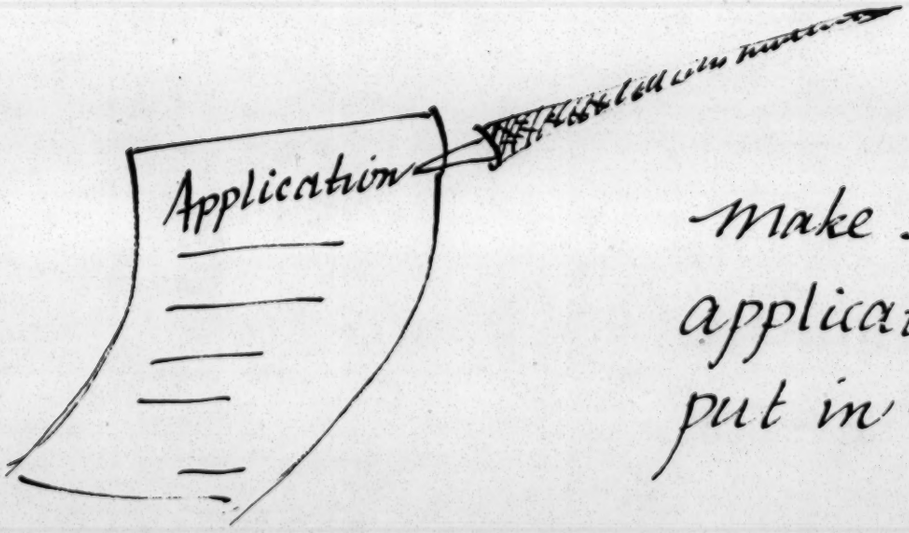
Take people to the welfare office



Work with both Negroes and whites



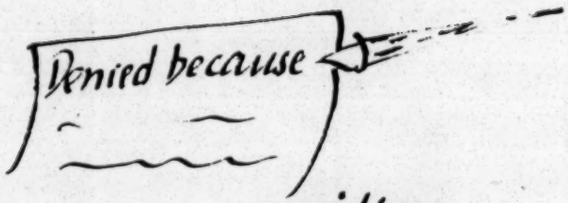
Help her to answer the questions right



Make sure the application is put in writing

If the welfare says "No"

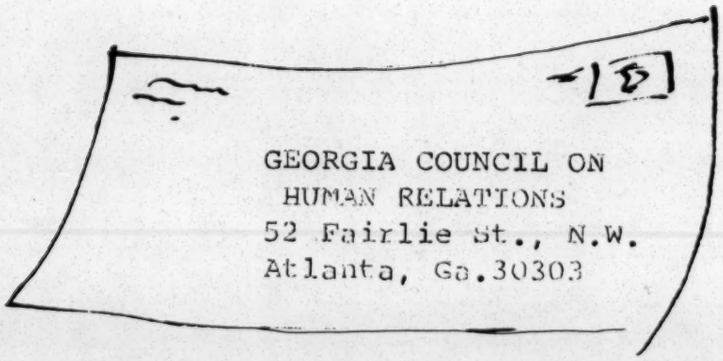
(1)



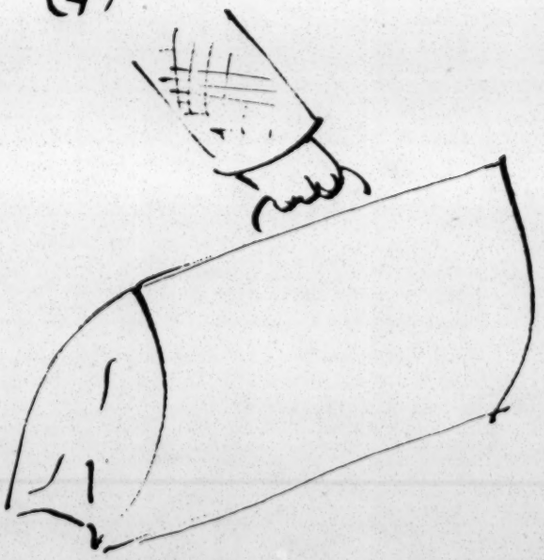
Get it in writing

(2) Ask for a fair hearing

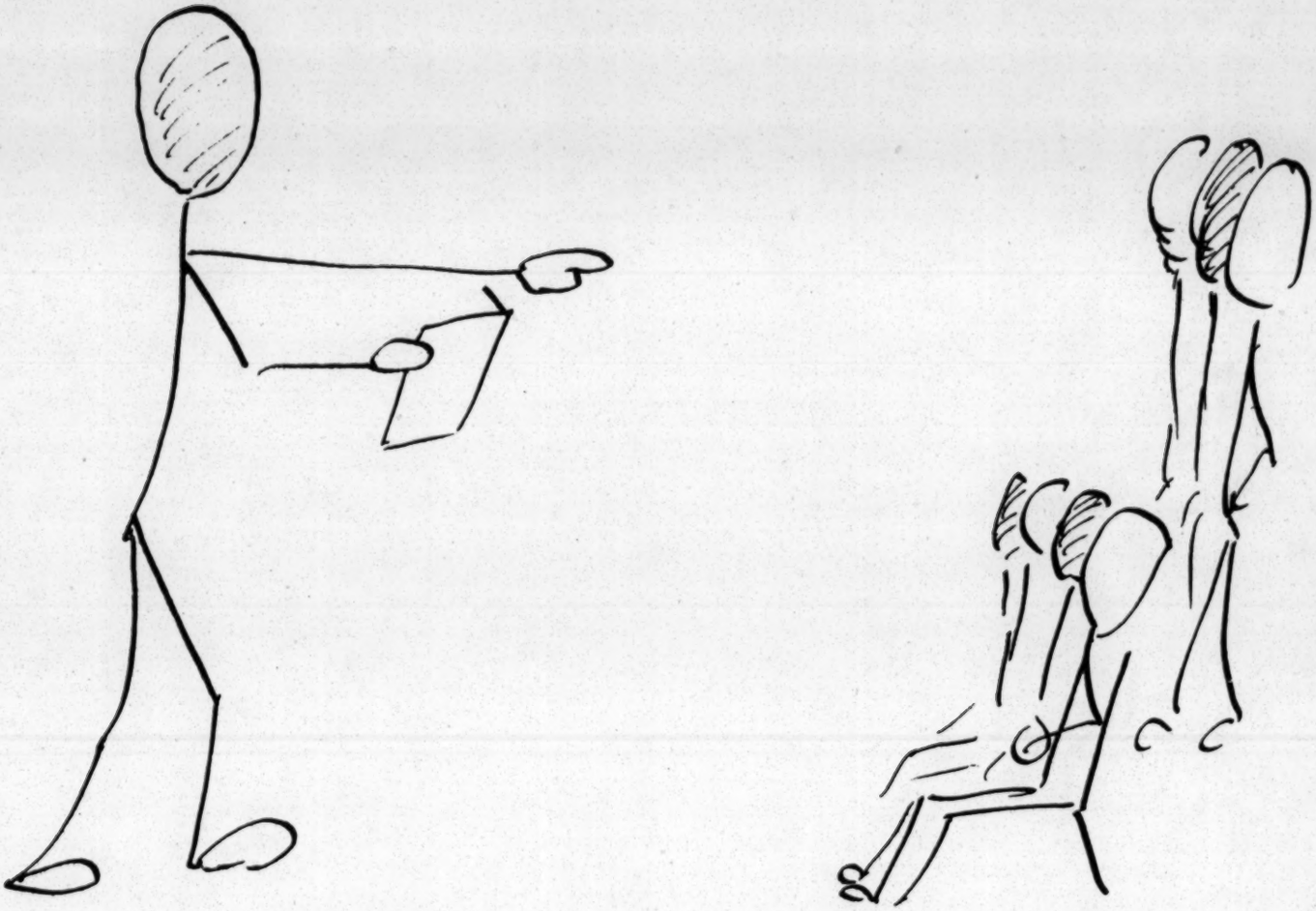
(3) Report to



(4)



Ask the Georgia Council to get you a lawyer or some help for the fair hearing



Teach people
their rights

Help them work
together to help
themselves

THE GEORGIA WELFARE RIGHTS HANDBOOK

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program (AFDC)

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This Handbook is issued by the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie St., N. W.
Room 102
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

525-6468

THE GEORGIA WELFARE RIGHTS HANDBOOK
SUPPLEMENT

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This Handbook is issued by the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. in cooperation with the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law.

Introduction

What Is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)?

Where Is the Law of AFDC To Be Found?

What Is AFDC?

AFDC (often called ADC) is a welfare program which stands for Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Under AFDC the state makes cash payments to certain families which include needy children who have only one parent, or have no parent at all, living with them. The payments are made to help the remaining parent or other relative to care for the children. The families which are entitled to receive AFDC, how much cash assistance they are entitled to, and what their rights are under the AFDC program are outlined in the subsequent parts of this handbook. Since, however, this handbook is not a complete and exhaustive statement of all the law governing the AFDC program, the sources where that law can be found are stated immediately below.

Where the Law of AFDC Is To Be Found

AFDC is a state program created under Georgia statute (Ga. Code Ann. 99-901 et seq). It is administered locally by county departments of public welfare which are subject to the supervision of the Georgia State Department of Family and Children's Services in Atlanta. Since the program is supported in large part by federal monies, the program

must conform to the requirements of the United States Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq). The two most important sources* for determining what the rights of welfare applicants and recipients are under the AFDC program (aside from the latter statutes) are:

(a) The Manual of Public Welfare Administration, issued by the Georgia State Department of Family and Children's Services. This manual will be found in the State Department office in Atlanta and should also be in every county department office. It will also be found in the Regional Office of the U.S. Department of HEW in Atlanta.

(b) The Federal Handbook of Public Assistance Administration, issued by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This manual will be found in the Regional Office of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Atlanta and in the Georgia State Department office.

The state Manual sets forth all of the policies under which the state program operates. The federal Manual sets forth the requirements that the state program must

---

*Of course, certain other sources of law are also relevant, including the various civil rights statutes of the United States and the Constitutions of the United States and Georgia.

meet if federal money is to be received. Welfare recipients and applicants and those representing them have the right to inspect the state and federal manuals at reasonable times. The reader of this handbook is warned that some of the provisions for welfare aid here described may be changed, for better or worse, as time goes on. If he is told by the welfare department that such a change for the worse has occurred, he should ask to see the written directive for the change in the state Manual.

Later in this handbook we indicate a few of the state and local policies which are presently being studied as to their legality, including at least one such policy which is presently being challenged. Information as to how such policies are actually operating will be welcomed and should be sent to the Georgia Council on Human Relations, 52 Fairlie Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

Section I

The Right of Needy Families with Children To Receive Welfare under the AFDC Program

---

It is often said that welfare is not a right but charity, and that welfare can be taken away or denied whenever the welfare department chooses. This, of course, is not true. There is a right to receive welfare when the conditions set by law are met by the applicant and her family. It is the duty of the welfare departments to grant welfare aid when these conditions are met, and any family which has wrongly been denied aid can take steps -- which we later describe -- to enforce its rights to welfare aid.

Which Families Are Entitled by Law to AFDC Aid?

Cash assistance, in the form of monthly payments from the public welfare department, is available for the support of a child when the following basic circumstances exist (each circumstance is further explained below):

1. The child is under 18 years of age.
2. The child is living in a family home with any one of certain designated relatives.
3. The child has been deprived of parental support because one (or both) of his parents is dead, or is continuously absent from the home, or is physically or mentally incapable of working.

Note: Where the father has deserted and is not giving support, the mother's cooperation in a support suit may be required in certain circumstances. In addition, where the father who deserted was not legally married to the mother, the mother will be required to state his name and address, if known, in an affidavit.

4. The child is in "need". (Defined in Section III.)

In addition to these basic eligibility conditions, the Georgia AFDC program imposes two other general requirements. These are:

5. The mother of the children in need must not herself be able to support the children. She will be considered able to support the children when (1) a suitable job is available and (2) she is not needed in the home to care for the children.

   There are some legally questionable aspects to this policy, but it is the presently enforced AFDC policy. See later discussion of rights under this policy (pp. 10-12).

6. The mother of the children in need must not have such a relationship with another man so as to result in the man being considered a "substitute father" for the children.

   This policy is presently under legal challenge on constitutional and other grounds. See pp. 12-13 for explanation of policy.

When an applicant for AFDC gives the relevant information showing that each of the above conditions exists, the right of the family to receive AFDC cash assistance exists. Below is a further explanation of each of the conditions named above.

1. <u>The Child is under 18 years of age.</u>

Prior to 1964, AFDC aid was available only for children up to age 16 years. Since 1964, a child who is 16 or 17 years of age is included in the grant if he is in attendance at a public school, a private school, a vocational school or is physically or mentally disabled from attending school.

2. <u>The child is living in a family home with any one of certain designated relatives.</u>

The child, to be eligible for AFDC, must be living with one or more of the following relatives:

Father - - - - adoptive, step-

Mother - - - - adoptive, step-

Grandfather -- grandfather-in-law (including the husband of one of the child's natural grandmothers)

Grandmother -- grandmother-in-law (including the wife of a second marriage of one of the child's natural grandfathers)

Brother - - - brother of the half blood, brother-in-law, adoptive, step-

Sister - - - - sister of the half blood, sister-in-law, adoptive, step-

Uncle - - - - -uncle of the whole or half blood, uncle-in-law

Aunt - - - - - aunt of the whole or half blood, aunt-in-law

The term "great" (<u>e.g.</u>, great grandfather) may be added one or more times to the above relationships and the relationship is still one which meets the requirements of the AFDC program.

3. The child has been deprived of parental support because one (or both) of his parents is dead, or is continuously absent from the home or is physically or mentally disabled.

(a) Death and Incapacity - It is not only the father's death or incapacity (or absence) that establishes this condition. If the mother has died or is incapacitated or continuously absent, and the father has to hire someone to take care of the children while he works, the family is entitled to AFDC if the other eligibility conditions are met.

> Example: Mr. A. dies, leaving a wife and three young children without a means of support or resources adequate to live on. The family is entitled to AFDC assistance.

> Example: Mrs. B. suffers a stroke which leaves her unable to care for her four children. She also needs nursing care at home. Mr. B. is alive and working, but earning less than is required for his family's basic needs (see Section III) and the wages of a housekeeper and nurse. The family is entitled to AFDC assistance.

> Example: Mr. C., as a result of an accident, is unable to work. Mrs. C. is needed in the home to take care of her children. Their total income is less than their needs (see Section III). The family is eligible for AFDC assistance.

(b) Incapacity to work or take care of the children is a medical question which is established by the welfare department's State Medical Review Team. When the Medical Review Team says a man is not incapacitated and the man's own doctor says he is, the Medical Review Team's decision can be appealed and fought (see Section II).

> Note: Where, however, the man or woman claiming disability is receiving social security benefits for total disability, that is sufficient proof of incapacity and a State Medical Review Team's decision is not required.

(c) Continuous absence from the home is generally due to abandonment, divorce, separation, imprisonment or confinement in an institution. It does not matter, for AFDC, whether the separated parents are legally married or not. If the parents are separated and they are unable to support the children, the children are entitled to AFDC assistance.

Note, however, that whether the father is legally married to the mother or not, he has a legal duty to support his children if he is able to. The welfare department may require the mother to cooperate in a lawsuit for support from the father.

> Example: Mrs. D. has two small children and no income. Mr. D. has deserted and Mrs. D. does not know where he is. Mrs. D. is entitled to AFDC assistance.
>
> Example: Mrs. E. and her children are receiving $10 a week support from Mr. E., who is separated from the family. Mrs. E. is entitled to AFDC assistance in supplementation of the support.
>
> Example: Mrs. F. and her children are deserted by Mr. F., who moves to the next town. Mr. F. earns $80 a week, gives nothing to Mrs. F., but Mrs. F. refuses to go to court to force him to give support. The welfare department will ordinarily not grant AFDC in this situation.
>
> Example: Mr. and Mrs. G. are a happily married couple living together with their three small children. Mr. G. has always supported his family in the past but now cannot find work. They have no income. The G. family is not able to receive AFDC in Georgia because the state has thus far refused to amend its statute to make AFDC aid possible where the father is in the home, able-bodied but unemployed.

4. The Child is in "Need".

The needs that are considered are the needs of all the children under eighteen plus those of the relative taking care of them (e.g., the mother). The State Department of Family and Children's Services of Georgia has established certain schedules of food, rent, clothing, and basic needs which families must have in order to live in health. These schedules and the method of computing grants are set forth in Section III of this handbook. If the income and resources of a family which meets the other conditions of eligibility set forth above is lower than the schedules of need set forth by the State Department, the family is eligible for AFDC aid. The amount of the aid is the difference between what they have as income and what their money needs are as set forth in the schedules (with certain limitations described in Section III).

(See Section III to determine whether the children are in "need" under the AFDC program and what the amount of their grant may be.)

The additional eligibility policies imposed in Georgia are:

5. The "employable mother" policy.

When a mother is considered by the welfare department to be available for full-time work, her children will not be eligible for AFDC assistance even though their father is dead (or has deserted or is incapacitated) and they are in need.

While there are many legal questions which should be raised against this policy, it is still the rule.

Nevertheless, a mother cannot be considered as available for work unless both of the following conditions are met: (a) suitable work is available and (b) the mother is not needed in the home.

(a) Suitable work must be available.

The Georgia Manual defines suitable work as that which (1) is suitable for a woman and in keeping with her training and experience; (2) is within reasonable proximity to her home; and (3) is in keeping with the prevailing wage scale and working conditions in the community.

All these factors must exist.

> Note: The Georgia Manual places the burden upon the mother of proving suitable work is not available. The Georgia Manual also authorizes the County Welfare Board to deny AFDC automatically to mothers able to work and not needed in the home during certain seasons when employment is presumed by the County Board to be available. If suitable work is not actually available, however, any disqualification should be appealed and fought. The policy of presuming work is available and disqualifying mothers who have no actual job offer should also be fought.

and

(b) The mother is not needed in the home.

The mother is needed in the home, according to the Georgia Manual, if (1) proper care for her children cannot otherwise be arranged; or (2) she has a child under 3 years

of age; or (3) she is needed in the home because of illness which requires her constant presence.

> Example: Mrs. N., whose husband is dead, has 3 children. There is a suitable job available but proper care cannot be arranged for her children. She has a right to continued AFDC assistance.

Needless to add, the entire notion of compelling a mother to leave her children in the care of others is offensive and should be examined for legal challenge.

6. The "substitute parent" policy.

Where a mother whose husband is dead (or deserted or divorced) is either living with or being "frequently" visited by a man for purposes of co habitation, that man is considered a "substitute father" and the mother is disqualified for AFDC under the policies set forth in the Georgia Manual.

The Georgia Manual defines a "substitute father" as follows (Pt. III, Sec. V. (5)):

> (5) Substitute Father: A man living in common-law relationship with a woman is considered a substitute father of any child had by that woman, or any child that woman has had by another man. Further, a man living in common-law relationship with a woman is responsible for the support and care of his and her children, regardless of whether or not he is married to another woman. Regulations place the same responsibility on this man as if he were the legal husband. The rules for establishing deprivation are the same as those used in establishing it in a legal-father situation.
>
> A common-law relationship is considered to exist when a man, married or single, lives in the home with the A/R for the purpose of

> cohabitation or, if not living in the home regularly, he visits frequently for the purpose of living with or cohabiting with the applicant.
>
> Pregnancy or a newborn baby is prima facie evidence of a substitute father. Only in situations where strong, convincing evidence is submitted, proving that the substitute father is no longer in the home and has discontinued his relationship will the factor of deprivation be established. Such evidence would include proof that the man has moved to a distant place, or has been admitted to a public institution. The burden of proof rests on the mother. Testimony of the applicant must be corroborated by law-enforcement officials, friends, neighbors, ministers, grocerymen and similar sources. All evidence in cases involving substitute fathers is submitted to the County Board for determination of whether or not there is a substitute father and whether or not a common-law relationship exists.

The "sustitute parent" policy is presently being challenged on constitutional and other grounds by Attorney C. B. King and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Any disqualification on this ground should be immediately referred to the Georgia Human Relations Council.

Section II

The Rights Guaranteed by Federal and State Law to Applicants and Recipients of AFDC.

The basic rights guaranteed by federal and state law to applicants and recipients of AFDC are, of course, the right to receive the proper amount of AFDC financial aid when the conditions stated in Section I exist and the right to be treated with the dignity due to all people. To help protect these basic rights, federal and state law have created certain additional rights which are discussed in this section of the handbook. These are:

1. The right to make an application for AFDC and have it put in writing.

2. The right to get a reasonably prompt ruling by the county welfare department on the application and, for eligible persons, the right to actually get the grant without too long a delay after application.

3. The right of the applicant to be informed in writing of the specific reasons why her application is rejected.

4. The right to appeal a denial of aid and to get a fair hearing of that appeal conducted by an impartial referee from the state office.

5. A variety of rights designed to guarantee the fairness of the hearing on appeal.

6. When aid is given, the right of the recipient to receive that aid in the form of money payments and to spend it as she judges best for her family without restrictions by the welfare agency.

7. The right to receive welfare grants which are substantially equal to the grants received by others under substantially the same conditions.

8. The right to equal treatment without regard to race.

9. The right of applicants and recipients of welfare to the same constitutional protections other citizens have.

10. The right to be informed by the welfare agency of all your rights (and the duty of the welfare agency to so inform).

A brief explanation of each of these rights is set forth below.

1. The right to make an application for AFDC and have it put in writing.

Federal and state law guarantee the rights of any person to make an application for AFDC, put it in writing or have the assistance of a welfare worker in putting the application in writing, and have a determination made in writing by the welfare department on whether welfare will be given.

Below are two examples which illustrate the importance of this right.

> Example: Mrs. O. comes to the welfare office and asks for welfare aid for her children. She is told there's no use of making an application because she won't get it. Mrs. O. leaves. There is no record of her rejection, no review of it by anyone higher up in the welfare department, and most important -- Mrs. O. has no statement of the reasons why she has been rejected. With such a statement, she might decide on her own or with counsel to appeal the decision.

> Example: Mrs. P's welfare (AFDC) is terminated on the ground that her children have a "substitute father." Three months later she applies for aid again. She is told that anyone whose aid was terminated because her children have a "substitute father" has to wait two years before she can apply again and have her application considered. This decision (from an actual case) denies Mrs. P's rights.

2. The right to get a reasonably prompt ruling by the county welfare department on the application and, for eligible persons, the right to actually get the aid without a long delay after the application.

Because in various parts of the country there had been long delays between the time a person applied for AFDC aid and the time he was either notified of his rejection or actually given the aid, in 1950 Congress amended the law so as to require that such notice and, for eligible persons, actual assistance be given with "reasonable promptness."

The Georgia Manual states that reasonable promptness means that no more than 60 days may elapse between the time of the application and the date of payment of the grant or notice of rejection.

> Thus, someone who has not heard from the welfare department for more than 60 days after she has applied, has a right to get a hearing by an impartial referee from the state to find out why and to determine whether she is eligible.

Note, however -- The federal Manual states that for AFDC programs, no more than 30 days should pass between the day of the application and the day aid is actually given or notice of rejection is given. The federal Manual also says

that if any state, such as Georgia, feels that it needs more than 30 days to act on applications, it should explain to the federal government why it needs more than 30 days and how soon it will overcome its problems and reduce the total time taken for action to 30 days.

> This provision in the federal Manual was put there fifteen years ago. Since the Georgia Manual still allows 60 days for action on applications, the question ought to be raised with both the state and federal government as to why so much time is still being allowed.

3. The right of the applicant to be informed in writing of the specific reasons why her application is rejected.

An applicant for AFDC cannot be rejected simply by telling her that she is not eligible. She must not only be given written notice of her rejection, but written notice of the specific reasons for her rejection. The purpose of the right is to make it possible for the applicant to show that the reasons are wrong, in cases where the reasons are in fact wrong. The applicant cannot show that the reasons are wrong, if she is not informed of the reasons or if the reasons are so vaguely stated that nobody can tell what they mean.

> Example: Mrs. O. is told that she is rejected for AFDC aid. She is given a notice stating that the reason is "lack of co-operation with the welfare department."
>
> Mrs. O's right to specific statement of the reasons has been denied by this notice of rejection. The notice does not inform Mrs. O of the actual things which she has done wrong so that, if she disagrees, she can show that the county welfare office has made a mistake.

4. <u>The right to appeal a denial of aid and to get a fair hearing of that appeal conducted by an impartial referee from the state office.</u>

A most basic right in AFDC welfare law is the right to disagree with an unfavorable decision of the county welfare department and obtain a fair hearing to review that decision. The kinds of decisions which can be appealed for a hearing include:

- -- a denial of assistance or termination of assistance
- -- the amount of assistance
- -- a failure to decide a request for assistance with reasonable promptness
- -- a decision to give aid in other than money forms (such as a decision by welfare to pay rent directly to the landlord)
- -- conditions of assistance, such as work requirements.

Hearings are not intended to be rubber stamps of the county welfare's action. They are conducted by a representative of the state department and decided by the State Director of welfare. The law requires that the hearing officer, the person conducting the hearing, be someone who has not been involved in the county welfare department's decision against which the appeal has been made. A number of safeguards for the welfare applicant or recipient, designed to guarantee the fairness of the hearing, exist under law (see point 5 below). The right to appeal and get a fair hearing has not been widely utilized by dissatisfied AFDC applicants and recipients, and, of course, it should be.

5. A variety of rights, designed to help guarantee the fairness of the hearing on appeal, are provided by law.

The rights of the person who asked for the hearing (called the appellant) are set forth in the federal Manual (Part IV, Sections 6000 through 6400) and, to a lesser extent, in the Georgia Manual (Part III, Section X). Among these rights are:

(a) The right of the appellant to be represented by a lawyer or other person that he chooses.

(b) The right to bring witnesses and cross-examine the welfare department's witnesses.

(c) The right to have a definite time limit, set by rule, between the day the hearing is requested and the day a final decision is handed down. (This time limit, though required by federal rules, has not yet been set in Georgia; the Georgia rules provide only that the hearing shall be held within 60 days of the request for hearing).

(d) The right of the appellant or her representative to see any written materials which the welfare department intends to use at the hearing prior to the hearing.

(e) The right to contest at the hearing not only the facts of the appellant's case, but the policy which led to the appellant's rejection.

(f) The right to have the hearing held at a place reasonably near the appellant's home or, if not, to receive transportation (of appellant's witnesses as well as of appellant) to the place of the hearing.

(g) The right of appellant to present her case in her own way, without unnecessary restrictions.

(h) The right to exclude from the hearing any information the appellant is not given an opportunity to see or hear. For example, the county department cannot say that it has "confidential information" which shows that the appellant did not tell the truth about her income, without showing the

information to the appellant and her representative at the hearing.

(i) The right to examine the transcript of the hearing, all exhibits introduced at the hearing, all papers filed in the hearing proceeding, and the hearing officer's recommendations to the State Director at any reasonable time before or after the final decision.

(j) The right to a final decision which will be binding on the county welfare department. The decision cannot, for example, send the case back to the county welfare agency for a new investigation. It must rule on all questions of both fact and policy which have been raised by appellant.

(k) The right of appellant to be informed by the state welfare office of all forms of court review of the hearing decision which may be available to her if the decision is unfavorable.

6. <u>When aid is given, the right of the recipient to receive that aid in the form of money payments and to spend it as she judges best for her family without restrictions by the welfare agency</u>.

With very limited exceptions, the federal law requires that in AFDC cases for which federal money is granted (almost all such cases) the welfare recipient must be given the aid in the form of <u>money</u> (or check). The purpose of this requirement is to enable the recipient to spend her grant as she considers best for her family and not be told how she must spend it by the welfare agent. (If the welfare department violates this requirement, federal funds are not available for that case. Since state money is very limited, generally the state will not want to lose the federal money).

Example: Mrs. S. is granted a welfare check of $125 a month for herself and her children. She spends $35 of that on rent. Her welfare agent cannot tell her she must move and spend no more than $30 on rent when Mrs. S. does not think it best to move.

Example: Mrs. S. owes $30 to the grocer and $40 to another creditor. The welfare agent cannot direct her to pay the grocer this month and the other creditor later, or otherwise dictate the use of her grant.

Example: For various reasons, Mrs. S. is convinced that it is necessary to have a telephone in her house. The welfare agent cannot direct her to give up the telephone.

Example: The welfare department cannot give Mrs. S. only $95 of her $125 grant in cash and the other $30 in a check made out directly to her landlord if it is to keep federal funds for her case.

(Exceptions exist insofar as payments by the welfare to a doctor or hospital may be made directly and insofar as the welfare agency may seek to have the money payments paid to a "protective payee" if the mother is seriously mismanaging the grant so as to deprive her children of its benefits. The county welfare's decision that such mismanagement exists may be challenged and made the subject of a fair hearing. So, too, its decision as to whom the "protective payee" should be may be made the subject of such a hearing).

7. The right to receive welfare grants which are substantially equal to the grants received by others under substantially the same conditions.

Welfare departments cannot give different people in the same circumstances (that is, with the same financial needs,

number of dependents, etc.) different amounts of aid in an arbitrary manner. While a larger budget on account of differing fuel needs, for example, may be given to welfare recipients in a county where the weather is usually more cold than those in another county, there must always be a sensible and fair reason for any differences in payments.

8. The right to equal treatment without regard to race.

Differing amounts of grants cannot be given to welfare recipients because of race, nor can welfare waiting room or other facilities be segregated, nor can Negro welfare recipients be treated discourteously. Such treatment is not only a violation of welfare law, and a ground for a hearing, but segregation and discrimination in amount of aid is ground for other legal action under the civil rights laws of the United States.

9. The right of applicants and recipients of welfare to the same constitutional protections other citizens have.

A welfare recipient has all the constitutional rights and protections that other citizens have. He cannot be made to give up or limit civil rights activity because he is on welfare. He cannot be forced to make self-incriminating statements in a criminal investigation because he is on welfare. Welfare agents cannot search his home without his permission or without a search warrant. Nor can a welfare recipient be forced to give up or limit any other constitutional rights because he is on welfare.

10. <u>The right of applicants and recipients to be informed by the welfare agent of all their rights</u>.

The law requires that the welfare department inform welfare applicants and recipients of how they may show that they are eligible, of their right to a fair hearing and to be represented by counsel at that hearing, of their rights at the hearing (when they request a hearing), of their right to make an application in writing and get their aid promptly or get a notice of the reasons for rejection, of their right -- if eligible for aid -- to get aid in the form of money payments, and of their right to equal treatment without regard to race.

Section III

How to Determine When "Need" for AFDC Exists and How Much the AFDC Grant Should Be.

In order to receive AFDC welfare assistance, "need" for the assistance must be established.

> "Need" exists when the value of all of the "resources" (that is, income and other cash and property) of the parent (taking care of the children) and of the children themselves is less than the total amount of the financial requirements for the family according to the standards set by the State Department of Children and Families Services.
>
> If there is more income for the family than the total amount of financial requirements for the family according to the State Department's standards, there is no "need" for AFDC.
>
> If there is less income and resources than the total amount of financial requirements for the family, there is "need" for AFDC.

However, a family is allowed to have certain exempt resources which are not counted in its income and resources for welfare. The most important of these (which are not counted in determining need) are:

(1) The family is allowed to own the home place in which it lives (without including the value of the home in determining need).

(2) A family is allowed a cash (or other) property reserve of up to $800 (this may include a car or truck with a market value of less than $1,000).

(3) A family is allowed to have business property valued up to $1,000.

(4) A family may grow its own food without its value being included (however, the value of home produce

which is sold or given away is considered income and therefore is counted).

(5) There are other "resources" which are exempt (including certain earnings of the children in government programs established by the Office of Economic Opportunity) which are not included in determining need (see list on pp. ____).

Thus, in order to determine whether a family is in "need" of AFDC financial assistance, first

(a) see if its "resources" are greater than those allowed. If they are not, then:

(b) add up its income, (whoih includes regular earnings, social securtiy and veterans benefits, business profits, etc.); and

(c) subtract its income from the family's financial requirements set forth in the State Department's standards of need. The result is the "need" (monthly) of the particular family.

(d) The AFDC grant will be a monthly payment equivalent to the "need" except that if the family's need (as determined above) is greater than certain maximums on grants set by the State Department, only the maximum will be paid.

Below we set forth first the standards of "need" set by the State Department, then an example of how to compute the "needs", then the maximum payment that will be granted in any case, then some additional special rules for income and resources that are to be deducted from amounts in the State Department's Standards.

A. <u>Standards of Need</u>

Table I shows the standards of financial need for food, clothing, medicine and incidentals for persons in the family ("assistance group") getting assistance. These are

based on statewide averages. The rent or home maintenance expenses are the actual expenses of the family unless those expenses exceed the maximums in Table I; then the maximums are used. Charts I and II show the standards of financial need for fuel allowances for heating and cooking. (There are different charts for different groups of counties, presumably because conditions in different counties result in use of varying amounts of fuel; consult the back of each chart to see which is your county).

To use the tables, you must first determine how many persons in the family are included in the "assistance group."

Counting Persons: The Assistance Group

The schedules of averaged payments use one special element in the computation: the number of persons in the "assistance group." This term means simply all the persons in the family who are to be included in the payments. In the case of a mother with two children living alone, the family is the same as the assistance group: three. But the family may include some persons not in the assistance group. If the mother and two children live with a grandmother, the grandmother supports herself and the mother cares for the children, the the assistance group would not include the grandmother and would be the same: three. The effect of this difference is that the payments to the mother and

children would be less because the grandmother bears some or all of the expense of shelter and heat. But if in the same family the mother were ill or disabled so that she couldn't take care of the children fully and the grandmother did not support herself entirely, then the grandmother would be included in the assistance group because she bears a responsibility for the care of the children and is in need; the number would be four. The grandmother's income and resources would then be taken into account in computing her own need and that part of the payment made for her benefit. This is different from the case in which the family includes both parents, one of whom is ill or disabled: if the children are all under 18 and in school, the assistance group includes the entire family, which is considered to share all the same resources (except some of the children's earnings).

Using the Tables: An Example

Let us suppose there are a mother and four children in the assistance group, and that they pay forty dollars a month rent, and that local minimum rates are two dollars for light and one dollar for water. The family lives in Zone III (see counties on back on Zone III, Charts I and II). No one else lives in the house.

First, Table I shows that the family (5 persons) has "needs" of:

Food ----------	$ 121.00 per month
Clothing ----------	$ 23.75 per month
Incidentals ----------	$ 12.50 per month
	$157.25

Since the rent ($40) is more than the maximum ($38), add the maximum ($38) plus the light and water minimum rates.

Food, etc. ----------	$157.25
Rent ----------	38.00
Light ----------	2.00
Water ----------	1.00
	$198.25

Then look at Charts I and II and add the fuel allowances.

Food, rent, light, etc. -----	$198.25
Fuel for Heating ----------	6.10
Fuel for Cooking ----------	4.50
	$208.85

The family's standard of need is $208.85. If its income is less than $208.85, and the family does not have "resources" beyound those allowed, the family is eligible for AFDC. The amount of the grant is the difference between the $208.85 and the family's non-exempt income. <u>However,</u> as shown below, the largest payment any family can get in AFDC is $144 per month. Thus the family could have an income of $64.85 per month and still receive the $144 grant. If it has no income, it will get $144. If it has non-exempt income of $100 per month, its grant will be $108.25.

B. The Maximum Grants

The maximum grants in AFDC in Georgia are:

$36 - for the first child

$27 - for each additional child

$27 - for the "caretaker" (mother or other relative)

$27 - for the second parent (included only in unusual situations, see p. ____)

$144 - is the maximum for any family, no matter what the size.

C. Special Rules on Resources and Income.

In the preceding parts of this section, we set forth the general method of computing "need" and the amount of the grant. Below we set forth some additional, special rules to consider in determining:

(1) What "resources" are allowed and what "resources" will disqualify the applicant;

(2) What "income" will be counted in determining "need" and what "income" is exempt (that is, will not be counted).

NOTE: The reader of this Handbook is warned that there are a few variations and details of budget computing for some situations and cases in addition to those explained here. Our purpose is only to enable the reader to make a reasonably quick estimate of the amount of the grant due any recipient or applicant. In the event the recipient is receiving less than computed through use of this Handbook, contact Georgia Council on Human Relations so that a more detailed and thorough re-check may be made.

1. <u>What "resources" are allowed without disqualifying the applicant or recipient</u>?

A person can get AFDC while he owns the <u>home</u> in which the family lives, no matter how much it is worth, and <u>other property</u>, including cash, worth up to $800, and if he is in business, <u>business property</u> up to $1,000. The following special rules should be noted:

<u>Home place</u> -- If the person owns a home, its value makes no difference to eligibility as long as the family lives in it. In the city the family may own a house with a yard and supplementary buildings, but never two houses. In the country the family may own a house and the surrounding land and subsidiary buildings, including a barn and tenent houses. If the family is absent from the home place for more than 12 months for reasons other than physicial or mental illness, then it no longer lives in the house.

<u>Other property</u> -- If the person has other property, real and personal, whose total value is more than $800, he is not eligible. This includes:

a.) Land which is not a home site.

b.) Cash on hand (except borrowed money).

c.) Bank deposits (except borrowed money).

d.) Stocks, bonds, notes.

e.) Farm or business equipment, tools and machinery that are <u>not</u> used to produce income, that is, in the farm or business.

f.) Cattle or livestock that are not kept as part of dairy stock or sold as beef cattle.

This does not include:

a.) The land which is the site of the family's home or the supplementary buildings such as a shed or garage.

b.) Borrowed money, even if it is cash on hand or a bank deposit.

c.) Clothes.

d.) Such things as furniture, dishes, jewelry, silverware, kitchen equipment, television, and radio.

e.) Any property which an authority such as an assessor or appraiser says has no sale value.

f.) Property declared non-saleable.

g.) Lump-sum payments from Social Security or Workmen's Compensation.

Special cases: (a) Cars, trucks and tractors; (b) Animals; (c) Loan or Mortgage; (d) Business, farm or selling; (e) Home Repair; (f) Life Insurance (g) Joint Ownership; (h) Home Place

a.) Cars, trucks and tractors do not make the person ineligible unless the value of any one is $1,000 or more. The value is twice the value they are given in the county tax collector's index; or if that is unreasonably high, the appraisal of a dealer.

b.) Animals do not make the person ineligible if they are kept as pets or for food for the family. If they are kept to be sold or exchanged, then they will probably be counted as business property, which is limited to $1,000. That is, a family is eligible while keeping chickens which it eats itself; but if the chickens are sold, their value will be added to the value of any other business property, which cannot, altogether, exceed $1,000. Animals kept as pets do not count.

c.) Money or property which the person has by loan or under a mortgage is not counted either as business property or as included real or personal property.

d.) If the recipient works for himself as a farmer (for example, a sharecropper), businessman, or salesman, he is ineligible if his total receipts from his sales exceed $3,500. That is, regardless of whether he has a profit from his sales or not, he can't receive more than $3,500.

If the person was in the same business or farm operation in the previous year, then his eligibility will be determined by the amount he received then; that is, if in the previous year his receipts were more than $3,500, then he is ineligible this year: unless he can show that his business or farming operation is smaller than in the previous year. Then his actual current receipts are considered.

e.) Cash which the person has gotten from the sale of part of the home or the site or from the sale of such natural assets as timber, sand or rock can be used to pay for major repairs on the home, that is repairs which are necessary to restore the home to a condition of decency and health: a new roof, new steps, new bathroom, adding gas or electricity, repair of a broken-down porch, or painting for protection of the building. If the cash is to be spent for any of these things, then it does not make the person ineligible.

f.) Life insurance policies in AFDC are not considered as property except in case of a death. In case of death, the value received will be determined and will be counted as a resource subject to the $800 limitation.

g.) Bank deposits or other property held in the name of two or more persons: each named owner is assumed to be a proportionate owner; that is, each has a 1/2, or 1/3, or 1/4, etc. share of the property. But if the person can show that he doesn't really have control of the property

or that the entire deposit was made by the other person, then he will be treated as not an owner.

h.) Sale of a home place and purchase of another within three months does not affect eligibility. Nor do repairs made during a reasonable time after purchase.

Receipt of a large sum which the person uses to buy a home does not affect eligibility, but he will not be eligible so long as he has the cash or deposit, in excess of the $800 limitation.

Property used in a business -- A person who is in business for himself can get AFDC while he has business property worth up to $1,000. If the business property is worth more than $1,000, then he is not eligible. If a family grows produce, such as tomatoes or corn, or keeps animals for food, such as chickens, and gives any of them away or exchanges any of them for valuable goods, then the property which it uses to produce them (tools and machinery) is included in this $1,000 limitation.

2. What "income" will be counted in determining "need" and what "income" is exempt (that is, will not be counted).

If the person's property is not greater than the amounts allowed, then he can get AFDC if his income is less than the amount of his need. In determining the amount of income, probably several items will have to be added together. In determining the amount of each of these items, before they can be added, you may have to reduce the amount by subtracting

the amount of certain expenses that are allowed for that particular kind of income. The list below has eleven items of income (a-k). The amount that the person receives <u>less only</u> the amounts of the expenses listed below each item -- is the amount to be counted in the addition.

a.) Earnings of the adult -- wage or salary

Less:

$1 (one) for each person in the assistance group up to a maximum of $5 (five).

Income tax

Social Security tax

Contributions to retirement fund

Union dues

Transportation to and from work (if own car used, $.10 a mile allowed)

Cost of care for children

Uniform (if required by employer)

Other expenses that are necessary for work, including extra food and clothing costs.

b.) Earnings of each child -- wages or salary

Less:

$4 per person in assistance group ($5 max.), is not already deducted render (a) above

$50 (subtracted individually form each child's) earnings, not the total; but no more than $150 can be subtracted from all the children's earnings)

Income tax

Social Security tax

Contributions on retirement fund

Union dues

Transportation (same as above)

Uniform (if required)

Other expenses that are necessary for work.

c.) Income form rents

Less:

Utilities where furnished

Taxes (per month)

5% assessed tax valuation divided by twelve

In cases of roomers or boarders, the difference between what each pays and the total cost for shelter, heating, laundry, etc., divided by the number of persons in the house.

Example: A mother rents rooms in her home to two students, to whom she also gives meals; each pays her $40 a month. Her expense for utilities, taxes, heating and food plus 5% of the value of the house (as assessed for taxes) per month is $54. She has three children. Her expenses for each of the roomers is $9. Her income from rent is $80 less, $18, or $62.

d.) Income from sale of farm produce or animals.

Less:

Cost of replacement of stock of animals up to the level before sale.

Cost of such supplies as feed, fertilizer, seed, chemicals, etc.

Cost of necessary tools, repairs and maintenance on equipment, machinery, etc.

Cost of upkeep and repairs on buildings, other than the home.

Example: A chicken farmer sells 25 chickens for $105 and, shortly after, buys 20 chickens for $100. His income from the sale is only $5. His income from the sale of eggs is the amount he receives for them less the cost of feed, maintenance on the building and other regular expenses.

As a rule of thumb, a farmer's previous year's income, divided by 12, is used, unless his situation is substantially different because of illness, unemployment, loss of equipment, land or animals, or a similar change in his ability to earn.

e.) All money returned from the sale of personal property, such as a car or piece of furniture; investments, such as mortgage loans and savings bank deposits (only interest over $1/ month is counted); pension payments from a former employer; railroad retirement payments; Social Security payments; workmen's compensations payments.

f.) Rental value of farm land that is used without compensation or for such compensation as personal care of the owner-recipient or the children.

Example: A mother's husband, who was a farmer, has died, and her neighbor, who farms adjacent land, takes over her land and in return only makes some repairs on her home and gives her some produce. If his labor and the food are worth very much less than the rent which the land would bring, then the difference in value could be counted as the family's income. But is he contributes to the family very nearly the value of the use of the land to him, then no income is counted.

g.) Rental value of farm land lying idle if it is rentable, and a known person would rent it, and the rent would be average for the community.

h.) Fair rental value of the person's home or any part of the living space used without compensation.

i.) Value of home produce, fruit or vegetables, sold, given away or exchanged. (See (d) above).

Example: A farmer grows corn and gives some away to his neighbors. The whole value of that corn, as if it were sold, is counted as income. The value of the corn which the family eats or feeds its animals is not counted. The money received from the sale of corn, less expenses, is income. (See (d) above.)

j.) Contributions by relatives. When the children live with a relative other than their parent, only the amount which the relative is willing to give and actually gives is counted as the children's income: unless the relative is receiving AFDC as well, that is, is included in the assistance group.

Example: A young unmarried mother lives alone with her two children. Her parents have a small laundry business from which they can give her small amounts of money. A court order may require them to do so. Those payments which she actually receives, under a court order or without it, are income. The court-ordered payments are not her income unless she actually receives them.

k.) Contributions by social agencies, the church, etc, only to the extent that they are not given for specific need, or exceed the amount of such need, and exceed the difference between the aid payment (maximum) and the amount of the family's computed need.

Example: The church gives a family $500 to have a bathroom and plumbing put in the house. The payment of this cost is allowed, because it is a major change, not included in the welfare budget. But the cost of this construction turns out to be only $430. The $70 excess is measured against the amount of unmet need. The family consists of the mother and two children under 18. Their maximum payment is $90. Their computed need is, say $150. The maount of unmet need is $60. Since the amount of the church contribution not going to a specific need ($70) is $10 greater than this unmet need amount, that $10 is counted as income. The AFDC payment will be $80 instead of $90 (for one month only).

What is Not Counted:

a.) Occasional earnings and gifts if they are unpredictable in amount and time of receipt.

Example: Earnings from occasional typing done for students or from occasional babysitting. Christmas or birthday gifts or small gifts from friends or relatives.

b.) Death benefits from workmen's compensation.

c.) Insurance policies for life or sickness and accidents.

d.) Meals furnished on the job by the employer.

e.) Contributions by social agencies, the church, etc., to the extent for a specific need not included in the budget, such as insurance payments, school supplies and major home repairs and otherwise to the extent they make up the difference between the aid payments and the family's computed need.

f.) Loans, credit allowed by a merchant, businessman or landlord, and advances by someone buying produce or animals -- to a farmer or sharecropper.

Example: A farmer has agreed to sell his crop of corn, which is not ready for cutting, to a chicken farmer, who has given him part of the price in advance. That amount is not income.

g.) Income used to make minor repairs on the home, such as the repair of broken windows or a roof leak, up to 5% of the assessed tax valuation.

h.) Payments made by a relative or friend to meet an emergency need, including:

medical expenses, when they are paid directly ot the doctor;
life insurance policy premiums;
repair of damage caused by a fire or tornado.

i.) $1 for each eligible person up to $5 for the whole family.

j.) Job Corps, Work-Training Program, Community Action Programs of Economic Opportunity Act, Work-Study Program:

The first $85 and one-half the rest of earnings from work in any of these programs.

The remainder (1/2 the amount over $85) is counted only as going to meet that person's needs, or another's needs if he actually has the money to use.

k.) Loans made directly to a family by the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Section IV

The Right of Aged Persons to Receive Old Age Assistance

Cash assistance, in the form of monthly payments from the public welfare department, is available to any person who:

AGE:	Is 65 years of age or older.
NOT IN INSTITUTION:	Is not an inmate of an institution.
RESIDENCE:	Has lived in the state for at least a year.
PROPERTY TRANSFER:	Has not transferred any property to another within the previous two years, in order to become eligible for welfare.
NEED:	Is "in need."

When an applicant for OAA gives the relevant information showing that he fits this description, he has the right to receive aid. Below is a further explanation of each of these factors.

AGE: The person is 65 years of age or older.

A person must be at least 65 years of age to receive OAA. If he is at least 65, it does not matter what his actual age is.

If the applicant is just 65 in the year in which he is applying, he must establish, by reference to some document, his age and, if he is able, also the month of his birth. If he cannot establish the month of his birth, the welfare department will assume July 1 to be his birthday. If he is applying in the year in which he becomes 65 and cannot establish his birthday, he will be able to receive a payment for the month of July.

It is not necessary that the document establishing age show the year of the person's birth; it may simply show his age. Any of the following is sufficient:

Birth registration
Baptismal records
Family Bible
Military service records
Social security award certificate
Delayed birth certificate

Also, any of the following is sufficient if the document itself is at least five years old:

Marriage records
School records
Professional or occupational license
Automobile driver's license
Hospital's, doctor's or midwife's records
Church or social agency records
Employment records
Voting records
Insurance policy records

If the person has none of these documents, he can establish his age by submitting "a convincing written statement from a reliable person who is in a position to know. . . ." (Pt. III - Sec. III-B-1) The statement may come from the person's minister, employer or former employer, doctor, a local businessman, a neighbor, etc. It should state how the person making the statement knows the person applying, that he knows the person applying to be at least 65, and whatever else may seem relevant to establishing the person's age.

If a person is so old that it is obvious that he is over 65, it may not be necessary for him to produce any documents to establis

his age. He should be prepared to recall the events of his early life that may help to establish that he is over 65.

If a person lacks documents showing his age but has a child who has documents showing his age to be 49 or more, those documents and the fact of the parentage should be submitted as proof that the parent is 65 or older. The parent is presumed to have been at least 16 when the son or daughter was born.

[Pt. III - Sec. III-B-1.]

NOT IN INSTITUTION — The person is not an inmate of an institution

A person who is an inmate of a public institution cannot receive OAA. Federal, state and local hospitals, whether for mental or physical diseases, and federal and state prisons and local jails are "public institutions." But this does not mean that a person in the hospital to receive temporary medical care or treatment or in a nursing home is ineligible; such a person can still get aid.

A person who is a patient in an institution devoted to treatment of tuberculosis or mental disease or who is in a medical institution for treatment of tuberculosis or a psychosis cannot receive OAA while residing in the institution. It does not matter whether the institution is public or private.

[Pt. III - Sec. III-B-3.]

RESIDENCE: The person has lived in the state for at least a year.

A person must have lived in Georgia for at least a year in order to receive OAA. This means only that he was living in Georgia, and intended to remain, at least a year before he applied.

It makes no difference whether he left the state temporarily or moved within the state during the previous year. Nor is there any requirement that he have lived in his county of residence for any period.

PROPERTY: The person has not transferred any property to another, within the previous two years, in order to become eligible for welfare.

The person applying must be prepared to disclose to the welfare department any transfer of his property that he has made to another during the previous two years. If the welfare department finds that he made the transfer in order to become eligible for welfare, then he will be ineligible for the period during which the property might have been used to meet his needs. That is, the period would be the number of months equal to: the value of the property, divided by the amount of his monthly "need" - but not more than two years.

NEED: The person is "in need."

The rules on income, property and the amount of payments are the same as in Section III; the references to "AFDC" and "the family" should be disregarded.

But unlike AFDC, a person may get OAA and still retain some

earned income: the first $20 plus 1/2 of the next 30 of his earned income is not counted.

If the aged person lives with his husband or wife, who is not eligible for any aid in his own right but is "in need," the husband or wife may be considered together in figuring the amount of the payments; there will thus be an assistance group of two instead of one.

A person who is living in a nursing or personal-care home can have his actual expenses included in the payment up to $200 a month, if (a) the house is licensed by the State Department of Public Health and (b) he has a written statement from a doctor that, because of a mental or physical handicap, he requires care and attention which he can't get at home.

If the home is not licensed by the Department of Public Health, the payment should be made as if the person were living in a rooming-and-boarding house. If he receives care and attention in addition to food, shelter and laundry, those additional expenses can be included in the payment up to $100. But the payment still may not exceed the maximum.

[Pt. III - Sec. VII-C-6h-(2)]

The maximum payment for any case is $75.

The Right of Blind Persons to Receive Aid to the Blind

Cash assistance, in the form of money payments, is available to any person who:

BLINDNESS:	Has no vision or vision so defective, even with corrective glasses, that he cannot perform ordinary activities for which eyesight is necessary.
NOT IN INSTITUTION:	Is not an inmate of an institution.
AGE:	Is 16 years of age or older.
RESIDENCE:	Has lived in the state for at least a year.
PROPERTY TRANSFER:	Has not transferred property to another within the previous two years in order to become eligible for welfare.
NEED:	Is "in need."

When an applicant for Aid to the Blind gives the welfare department the relevant information showing that he fits this description, he has the right to receive aid. Below is a further explanation of each of these factors.

BLINDNESS: The person is "blind" within the meaning of the law.

The Georgia Manual states: "A person shall be considered blind, for the purposes of the Act, whose vision, with correcting glasses, is so defective as to prevent the performance of activities for which eyesight is essential." [Pt. III - Sec. IV-B-1]

The person applying must have an examination by an ophthalmologist (a physician skilled in eye diseases) or an optometrist. The welfare department has a list of doctors it approves practicing in each area, from which the person may choose. The welfare department will pay the doctor's fee (up to $8) for this examination.

Because there is always the possibility of dispute as to the degree of "blindness," here is the Georgia Manual's more technical definition:

> In terms of opthalmic measurement, central vision acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses is generally considered as economic blindness. A field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends at an angular distance of no greater than 20 degrees may be considered equally disabling.
> [Pt. III - Sec. IV-B-1]

AGE: <u>The person must be at least 16 years of age or older</u>.

A blind person must be at least 16 years of age to receive Aid to the Blind. The reason is that the State Public Welfare Department has ruled that person may be eligible for only one kind of aid at a time, and the program for those under 16 is AFDC But if the blind child is denied AFDC, he should apply for Aid to the Blind.

For the way to establish age, see the section on AGE in Section IV (OAA).

NOT IN INSTITUTION: The person is not an inmate of an institution.

This rule is the same as that in OAA. See Section IV.

RESIDENCE: The person has lived in Georgia for at least a year.

This rule is the same as that in OAA. See Section IV.

PROPERTY: The person has not transferred any property to another, within the previous two years in order to become eligible for welfare.

This rule is the same as that in OAA. See Section IV.

NEED: The person is "in need."

The rules on income, property and the amount of payments are the same as in Section III; the references to "AFDC" and "the family" should be disregarded.

But unlike AFDC a person may get AB and still retain some earned income: the first $85 plus 1/2 of his earned income over $85.

For the rules as to including a needy husband or wife and care outside the persons home, see the section on NEED in Section IV (OAA).

The maximum payment for any case is $75.

The Right of Disabled Persons to Receive Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled

Cash assitance, in the form of monthly payments from the public welfare department, is available to any person who:

DISABILITY:	Has (a) a physical or mental impairment which is (b) permanent and (c) total (disables him from working).
AGE:	Is at least 18 years old and not over 64.
RESIDENCE:	Has lived in the state for at least a year.
NOT IN INSTITUTION:	Is not an inmate of an institution
PROPERTY:	Has not transferred any property to another, within the previous two years, in order to become eligible for welfare.
NEED:	Is "in need."

When an applicant for APTD gives the welfare department the relevant information showing that he fits this description, he has the right to receive aid. Below is a further explanation of each of these factors.

DISABILITY: The person has (a) a physical or mental impairment, which is (b) permanent and (c) total.

(a) Physical or mental impairment.

The person's condition may be a disease, injury, defect or deficiency (weakness). It doesn't matter whether it is mental or physical; or whether its cause was congenital (present at birth) or acquired.

(b) Permanent disability.

The person's condition must be "permanent." This means that the condition must be long-term and expected to continue indefinitely, either - because it is not likely to be much improved by any known treatment;

or because

- the known treatment is inadvisable (e.g., because of the person's age) or unavailable from accessible resources in the state; or

- the person reasonably refuses the treatment (e.g., because of an unusually high risk of complications, or religious objections, or the person's genuine fear); or

- the outcome of the treatment appears uncertain (although a different decision of "permanent" may be made later when the outcome is known).

[Pt. III - Sec. VI-A-1a(1); Pt. III - Sec. VI-A-1-b(7)(d),(e),(f).

(c) Total disability.

Total disability means the individual's inability to do useful and gainful work which a person is competent to perform and which is available in the community. Whether a person's disability is "total" will depend upon the person's training and abilities and the opportunities available in the community. Work is "available" if there are such jobs within a reasonable distance from the person's home even if they are all taken by others.

Example: A store clerk breaks several fingers on her right hand, so that she cannot continue to show merchandise and make change. But with training she can get a job as a librarian, and librarian's work is available in her community. She is not "disabled" because she can get gainful work.

Example: A fifty-nine-year-old farmer suffers a heart attack, so that he cannot any longer manage heavy equipment or work long hours. Since he is illiterate and there is no semi-skilled industrial employment in the community, the farmer is not able to get other work. He is therefore "disabled."

However, if there were a plant nearby which had no openings, it would be considered that work is "available" in the community. He would therefore be considered not "disabled" but unemployed.

Example: A man who operated a lathe suffers injury to his hand which makes it impossible for him to work such machinery. He could do work in a food packing plant, but the nearest one is 80 miles away. He does not have to move from his community. He is "disabled."

Applicants will not be disqualified because they may be able to engage in "non-useful" work.

Non-useful work includes:

- hobbies
- occupational therapy
- vocational rehabilitation
- work accomplished by the applicant expending far more time than healthy people require for the job (e.g., taking six hours to do work usually done in one hour).

- work (given through sympathy) that ordinarily would not be done if the applicant were not doing it.

Pt. III - Sec. VI-A-1-a(2).

However, persons disabled from engaging in their usual work but who can learn new, useful jobs, will be disqualified.

Permanent and total disability is, in large measure, a medical question which is ruled upon by the department's State Medical Review Team. When the Medical Review Team says a man is not disabled and the man's own doctor says he is, the Medical Review Team's decision can be appealed and fought in a fair hearing. (See Section II.)

Medical examination.

If the person has not had an examination by a physician within the previous six months, he must be examined at the time he applies. If there is no public clinic available, he has the right to choose a doctor from the welfare department's list. He should get a form DPW 375 from the welfare department to take to the doctor, and the welfare department will pay the doctor $8.00 for the examination.

If the person has had an examination within the previous six months, he should give the welfare department the name and address of the doctor who examined him. If it is convenient, he should ask the doctor himself to send the welfare department a statement of his findings as to the person's medical condition.

PT III - Sec. VI-A-1-b(1),(2).

Vocational training.

The welfare department may require the person to accept vocational training as a condition of receiving aid. But if the person believes that the work training would not be suitable for him or that it would require him to leavehis minor children without proper care, then he should tell the welfare department about these facts.

AGE: The person is at least 18 years old and not over 64.

The disabled person must be at least 18 years old but under 65. The reason is that the State Department of Family and Children Services has ruled that persons can get only one kind of aid at a time, and persons under 18 or 65 or older may qualify for AFDC or OAA. If the person is obviously, by his appearance or life circumstance, over 18 and it cannot be established that he is 65 or older, than his statement alone should be sufficient to establish his age. Otherwise age may be established in the same way as for OAA. See the section on AGE in Section IV (OAA).

RESIDENCE: The person has lived in the state for at least a year.

This rule is the same as that in OAA. See section IV.

PROPERTY: The person has not transferred any property to another within the previous two years, in order to become eligible for welfare.

This rule is the same as that in OAA. See section IV.

NEED: The person is "in need."

The rules on income, property and the amount of payments are the same as in Section III; the references to "AFDC" and "the family" should be disregarded.

But, unlike AFDC a person may get APTD and still retain some earned income; the first $85 plus 1/2 of his earned income over $85.

For the rules as to including a needy husband or wife and care outside the persons home, see the section on NEED in Section IV (OAA).

The maximum payment for any case is $75.

Section VII

The Right of Needy Persons to Receive Surplus Commodities or to Purchase Food Stamps

Most counties in Georgia have either a Surplus Commodities or a Food Stamp program, which enables needy persons to obtain food without charge or at reduced expense. A county may make available either surplus commodities or food stamps but not both.

Both programs are administered by the county welfare departments - Departments of Family and Children Services, and application must be made at that office. Because provisions of the two programs differ somewhat, some of the provisions must be explained separately.

Who Can Get Surplus Commodities or Food Stamps? - The "Household"

Surplus commodities and food stamps are made available to members of "households." A household may be either a group of people living together, such as a family, or a person living alone. If it is a group of people, they must be"living as one economic unit" using the same cooking facilities and usually purchasing in common. Of course a family almost always fits this description. In the case of food stamps, unrelated persons living and boarding with a family may (but do not have to) be included as members of the household; however, such boarders are not considered part of a surplus commodities household.

> Example: A family included the mother, father, three children and a grandmother. In the family's home also live two unrelated persons who rent rooms and board with the family. The father supports the family except for the grandmother, who has a special diet and pays for her food from OAA benefits. Except for the grandmother, the family and the boarders may be a "household" eligible for food stamps, because they are, with respect to food, an economic unit. Excepting the boarders, they are also a "household" eligible for surplus commodities.
>
> The grandmother uses the same kitchen and since she has a special diet, prepares her food separately. Thus the parents, children and the boarders (or the parents and children alone) would be considered to share the same income for purposes of eligibility; but the grandmother's income would be considered only her own. The family would not have to include the boarders to qualify for food stamps.

A person living alone may also be a "household" if he has cooking facilities and prepares his meals at home. Also, persons living in a group and using a common kitchen but taking their meals individually, or otherwise than as an entire group, may be a "household." An example of the latter is a number of unrelated persons who rent rooms in a house and do not board but usually purchase the food in common. A household may be either (1) one in which all members receive public assistance benefits, or (2) one in which at least some members do not receive public assistance.

(1) Public Assistance

If all members of the household receive public assistance, either directly as recipients (e.g., a mother and children receiving AFDC) or indirectly by having their needs included in the computation of a payment made to another, the household is eligible for surplus commodities or food stamps without consideration of its income or property.

(2) Non-Public Assistance

All other households (those which include persons not receiving public assistance benefits) must qualify for surplus commodities or food stamps on the basis of income and property.

A household may have monthly income up to but not more than the following amounts:

NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	NET MONTHLY INCOME
1	$ 80
2	130
3	175
4	195
5	225
6	245
7	260
8	275
9	290
10	300
11 or more	330

If a household has more income than the amount corresponding to the number of members, it is not eligible (unless it is a hardship case). Income is determined in the same way as for

public assistance. See Section III. In the case of a farm household, monthly income is equal to the amount of income for the previous year divided by twelve. If the household pays more than 30% of its income for rent, the amount of that excess of rent over 30% should be subtracted from actual income for the purposes of food stamp eligibility.

A household may have cash and property worth up to $800 in the case of a single person or $1600 in the case of two or more. If its cash and property are worth more than that, it is not eligible. The value of an automobile must be counted in that amount, but the home place and such personal property as furniture, dishes, rugs, television, etc. do not count. See the rule stated in Section III. Also, the household may have life insurance of face value up to $1000.

Pregnant Women - Surplus Commodities

A household which includes a woman who is pregnant may qualify to receive surplus commodities even if it has income in excess of the maximum shown above. The Georgia Manual states:

> . . . [If] there is substantial evidence that the income is not adequate for meeting all necessary needs, such a case may be considered a hardship situation and the household may be considered eligible for Surplus Commodities under the following conditions:
>
> (a) Competent medical authorities have diagnosed the woman as pregnant.

(b) Woman must present evidence that she is currently under the care of a physician or the Health Department for this pregnancy and has been examined at least once in the last 30 days.
(Pt. III - Sec. XI-D-2)

Hardship - Food Stamps

A household which has income in excess of the maximum above may nevertheless qualify to receive food stamps on the basis of "hardship." It is not clear whether any natural or accidental misfortune may be such "hardship." The Georgia Manual states that hardship occurs "when sustained, unusual non-food expenditures affect the household's ability to purchase food at a level normally to be expected in relation to the household's net income." Some "unusual expenses" which create hardships are the following:

- High medical expenses incurred over a period of time
- High expenses for care of oneself or one's children
- Low earnings because of illness
- Higher than average costs for shelter (rent or home expenses); If rent is more than 30% of income, then, for purposes of food stamp eligibility, the actual amount of income is reduced by the amount by which rent exceeds 30% of income.

Also, any other hardship justified and approved by the County Director of Family and Children Services may qualify the household.

(Pt. III - Sec. XIV-B-2-c-(2)-(e))

Buying Food Stamps

When a household is found to be eligible to buy food stamps, its usual monthly expense for food is determined, according to household size and income. The household must then pay that amount to receive the food stamps. The household will receive stamps equal in face value to that amount plus a number of bonus stamps. Thus the total face value of all the stamps received must be more than the amount paid. If the members of any household think that they are being charged too much for stamps in relation to their income or that they do not receive as many bonus stamps as they should, they should ask the welfare office to review their case. If they do not get satisfaction, they should make a complaint as explained below. (The Georgia Council on Human Relations will issue a supplement to this Handbook showing the amout of stamps each household is eligible to buy, according to their family size and income.)

Usually the head of the household (the father or mother) should go to apply for food stamps, but if he is unable, he may send another member of the household. Also he may designate someone as his representative or "proxy" to apply and to buy the stamps, but this person must be approved by the welfare department.

Complaints

There is no legal provision for a fair hearing for people who have complaints about the administration of food stamps or

surplus commodities. However, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is required to investigate and review all complaints about either program. If a person who is either receiving or applying for food stamps or surplus commodities and he cannot get satisfaction from the county welfare department, then he should explain his complaint in a letter and send it to:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
C&MS, Food Distribution
Room 252
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

If possible, also send a copy of the letter to:

Office of the Inspector General
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

If the complaint is about racial discrimination, send the letter to this second address first.

FOOD STAMPS

COUPON FOR EACH SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

ONE PERSON

INCOME	BUY	BONUS	TOTAL
$ 0 - 9.99	2	10	12
10 - 19.99	4	10	14
20 - 29.99	6	8	14
30 - 39.99	8	8	16
40 - 49.00	10	8	18
50 - 59.99	12	6	18
60 - 69.99	14	6	20
70 - 89.99	16	6	22
90 & Over	18	6	24

TWO PERSONS

INCOME	BUY	BONUS	TOTAL
$ 0 - 19.99	4	20	24
20 - 29.99	8	20	28
30 - 39.99	12	18	30
40 - 49.99	16	18	34
50 - 59.99	18	18	36
60 - 79.99	20	18	38
80 - 99.99	24	14	38
100 - 119.99	28	12	40
120 - 139.99	32	10	42
140 & Over	36	10	46

THREE PERSONS

0 - 19.99	6	32
20 - 29.99	8	32
30 - 39.99	12	28
40 - 49.99	16	26
50 - 59.99	20	24
60 - 69.99	24	24
70 - 79.99	28	22
80 - 89.99	32	22
90 -109.99	36	20
110-129.99	42	18
130-149.99	46	16
150-169.99	50	14
170-189.99	54	14
190-209.99	58	14
210-229.99	62	14
230-249.99	66	14

FOUR PERSONS

0 - 29.99	8	40	48
30 - 39.99	12	40	52
40 - 49.99	18	38	56
50 - 59.99	22	36	58
60 - 69.99	26	34	60
70 - 79.99	30	34	64
80 - 89.99	36	32	68
90 - 109.99	40	30	70
110 - 129.99	44	26	70
130 - 149.99	48	24	72
150 - 169.99	52	22	74
170 - 189.99	56	22	78
190 - 209.99	60	20	80
210 - 229.99	64	18	82
230 - 249.99	68	18	86
250 - 279.99	72	18	90
280 - 309.99	76	18	94

FOOD STAMPS

COUPONS FOR EACH SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

FIVE PERSONS

INCOME	BUY	BONUS	TOTAL
$ 0 - 29.99	10	50	60
30 - 39.99	14	50	64
40 - 49.99	18	46	64
50 - 59.99	22	44	66
60 - 69.99	26	42	68
70 - 79.99	30	40	70
80 - 89.99	36	38	74
90 - 99.99	40	36	76
100 - 109.99	44	34	78
110 - 129.99	48	32	80
130 - 149.99	52	30	82
150 - 169.99	56	28	84
170 - 189.99	60	26	86
190 - 209.99	64	24	88
210 - 229.99	68	24	92
230 - 249.99	72	22	94
250 - 269.99	76	22	98
270 - 289.99	80	22	102
290 - 319.99	84	22	106
320 - 349.99	88	22	110

SIX PERSONS

INCOME	BUY	BONUS	TOTAL
$ 0 - 29.99	12	58	70
30 - 39.99	14	58	72
40 - 49.99	18	54	72
50 - 59.99	22	52	74
60 - 69.99	26	50	76
70 - 79.99	32	48	80
80 - 89.99	38	46	84
90 - 99.99	42	44	86
100 - 109.99	46	42	88
110 - 119.99	50	40	90
120 - 129.99	52	38	90
130 - 149.99	56	36	92
150 - 169.99	60	34	94
170 - 189.99	64	32	96
190 - 209.99	68	30	98
210 - 229.99	72	28	100
230 - 249.99	76	26	102
250 - 269.99	80	26	106
270 - 289.99	84	26	110
290 - 319.99	88	26	114
320 - 349.99	92	26	118

FOOD STAMPS

COUPONS FOR EACH SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

SEVEN PERSONS				EIGHT PERSONS			
INCOME	BUY	BONUS	TOTAL	INCOME	BUY	BONUS	TOTAL
$ 0 - 29.99	12	64	76	$ 0 - 29.99	12	70	82
30 - 39.99	14	64	78	30 - 39.99	14	70	84
40 - 49.99	18	60	78	40 - 49.99	18	66	84
50 - 59.99	22	58	80	50 - 59.99	22	64	86
60 - 69.99	26	56	82	60 - 69.99	26	62	88
70 - 79.99	32	54	86	70 - 79.99	32	60	92
80 - 89.99	38	52	90	80 - 89.99	38	58	96
90 - 99.99	42	50	92	90 - 99.99	42	56	98
100 -109.99	46	48	94	100 -109.99	46	54	100
110 -119.99	50	46	96	110 -119.99	50	52	102
120 -129.99	54	44	98	120 -129.99	54	50	104
130 -139.99	58	42	100	130 -139.99	58	48	106
140 -149.99	60	40	100	140 -149.99	62	46	108
150 -169.99	64	38	102	150 -169.99	66	44	110
170 -189.99	68	36	104	170 -189.99	70	42	112
190 -209.99	72	34	106	190 -209.99	74	40	114
210 -229.99	76	32	108	210 -229.99	78	38	116
230 -249.99	80	30	110	230 -249.99	82	36	118
250 -269.99	84	30	114	250 -269.99	86	34	120
270 -289.99	88	30	118	270 -289.99	90	34	124
290 -309.99	92	30	122	290 -309.99	94	34	128
310 -329.99	96	30	126	310 -329.99	98	34	132
330 - 349.99	100	30	130	330 -349.99	102	34	136
				350 -379.99	106	34	140

FOOD STAMPS

COUPONS FOR EACH SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

NINE PERSONS				TEN PERSONS			
INCOME	BUY	BONUS	TOTAL	INCOME	BUY	BONUS	TOTAL
$ 0 - 29.99	12	74	86	$ 0 - 29.99	12	78	90
30 - 39.99	14	74	88	30 - 39.99	14	78	92
40 - 49.99	18	70	88	40 - 49.99	18	74	92
50 - 59.99	22	68	90	50 - 59.99	22	72	94
60 - 69.99	26	66	92	60 - 69.99	26	70	96
70 - 79.99	32	64	96	70 - 79.99	32	68	100
80 - 89.99	38	62	100	80 - 89.99	38	66	104
90 - 99.99	42	60	102	90 - 99.99	42	64	106
100 -109.99	46	58	104	100 -109.99	46	62	108
110 -119.99	50	56	106	110 -119.99	50	60	110
120 -129.99	54	54	108	120 -129.99	54	58	112
130 -139.99	58	52	110	130 -139.99	58	56	114
140 -149.99	62	50	112	140 -149.99	62	54	116
150 -169.99	66	48	114	150 -169.99	66	52	118
170 -189.99	70	46	116	170 -189.99	70	50	120
190 -209.99	74	44	118	190 -209.99	74	48	122
210 -229.99	78	42	120	210 -229.99	78	46	124
230 -249.99	82	40	122	230 -249.99	82	44	126
250 -269.99	86	38	124	250 -269.99	86	42	128
270 -289.99	90	38	128	270 -289.99	90	42	132
290 -309.99	94	38	132	290 -309.99	94	42	136
310 -329.99	98	38	136	310 -329.99	98	42	140
330 -349.99	102	38	140	330 -349.99	102	42	144
350 -379.99	106	38	144	350 -379.99	106	42	148

Income Above the Maximum and Households of More than Ten.

One or Two Person:

The maximum which appear on page 61 apply regardless of the extent of excess income. No one-or two-person households can buy more than 18 stamps plus 6 bonus stamps.

Three to Ten Persons:

For each $30 (or portion of $30) of the household's income over the maximums which appear in the last lines of the appropriate schedules on pages 61 - 64, the amount of food stamps the family must buy increases by $4. In the case of a family of four, all members of the household, the income maximum in the schedule on page 61 is $309.99. If the family has income of $379 and is otherwise eligible, it must pay $12 more for $106 in food stamps. Since the excess of $69.01 in income is more than twice $30, the $4 figure is multiplied by 3.

More Than Ten Persons:

The rule for excess of income over $279.99 (p.64) is the same as that stated in the preceding paragraph.

For each person over ten, $4 is added to the monthly bonus coupons.

A family of twelve with income of $430 would have to pay $106 plus $8, or $114, for food stamps and would receive $148 plus $8, or $156.

February, 1965

GEORGIA OEO

I. Mrs. Bruce Schaefer, Director
Address: Department of Family and Children Services
Old State Office Building - Room 414
Atlanta, Georgia

II. Mr. Lucius E. Teasley, Coordinator - Cynthia Perkins, Secretary
Address: Office of Economic Opportunity
State Agriculture Building - Room 326
19 Hunter Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 523-8593

III. Regions

A. Mr. Frary Elrod, Regional Counsultant
RFD # 1, Jefferson, Georgia 367-5670
(Coosa Valley, Georgia Mountains and Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commissions.)

1. Coosa Valley, William T. Levins, Jr., Program Developer
Address: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
Rome, Georgia
Counties: Dade, Catoosa, Whitfield, Murray, Walker, Chattooga, Gordon, Floyd, Bartow, Polk, Paulding, Haralson and Douglas.

2. Georgia Mountains, John F. Jones, Program Developer
Address: Georgia Mountains Area Planning and Development Commission
Gainesville, Georgia
Counties: Fannin, Union, Towns, Rabun, Gilmer, Lumpkin, White, Habersham, Stephens, Pickens, Dawson, Hall, Banks, Hart, Franklin, Forsyth and Cherokee.

3. Northeast Georgia, Charles D. Hughes, Program Developer
Address: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
Athens, Georgia
Counties: Jackson, Madison, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Barrow, Clarke, Walton, Oconee, Greene and Morgan.

B. Mr. Jere N. Moore, Regional Consultant
751 Habersham Street or P. O. Box 967
Milledgeville, Georgia 453-3278
(Counties around Macon, counties immediately south of Atlanta and the Chattahoochee Area Planning and Development Commission.)

1. Counties around Macon, (Middle Georgia),
Eugene J. McMahon, Program Developer
Address: Middle Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
Macon, Georgia
Counties: Jones, Monroe, Crawford, Bibb, Twiggs, Peach and Houston.

2. Counties immediately south of Atlanta, (Atlanta Metropolitan.)
Counties: Cobb, Fulton, Gwinnett, DeKalb and Clayton.
(Atlanta - Fulton office, 101 Marietta St. Atlanta, Georgia 30303, Mr. C.O. Emmerich, Director, Phone: 525-4262).

3. Chattahoochee, Hugh Dixon, Program Developer
Address: Chattahoochee Area Planning and Development Commission
LaGrange, Georgia
Counties: Carroll, Coweta, Heard, Meriwether, Troup, Harris and Talbot.

Unaffiliated Counties: Rockdale, Henry, Newton, Spalding, Pike, Lamar, Butts and Upson.

C. Mr. Alex S. Boyer, Jr., Regional Consultant
118 Dixie Avenue
Sylvania, Georgia 564-7554
(Central Savannah River, Oconee and Heart of Georgia Areas Planning and Development Commissions as well as Savannah and the nearby unaffiliated counties.)

1. Central Savannah River, Mrs. H.W. Varn & Warren Russell, Program Developers,
Address: Central Savannah River Area Planning and Development Commission
Augusta, Georgia

Counties: Wilkes, Lincoln, Taliaferro, McDuffie, Burke, Warren, Jenkins, Richmond, Glascock, Screven, Jefferson, Emanuel and Columbia.

2. Heart of Georgia, Gene NeSmith, Program Developer
Address: Heart of Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
Eastman, Georgia
Counties: Laurens, Treutlen, Bleckley, Wheeler, Dodge, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair and Wilcox.

3. Oconee, Mr. Ray Coley, Program Developer
Address: Oconee Area Planning & Development Commission
Milledgeville, Georgia
Counties: Jasper, Putnam, Hancock, Baldwin, Washington, Johnson and Wilkinson.

4. Savannah and nearby unaffiliated counties.
Counties: Chatham, Effingham, Bulloch, Candler and Evans.

D. Mr. W. Walter Hewett III, Regional Consultant
701 9th Avenue, Apartment 7
Albany, Georgia 436-8356
(Lower Chattahoochee, West Central Georgia and Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commissions.)

1. Lower Chattahoochee
Counties: Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Stewart, Randolph, Clay, Quitman and Early.

2. West Central Georgia, James Hamilton and Robert Bailey, Program Developers
Address: West Central Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
Montezuma, Georgia
Counties: Taylor, Marion, Macon, Sumter, Dooly, Webster, Crisp and Schley.

3. Southwest Georgia, Mrs. Laura A. Lee, Program Developer
Address: Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
Camilla, Georgia
Counties: Terrell, Calhoun, Dougherty, Worth, Baker, Mitchell, Colquitt, Decatur, Seminole, Miller, Grady, Thomas and Lee.

E. Mr. Charles Robert Short, Regional Consultant
949 North Beachview
Jekyll Island, Georgia 635-2488
(Altamaha, Coastal, Slash Pine and Coastal Plains Area Planning and Development Commissions.)

1. Altamaha, A.C. Harrison, Program Developer
   Address: Altamaha Area Planning & Development Commission
   Baxley, Georgia
   Counties: Wayne, Tattnall, Toombs, Appling and Jeff Davis.

2. Coastal, Al Berg, Program Developer
   Address: Coastal Area Planning and Development Commission
   Brunswick, Georgia
   Counties: Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh and Glynn.

3. Slash Pine, William S. Smith, Program Developer
   Address: Slash Pine Area Planning and Development Commission
   Waycross, Georgia
   Counties: Ben Hill, Coffee, Bacon, Pierce, Brantley, Ware, Atkinson, Clinch and Charlton.

4. Coastal Plains, Francis J. Smercina, Program Developer
   Address: Coastal Plains Area Planning and Development Commission, Valdosta, Ga.
   Counties: Turner, Irwin, Tift, Berrien, Lanier, Cook, Brooks, Lowndes and Echols.

Unaffiliated counties: Long and Camden.

Regional Consultants (state at large)

Joseph B. Mahan
2339 Burton Street
Columbus, Georgia
Phone: FA.3-2612

Major Alfred Dempsey
1495 Mosley Drive, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Special Program Developer

Alfred L. Morris
Fort Valley College
Fort Valley, Georgia

QUARTERLY FINANCE REPORT
Dec.,1964, Jan., Feb., 1965

GENERAL FUND		
On hand December 1, 1964		$ 5,279.20
INCOME		
New South	$ 14.50	
Memberships	614.00	
Donations	7,655.00	
SRC Grant	1,200.00	
Meeting refund	55.00	9,538.50
		$14,817.70
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 4,166.66	
Payroll taxes	119.81	
Office supplies	451.62	
Postage	248.28	
Printing	898.28	
Rent	230.00	
Insurance	45.80	
Travel	686.57	
Books	126.93	
New South	21.00	
Telephone	484.23	
Auditor	90.00	
Refunds to locals	276.50	
Miscellaneous	6.45	
Bank charges	1.45	
	7,853.78	
Field Fund Overhead	1,406.68	6,447.10
Balance on hand February 28, 1965		$ 8,370.60
FIELD FUND		
Balance on hand December 1, 1964		$ 8,000.92
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 1,500.00	
Payroll taxes	36.26	
Travel	75.97	
% of overhead	1,406.68	3,018.91
Balance on hand February 28, 1965		4,982.01
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION		
Total Grant June 1, 1964 - Jan. 31, 1965		$10,000.00
Clerical help	$ 1,951.50	
Professional assistance	4,677.50	
Expenses	1,533.69	
Travel	1,221.34	
Equipment	963.64	10,347.67
Deficit January 31, 1965		$ 347.67

QUARTERLY REPORT
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCES: Report enclosed.

In reviewing our financial status at this point - 5/12 of our fiscal year, we are operating according to budget in expenditures. Our expenditures being $20,195.12 and our budgeted amount $20,833.34. Our income looks even better for we have received $23,005.50. Well over the 5/12.

This is very fine and we are happy. However, we have increased our overhead in keeping with the budget and we do not have in sight enough money to raise our total $50,000.00. We can reasonably expect with no unusual effort to get $5,000.00 in donations (large) perhaps $1,000.00 in memberships and another $2,000.00 in small donations. This $8,000.00 with the $2,400.00 from SRC still leaves about $16,000.00 that will have to be raised. This Spring will be the time we will have to get this money since fund raising is not too effective in the summer. We are planning for Joe Hendricks to try his hand in New York instead of me. We would like to have money beyond our budget for summer program. We would like to hire Don Franks again. But at this point we can do nothing to expand. We must get our money in sight to meet our regular expenditures. And, of course, any extras spent in Atlanta will be over and above our budget.

MEMBERSHIP: We have 78 new members for this quarter. 44 come from our two new councils, Statesboro and LaGrange. We are working with some plans to promote membership in existing councils. Too many of them do not push for the collection of dues. So we will push. We have now established our relationship in such a substantial way that we can talk money a little more. It takes time to erase the memory of a state office who only appeared to ask for funds. I believe we have at long last overcome that handicap.

The largest factor in membership growth will be the outcome of the Atlanta difficulties. If we are able to move quickly ahead with the separation of the present Atlanta Council and move into a new organization we will gain. If this matter continues to drag out over the Spring and Summer we will lose Atlanta for several years and will lose respect of our out of Atlanta leaders. I hope this will not happen. But several key people still do not sense any urgency in the timing. The state people say if it's right - do it and stop talking. The Atlanta people say - wait -- maybe they'll change their attitude or else fall completely to pieces. I think that either of these last reasonings are wishful thinking and that by waiting we can only lose.

LOCAL CHAPTERS:

The Chapters all seem to be having successful meetings and struggling with program activities. Savannah has been suffering because of an exceedingly weak chairman. We have been putting time and energy into this group

and hope it will soon be revitalized. Mr. W.W. Law has been helping with promoting membership and Msgr. Toomey has been pushing for a more constructive program. Both of these gentlemen are not our old active members. Msgr. Toomey in fact isn't a member.

Augusta is also suffering with weak leadership. They elected a chairman who they hoped would be a popular leader but who had not attended meetings nor worked actively with the Council. He is not committed to council work. However, several active members are pushing him into program. They are planning a city wide program on the poverty program in April. The NAACP and the League of Women Voters are sponsoring the meeting with the Augusta Council.

Albany is still rather inactive because of the lack of white folks. They are working on employment and we hope that before long we can again resume real council integrated meetings. In the meantime the Negro members are extremely anxious that we not discontinue the group. We have spent considerable time with Wendy Roberts in starting a day care center which could be a model for other projects.

Athens perhaps would take the prize at the moment for its effectiveness. Their program is great. They are maintaining their cross-section of membership and producing some very worthwhile programming. Their tutorial programs, their influence on the city government, their knowledge of their own community -- all deserve prizes.

Rome has been doing a fine job in attracting young men. The fact that the local Kiwanis turned to me as a speaker when a little over a year ago these same men asked me not to return and upset their fine city ---seems to me a great sign for this town. The KKK still are strong and it will be some time before there is developed the type of liberal leadership -- white and Negro that we need. But there are good signs. We meet in City Hall with good attendance.

Statesboro is facing facts for the first time and are suffering a bit. They will have to learn to stand up under pressure and I believe they will. We are trying to give them encouragement. Don Franks - Winifred - Mr. Holmes - Florence and I have all visited on one excuse or another. There is still scarcely no compliance to the Civil Rights Act. Last week a Negro who tried to eat at the Snack Shack had his job threatened.

LaGrange is having its difficulties also. The Chairman, the Episcopal minister, has been having some pressure. He has Bo Callaway in his congregation. The ministers wife worked daily in the Democratic headquarters last fall. So this shows their courage. Austin Ford is working to support this man. We need much work in this town. The College needs to be desegregated. They were thrown in a tizzy when Emma Holmes (Mr. Holmes' niece) applied (for fun - she is going to one of the top Eastern schools, probably - if not to Emory or Agnes Scott). The whole town has suffered too long from

paternalism.

We are still working with Griffin. Just as they were about to vote to affiliate the Atlanta papers came out with the Atlanta housing story and they chickened. I did not regret this. Because they must face an active program if they can survive. It was sad that there was no reality in the news reports.

We have made first steps in Thomasville and Carrollton and Covington. But no Chapters yet.

In Americus the high school students are having difficulty with their school work. At least one is failing. We are disappointed that the coaching we had arranged never materialized. Wish we could have a Council there.

Moultrie is a success at this moment, thanks to one Herman Kitchens (SNCC) the movement was organized. At first only high school students participated but later their parents.

The protest centered around the poor conditions of the High School. Finally between 3 and 4 hundred students were jailed. The city officials were very willing to talk and to negotiate. The outcome was a first in Georgia. The city met every demand of the Negroes with the exception of completely rebuilding the entire Negro High School. They hired 3 new teachers, started repairs, bought 147 desks, books supplies etc. They also presented their school desegregation plan. We wish there was more interest in attending the white schools, but the push for integration was slight. The SNCC workers said they doubted if they could get 10 people to transfer. We hope to continue to work in Moultrie. Mr. Shields from our board is working with them on establishing a credit union. (He operated a credit union in Tuskeegee for many years).

We were exceedingly disappointed with CRS in its visits to Houston County. As far as we have found out nothing constructive came of it. John Griffin said at our board meeting that "Government agencies touched base in Houston County." We wonder if they got beyond first base.

But in Moultrie Mr. Abe Venable got the message, helped with negotiations and is continuing to work on positive programs. We hope this will serve as a blessing to Moultrie and an example for CRS to follow in other towns. Effective work cannot be done by any agency private or public by running into a Georgia town looking over the situation and writing a report to the home office. Some one must have creative ideas and work to put them into action.

POVERTY PROGRAM: This has not consumed much of our total time. We are trying to provide information. (Enclosed copy of our state set up). We are in constant contact with the state leaders who are white with the

exception of 2. We have made no formal complaint from the Georgia Council, concerning the lack of Negro representation on the top level. We hope Mrs. Schaefer will change her policy. We are still offering our services and trying to interpret etc. We are stimulating our councils to know the consultants and the program developers and help in a constructive manner at the local level. We do not wish for funds to be cut off. We wish for many to be expended for Georgia's poor but it looks now as if funds will have to be cut off before the boys at the Capitol learn.

CIVIL RIGHTS: I continue to serve as the Georgia Advisory Committee's secretary. How long this will last, I wonder. (The majority of the Committee is exceedingly cautious.) We had a successful open meeting in Augusta and we hope the next open meeting becomes a reality in Albany on March 31. But there is great pressure to get it cancelled. Father Daunt in Albany seems to be leading in this pressure. We only hope he doesn't know how to be too effective.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES; We have been getting particularly prompt attention from John Doar to the various complaints we have made to his office during the last weeks. We hope we will have action. We have been having an unusual number of complaints. I wish there were hundreds more. When in Washington we were astonished to hear of the small number of complaints that are received. They should have as many from Atlanta as they have from the whole South.

We must give more guidance and have many more honest, carefully documented complaints sent to government departments and agencies. It takes time to get the facts.

The most encouraging thing that has happened to the Georgia Council this quarter is the building of a useful executive committee. This is due to the able leader, Hendricks. Perhaps that is unfair -- Lionel certainly began to lay a good ground work.

GEORGIA STUDENTS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS are fast becoming a very real organization. The Athens Chapter seems to be making the most progress. Our Athens Council contributed approximately $80.00 for books for a college board tutorial program. However, there is movement in several places. The steering committee (composed of one person from each campus), has met twice since Christmas. The Education committee has had a good meeting. We are pleased with the progress but we need to get a grant for this area of our work since students have little money to finance their own group. We have close cooperation between our local chapters and the students in Athens, Augusta, Albany and Macon, This is healthy for the Councils. We hope this association

will spread to other towns. Now that there is a Junior College at Brunswick all of our 11 chapters have a college of some kind in their town.

MEETINGS OF INTEREST:

March 25 - Joint leadership meeting sponsored by Friends, Georgia Council and Breadbasket in Macon, on school desegregation.

March 31 - Civil Rights Open Meeting in Albany.

April 14 - Area Civil Rights Commission meeting on Title VI in Atlanta.

April 28 - Poverty Program meeting sponsored by NAACP, League ow Women Voters and Augusta Council, in Augusta.

April, 1965

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FIRST QUARTER REPORT - 1965

This first quarter of 1965 carries forth the pattern set last year. We feel we are making discernible progress. But as we move ahead in desegregation through the state - and particularly as we go into the hard core of Southwest Georgia, resistance increases proportionately. We are plagued by lack of sufficient staff to meet all the needs, by the implacable hostility of local officials and the police, and by the reluctance of local citizens to take a stand for fear of losing jobs or other harassment.

We will try, in our city by city report of local councils as well as other state-wide activities to be as objective as possible - neither to inflate our triumphs nor exaggerate our difficulties.

LOCAL COUNCILS

Albany: The few white members of our Council have been intimidated into quitting, but the Negro members are extremely anxious that we not discontinue the group. We have spent considerable time in encouraging a day care center which could be a model for other projects.

Americus: We do not have a Council here, but have been working with the Negro high school students who transferred to the previously all-white school. It is heartbreaking now to see how much difficulty some of these youngsters are having with their school work. At least one is failing. The coaching we thought was all set, has broken down and these boys and girls have been left floundering. One of our key problems in education is to insure that the boys and girls transferring this Fall are scholastically prepared. This means that we are going to have to make up for years of impoverished schools, no books, and unqualified teachers in just a few months of intensified tutoring this Spring and Summer. But tutoring is a stop-gap at best. Our Education Conference at Athens and the Leadership Conference at Macon have come up with some long-range suggestions which we will be working on before school opens.

Athens: This Council is operating at top efficiency. They are recruiting students for the University and conducting an intensive tutoring program. They are working with key city officials

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on implementing Title VI of the Civil Rights law and with the community planning people on the poverty program. Since some of the people in the Athens Council are at the University, they have been able to develop some research on the cost of a dual system of education which we will be able to use state-wide.

LaGrange: Our Chairman, a minister, has been under considerable pressure from some Birchites in the community. We wish there were more ways to support this man. The whole town was hysterical when Emma Holmes applied to the LaGrange College. (She will probably go to one of the top Eastern schools, but she wanted to shake them up a bit). LaGrange is suffering - as it always has - from the not-so-benevolent paternalism of a Georgia mill town.

Moultrie: A movement to improve the insufferable conditions at the Negro High School was started by Herman Kitchens, a SNCC leader. At first only the students themselves were involved, but later their parents joined in. At the end of a three-week boycott and protest demonstration, in which between three and four hundred students were jailed, a settlement was negotiated.

The outcome was a first for Georgia: The city met every demand of the students. They hired three new teachers, started repairs, bought 147 desks, plus new books and supplies. They also presented a desegregation plan. Unfortunately, there is little interest among the students in transferring, and SNCC workers said they doubted if they could get ten students to transfer.

One of the great problems here is the pervasive poverty - white as well as Negro. We have held a meeting here in Atlanta with several government agencies to try to make Moultrie a pilot project for improvement: the poverty people, HEW, the Manpower Development people for job training and others working on a united approach.

We shall continue to work with both the students and the government in Moultrie. Last week, Mr. Shields of our Board of Directors, who operated a credit union at Tuskeegee for many years, began working with local people to establish a credit union in Moultrie.

Rome: The Council here has helped to change the climate of opinion in this town. For example, last year the businessmen asked our director not to return and "upset" their fine city where they "knew how to handle their race relations". This year, the same group asked her to come as a speaker to the local Kiwanis

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Club. The Council is doing a fine job of attracting young men. They meet in City Hall with good attendance. But the KKK is still strong and we need to develop even stronger liberal leadership in Rome.

Perry: Any change in Perry has been for the worse. The Committee of 1,000 which was formed "to keep law and order", but whose real goal is to prevent desegregation, has gotten a new chairman who is a die-hard segregationist of the worst type.

We were disappointed with Governor Collins' Community Relations Service in its visit to Perry. They merely wanted, we were told, "to touch base" in Perry. That may be, but they didn't get to first base. Any agency, public or private, which comes into a Georgia town just to say they've been there, and then writes a superficial report to the home office, is doing the people of that town a fearful disservice. They raise the hopes of the Negroes that something will be done to help them, and then dash those hopes by hobnobbing with local officials and leaving town, never to be heard from again.

There have been two cases of extreme police brutality when arresting Negroes. One Negro was driving with one light. On being stopped he didn't find his driver's license fast enough and was beaten unconscious. Another person beaten was a member of the Durham family, who have been leaders in the movement and who have suffered many injustices from the local police, particularly the sheriffs office.

Augusta: Augusta is planning a city-wide program on the poverty program in April, co-sponsored by the NAACP and the League of Women Voters. There are leadership problems in this city which are adversely affecting other aspects of the program.

Savannah: An excellent, well-attended meeting makes us hopeful of revitalizing this chapter. Our state office has volunteered to help with recruiting members by mail from this area. We have sent out one mailing with moderately successful results, and we will follow it up with another. The Savannah chapter is working on desegregating the hospital facilities, in employment, and in pointing out to such voluntary agencies as the Red Cross and the YMCA that they are not "private" clubs with membership restricted to whites only.

Statesboro: Our Council here is facing the facts for the first time. And the fact is that when members undertake active

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projects or make active complaints to government agencies, their jobs are going to be threatened and they are going to be put under every kind of pressure the officials can think of. Whether they can stand up under the pressure remains to be seen. All of us - Mr. Franks, Mrs. Falls, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Robin and I have visited in recent weeks on one excuse or another to try to buck them up. There is still scarcely any compliance with the Civil Rights Act.

* * * * * * *

Our membership has increased by 78 in this first quarter, bringing us up to approximately 1,300. We will report in our next quarterly report on the work of local Councils in Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Brunswick, as well as on the results of initial steps made to organize councils in Thomasville, Carrollton and Covington.

GEORGIA STUDENTS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

In the Fall of 1964, the Georgia Council sponsored Georgia Students for Human Rights. Through it, a small nucleus of knowledgeable, activist student leaders are attempting to involve Georgia college in human relations activities - the previously non-political white student dissatisfied with the paternalistic or philanthropic outlets provided by traditional student organizations, as well as the Negro student who has never demonstrated and who has been cut off by custom and law from meaningful contacts with white students.

At its initial meeting, Georgia Students brought together some 60 students, white and Negro from 17 Georgia colleges and universities. Since then, affiliates have been officially formed on six campuses with approximately 400 student members. They are working on their local campuses in such matters as academic freedom, compulsory ROTC and compulsory chapel. In their surrounding communities, they are undertaking to tutor transferring Negro students for high school and for college boards; to form work crews to clean up dilapidated Negro public school campuses, and as voter registration teams.

To those adults who went to college in the 30's and early 40's, this kind of student activity may seem merely a reflection of traditional student interests. But for Georgia, with its sheltered academic atmosphere, such student expression is new - indeed revolutionary.

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GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In the first quarter of this year our contacts with government officials have tripled. It has become part of our job to know our way around the bureaucracy so that we can explain how to use government resources to leaders around the state. But dealing with the government is like being in a labyrinth - full of confusing directives and time-consuming blind alleys. This may well be because some of the agencies are so new that they themselves don't know where they are headed. In any case, we shall perservere, and eventually, perhaps, we shall overcome.

U. S. Civil Rights Commission: Our director continues to serve as Secretary to the Georgia Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. Some of this Committee is exceedingly cautious, and their cautiousness seems to be contagious in Washington. For example, we had scheduled an open hearing in Albany this Spring, but the Mayor of Albany wrote to a member of the Committee to say that their race relations are so good there that a hearing was unnecessary. As a result of this one letter, the Committee and the Commission have delayed the hearing for three months.

Poverty Program: We are working with state officials to correct the lack of Negro representation at all levels, and trying to make sure that the Negroes selected truly represent the community and are not "safe" Negroes who were picked because they "won't cause any trouble". We are stimulating our local councils to know their consultants and program developers and make constructive suggestions at the local level.

We have as yet made no formal complaint about lack of representation. We do not wish for funds to be cut off. But it looks now as though funds will have to be cut off before the boys at the Capitol learn.

Health, Education and Welfare: We had a long session in Washington with the top people at this agency in an attempt to hammer out a firm policy on education and the compliance certificates. We came away convinced of the clear understanding of our problems by the officials. However, back home in Georgia, the attitude of this agency seems entirely different. They are concerned with not rocking the boat or rousing the ire of Georgia congressmen, and talk about the need to conciliate school districts, make peace with the school superintendents, and respect the good faith and honor of school boards. Such talk of good faith would be more appropriate if there had been the faintest scintilla of evidence of good faith

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from Georgia School Boards in the 10 years since the Supreme Court decision. Talk of peace and conciliation would be more appropriate if there had been even a small victory for true integration over tokenism.

It seems, perhaps, a bit ungrateful to complain thus about government officials, or "the Feds" as they are familiarly called here. Most of them are hard-working and underpaid, and our complaints stem from family feeling, for many have gone into government service after working for voluntary agencies like ours. They are on "our" side, and perhaps for that reason we set such high standards for them. And they have a legitimate complaint against us: they must have honest, carefully documented complaints before they can initiate action. We were astonished to hear of the small number of complaints received. They should have as many from Atlanta as they have received from the eleven Southern States. Our job - a difficult, time-consuming job - is to stimulate individuals to make complaints to us that we can forward to the appropriate government agency.

FINANCES

We are gratified that we are operating within our budget for this quarter, and also that the number of contributions from sources within Georgia is on the increase.

But we are deeply concerned that in the places which most need help -- Albany, Americus, Moultrie and Perry, we cannot raise any money now or in the foreseeable future. Nor can we expect Georgia Students for Human Rights to contribute to its own support. For the next few years, we must subsidize their publications and mailings, and the expenses of student travel. To keep the momentum of the student movement going, we need a part-time professional on the staff. We cannot afford this right now.

This summer, we would like to hire Don Franks again to assist communities preparing for school desegregation. His work last summer was extremely effective. But this, too, is in doubt for lack of funds.

We need to get out a mass mailing explaining the new rules on school transfers so that Negro parents will know where and how to apply, and to step up our college recruitment and coaching programs.

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We are doing this through our local councils in a small way, but a concerted effort will take more money than is in sight right now.

For these programs and the continuing ones of organizing in hostile communities, and keeping up the flow of communications with members, officials and community leaders, we need an additional $15,000 to our regular budget.

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QUARTERLY REPORT
TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
March, April, May, 1965

The last three months of work have been the most frustrating the Georgia Council has experienced since the beginning of this Directors term in 1961. We found it frustrating to get any sort of workable program large enough to push school desegregation in the entire state. Some work did begin. Organizational work outside the metropolitan area was neglected. Fund raising was not successful. Last summer was frustrating when we tried to cover the state with information concerning the civil rights law and prepare for the acceptance of this law. But all that seems child's play this year.

Now many more people want help - Negroes are begging for assistance in organizing in their communities. White people - businessmen - civic associations - and even in remote instances - church members - are eager to "do something". The federal government turns to us daily for information. Whom shall we contact in this town or that town? Can you give us the facts about such and such an incident? What is happening to Headstart, to the Poverty Program? How much testing has taken place under Title 2 --- What are you going to do about Title 7 --- July first is at hand. There is greater need than ever for truly integrated groups of people working at the local level.

With all of this the Georgia Council is behind in collecting its budget. And the director and staff must take time out to raise money or else the organization will from necessity cut back its meager program --- right at the time when we are ready to move ahead with experience and with speed.

One of our immediate problems is the change in tactics of the local power structures across the state. Instead of either open defiance or quiet do-nothing-ness, they have wised up. Some of them even pronounce Negro correctly. They have learned the right things to say...which often throws the volunteer worker off balance. The subtle ways of evading are beginning to be used. We have noticed this particularly in school desegregation. "We are certainly going to do what is right..." Often they say this -- instead of the old fierce "Take it to the courts"...The Decatur Council leaders were

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sure until the very last day of the period of transfer that the power structure was being honest. If it had not been for drastic action in the last 6 hours period -- 2 children would have been transferred. Many would have believed that the Negroes were unwilling for their children to go. This was not the case -- the truth was -- that day by day through various subtle delays and excuses and quiet intimidation, people had been discouraged and actually obstructed from making the necessary moves. However, 32 children have requested transfers and may attend Decatur Schools next Fall. HEW has demanded another transfer period.

Many of the new DeKalb members did yeoman's service in the Decatur crisis. However, we saw again the need for NEIGHBORHOOD groups....Decatur people interested in Decatur. (The new DeKalb Council has 63 paid up members and is fully organized).

The situation in Perry, Georgia is not very different from Decatur. Even though the local police went so far as to arrest our staff member, Winifred Falls and the Friends Service Committee Staff member, Constance Curry, in an effort to persuade them to stop recruiting for school desegregation. Perhaps the intimidation in Perry was not quite so subtle -- the pattern was much the same -- because we had workers present we do have transfers (at least 13) for Perry schools in the Fall. In this town, police brutality has been evident for some time. This is an extremely difficult accusation to document. If we are present -- no beating takes place. If we see the cuts and bruises and hear the story from several people -- that still seems not to be enough for "documentation." The case reported in the last Newsletter may explain one of the reasons for our frustrations.

At least three people verified the story of the pregnant woman who was unjustly arrested and searched and physically harmed. We reported it in the Newsletter. The Mayor of Perry asked for a conference with us. He told Mr. Holmes that after investigation, he found the woman was innocent and assured him that the police who were at fault would be suspended. However, the Council received a letter telling us that it was not 'illegal arrest' -- (however, all charges were dropped)...that the woman was not harmed in any way...that there was no necessity for suspending any police...In the meantime the Council had secured promises of legal help for the lady. But she was so terrified for fear her husband would lose his job and the family would further suffer -- that she refused to accept any help at all.

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Can there ever be 'white justice' and will we ever have the time and staff to produce effective work in this most important field?

Even though staff has spent much time in Perry, we do not have the beginnings of a Council there. When the staff leaves we must have people IN PERRY to continue the work. More staff who can go into a town and find the people and bring them to the point of banding together to accomplish a mission is something the Council badly needs. This group work experience combined with a deep commitment comes rarely. We are extremely lucky in the staff we have, but it needs to be expanded. Organizational work takes time and understanding. In three months, it cannot produce a given number of paid memberships. Or even in a year, it is difficult to see the results on paper. But time must be spent this way or else the Council will perish because it is completely unrealistic to think that staff can do the local job, can find the kids, encourage their parents, ride herd on the power structure, explain to Washington---in every cross road and city in Georgia.

The new North DeKalb Chapter is getting underway. A few interested upper middle class whites wanted to do good for the slums in Lynwood (a Negro community in North DeKalb). Negroes in Lynwood wanted help. After this group's 4th meeting, things are moving in a healthy direction away from the paternalistic attitude. This group will need careful sympathetic guidance, from the Georgia staff, if it succeeds.

The Northside group in Atlanta has had its first meeting. It has formed its basic organizational structure and started to work on a meaningful program, 12 children from this neighborhood who ~~who~~ live in great poverty, will attend Headstart because of this group. We are convinced that the neighborhood idea is good, but each group even in Atlanta, takes hours of staff time.

The DeKalb Education Committee has had many meetings and discussion since the acceptance of its school plan. Details are still greatly confused. Mr. Cherry is withholding information until July 1. The map showing geographic lines has not been made public. We have received the plan from HEW but not the map which is crucial.

Rome - although its plan has not been accepted by HEW, our group has moved along with recruitment in a most wonderful way and have 77

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children ready for transfer.

Athens - this has been another city where we have had all kinds of subtle discouragements...this town who had the first voluntary desegregation in the public schools in the state, now has confusion and lack of information concerning the proposed plan. We have exceedingly good leadership here. But they find themselves in a most frustrating position. One great difficulty in this town is that neither the school superintendent nor the board of education is elected by the people.

Columbus - under court order. Their period of transfer is over for High School, 106 children have requested transfer and 96 have been accepted. No first graders have applied but there is still some time.

Macon - under court order. Their period of transfer is over. More than 250 children have applied for transfer. Their tutorial program is underway.

Albany - under court order has transfers lined up for Fall - SNCC is doing a good job.

Savannah - under court order has over 200 transfers for next year.

Statesboro - this town has made the statement that schools would be desegregated this Fall. If someone doesn't get in to help with recruitment, I doubt if there will be even tokenism. Our last trip was most discouraging.

Brunswick - like many other places is in a state of confusion. The NAACP has filed a suit asking for total desegregation. This case has not been heard. The school board has submitted a plan which has been rejected. Consequently no work is being done on transfers.

The LaGrange College, a Methodist institution is standing alone as one college which will not comply with the Civil Rights Act. Dr. Toombs Kay, our faithful member, has resigned in protest. Our Council is greatly disturbed but powerless at this point. The Bishop said the matter would be discussed at the last trustees meeting but he failed to mention it.

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Much of the staff time spent on desegregation of schools has been in areas other than places where we have Councils. We have had three trips to Milledgeville where we have worked with Negro leadership and organizations. There is great confusion here because of the uncertain status of their plan which has been rejected by HEW. Whether to continue to try to recruit under the terms of it or to wait for a plan that is accepted is a difficult question. The early confusion in the directives from HEW has certainly played into the hands of the Southern segregationist school people.

One of last years four transfers in Americus is going to the Citizenship Encampment this summer with our help. In spite of harassment and even the arrest of one of the transfers, there is great courage and determination on the part of the Negroes in Americus, 87 children have sought transfers for next Fall. There is some very effective white support, but still no Council. We have been into Dublin to seek white support for a movement which is beginning in this town. We found none. They tell us, "if you had come last year we would have helped you. Now let the federal government do it."

Crawfordville - we made our first visits to Crawfordville last summer and have been in close contact since that time. The recent movement was touched off by the failure of the school board to renew the contract of 6 Negro teachers, one was our contact and the civil rights leader in the area. We have worked hard in this town to try to see that the Negroes were protected by the law enforcement officers -- to try to explain the situation to some whites. It remains to be seen if good comes out of this rapidly dying little Southern town.

This focused our attention on the teacher problem. We know of 2 whites in Moultrie, 2 Negroes in Perry, several whites in Augusta as well as the 6 in Crawfordville who have lost their contracts. We believe there are many more. The Negroes are hesitant to let anyone know of their plight since they must get a contract in some other system. There is need of a state tenure law. There is need of much work - on the whole problem of integration of teachers.

This Fall is a crucial time in the struggle for desegregation of schools. Without the help of the Negro principals and teachers -- with the usual maneuverings of the white power structure it can be that we end up next Fall with only a slight increase in the tokenism and again no real integration. We have set ourselves a goal of 50 desegregated school systems by September.

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The crucial timing in schools has made us shove OEO a little to the background in our work. We have met the new state coordinator, Mr. Joseph A. Thornton, who is taking Luke Teasley's place. He is a bit of an improvement on first sight. He can pronounce Negro and in one week was aware of some of the problems that Teasley failed to face. However, he seemed to be a rather unhealthy retired army colonel, when we need a young vigorous imaginative individual. However, we will do everything we can to work with him. Joe Hendricks and I had a long and, we hope, worth while conference with the Governor...discussing various phases of our work --school desegregation -- the unfortunate role Mr. Evans from the Attorney Geneneral's office has played in giving distorted information to the school superintendents --- the problem with the police such as the cases in Perry --- the problems of teachers losing their jobs. We joined with ACLU leadership in making a public statement concerning the Southern Governors school conference called by Governor Sanders. We have done an unusual amount of speaking to various groups.

Our campus work with students has dwindled with exams and the end of school. We have given support to the students working in Vine City.

The hours spent - the actual accomplishments have not been small this last three months, but we have a great feeling of too little not too late ~~but~~ exactly at a time when great movement is needed.

We have 102 new members during this quarter.

FINANCE REPORT
March, April, May, 1965

GENERAL FUND		
On hand March 1, 1965		$ 8,370.60
INCOME		
New South	$ 8.50	
Memberships	883.00	
Donations	5,515.11	
SRC	1,200.00	7,606.61 ← this is short of the $12,500 necessary for budget!
		$15,977.21
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$6,049.98	
Payroll taxes	227.49	
Office supplies	395.74	
Postage	479.26	
Equipment	315.03	
Rent	160.00	
Insurance	31.10	
Travel	1,513.58	
Books & subscriptions	115.44	
Bank charges	7.65	
Telephone	678.23	
Auditor	90.00	
Refunds to locals	288.25	
Meetings	776.84	
New South	8.50	
	$11,137.09	
Field Fund overhead	1,508.03	9,629.06 ← this is in line with budget
Balance on hand May 31, 1965		$ 6,348.15
FIELD FUND		
Balance on hand March 1, 1965		$ 4,982.01
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$1,500.00	
Payroll tax	54.39	
Travel	230.96	
% of overhead	1,508.03	3,293.38
Balance on hand May 31, 1965		$ 1,688.63

July, 1965

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Nine Months Report - October, 1964 - July, 1965

On May 28th, a sixteen year old Negro high school student, was arrested in a South Georgia town on a morals charge. This girl, one of four Negro students to transfer to the previously all white high school, had made a good adjustment and excellent grades. Her arrest seemed to be a crude frame-up designed to frighten other Negro students from transferring. It didn't work. Eighty-seven Negro students have now been accepted for the white school this Fall.

The young lady was sentenced to four months in prison for her "crime". Her attorney, at our suggestion, appealed to the judge, promising that he would arrange for her to attend the Encampment for Citizenship on a scholarship if he would put her on probation. By the time the judge agreed to consider this proposal, the Encampment was due to start. The Georgia Council called the Encampment's Director and got the pledge of a full scholarship, even though the application period had long since passed. We raised the money for her train fare to California. She will not have to spend the summer in jail.

The contract of a Negro teacher in a small Georgia town was terminated at the end of this year because he is a civil rights leader. Since then he has received two threats against his life and that of his father. He has a strong intuition that the local sheriff is at the very least sympathetic to the threateners, and is certainly not inclined to offer him protection. He turned to the Georgia Council asking for help. The Council enlisted the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (they were indifferent); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (spasmodically helpful); and the Justice Department (very helpful but Washington is remote and they need reminders). We got him protection. Now his problem is finding a job, plus a job for his wife, also a teacher and also fired for the same reason.

These two small incidents are random examples out of hundreds of calls for assistance we have had over the past nine months. When we plan our work for the coming quarter, or when we review it and report on it for the months past, we tend to think in terms of large program items; Operation Breadbasket (employment opportunity), school desegregation, tutorials, public accommodations, workshops

and conferences and the like.

But these unclassifiable, individual calls for help consume a larger and larger share of staff members' time. We are not a case work agency, nor do we wish to become one, but there is no other organization in Georgia which can help these people. We cannot turn our backs on people who are being punished for taking part in the movement and who trust us to support them.

* * * * * *

What follows is a resume of the program areas in which we have been working and an assessment of the progress made:

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Local Councils on Human Relations have carried a large part of the burden of recruiting Negro transfer students in the larger metropolitan areas. In some cases, school authorities are not attempting to frustrate transfers and only informational assistance in required by the local Human Relations Councils. In others, the local Council is involved in a running battle with school authorities to force them to give out the correct information about transfer periods, availability of transfer slips, where to apply and how to apply. In some larger communities, we are fortunate enough to be able to cooperate closely with the American Friends Service Committee, the NAACP and other local organizations. In other urban centers, the Human Relations Council is on its own. Here is the box score for Georgia's larger cities:

Augusta: Their plan is for grades 1 through 6 and the 12th grade. Since the transfer period is for the end of August, one week before school opens, we have no figures for the number of students to be transferred this Fall. The Augusta Council has begun recruitment, and in spite of the fact that the school administration has been uncooperative and evasive, it expects a substantial number of children to transfer, many times more than the ten students transferred in 1964. There should be no outright defiance of the law, since die-hard segregationists seem mollified by the separating of boys and girls into separate schools.

Decatur: The last transfer period was from July 4th to July 9th. The Superintendent here is fighting hard to keep transfers down to a minimum, and characterized the Georgia Councils efforts as the work of "anarchists"! In spite of this, Council staff plus volunteers succeeded in getting 32 students transferred in one day by door to door recruitment.

Rome: The Rome plan has not yet been accepted. The Rome Council and others succeeded in getting 77 students to apply for transfer, but only ten were accepted. Students were not exactly rejected. They were told "you'll be happier in your old school", and their applications were not processed. The effect has been demoralizing. "Why apply, if so few are going to be accepted?" is the general feeling.

Columbus: Under court order. As the site of Ft. Benning, Columbus is an impacted area, and school officials are very conscious of the importance of extra federal funds. Soldiers have been briefed by federal officials as to how and when to apply and they have encountered little opposition. The role of the Columbus Council has been to organize a Junior Council on Human Relations which provides a chance for Negro and white children to come to know each other before school begins. 106 high school and 31 first grade children have been accepted for transfer.

Macon: Under court order. Last year, 17 students were accepted for transfer. This Fall, approximately 280 will transfer. Two things are responsible for this gratifying gain: First, sound community cooperation in Macon. Joseph Hendricks, President of the Georgia Council, conducted tutorial programs last summer to prepare the students. Second, the Georgia Council conducted an all-day desegregation workshop in Macon for Negro leaders which greatly stimulated recruitment in Macon and elsewhere in the state.

Savannah: Under court order. 200 children will transfer this Fall, largely through the efforts of Mr. W. W. Law, leader of the NAACP. While our Savannah Council has cooperated with Mr. Law, it is not a strong group and its efforts have not been very effective.

Albany: Under court order: Two hundred children will transfer this Fall. Our Albany Council, having had the few white members frightened away, now contains the majority of Negro leaders in town who, along with SNCC, have been working hard and effectively on this problem. For Albany, 200 transfers is an impressive achievement.

Athens: A freedom of choice plan. The transfer period is not

over so the figures are not available. School officials are extremely uncooperative, but we have an excellent Council here, many of them University of Georgia faculty members who have worked hard all year long on tutorials and on getting Negro high school graduates to apply for the University of Georgia. They should do all right.

Atlanta: The Atlanta School Board announced last week that every grade in every school would be desegregated this Fall. There are so many children involved that we have begun plans to work jointly on recruitment with the Friends, NAACP, church groups and others. This joint plan will not be put into operation until August.

Statesboro: A consultant from the Friends Service Committee has worked on school desegregation through our Statesboro Council. 55 children have requested transfers. The Statesboro Council, although not having an overly effective program, still provides the only meeting place where local Negroes and whites can share their concerns.

DeKalb County: Georgia's second largest county and Atlanta's next door neighbor — this was the first plan accepted by HEW, although its superintendent has stated that "I run the largest single segregated school system in the United States". Judging from the recalcitrance of school officials, they intend to keep it that way. They have refused to follow HEW directives to inform students and parents of the procedures for transfers or to provide the community and school preparations outlined in the regulations. They have employed every conceivable dodge to discourage transfers. The transfer period is all summer long, so here again, we have no figures.

We have a newly organized DeKalb Council on Human Relations which is working vigorously on school desegregation. Its members have recruited door to door; delegations have interviewed numerous school officials and have faithfully attended school board meetings. We are very hopeful that they will succeed in getting many transfers.

In Georgia's smaller towns, where there is no local Council on Human Relations, recruitment has been conducted by Georgia Council staff members Mrs. Pauley, Rev. Holmes, and Mrs. Falls, sometimes with the assistance of the American Friends Service Committee and sometimes alone:

Perry: This is one of the toughest towns in Georgia, with an

unbroken record of police brutality, violence, threats against parents, firing of parents for transferring their children, Negro teachers fired for encouraging transfer. Mrs. Falls has been working in Perry for the past seven months, sometimes with the assistance of a Friends worker. She was always under police surveillance and was finally arrested and taken to the station house, presumably on a traffic violation which was not clearly specified. The Mayor subsequently apologized personally for the incident.

She succeeded in getting 7 first grade children to transfer and 20 high school students.

Mrs. Falls' staff time, travel expenses, telephone bills and other expenses for Perry alone came to about $1,700, or as an accountant might look at it, about $85 to transfer each child. Eventually it will come to more, for these Negro children will not be able to succeed in school without intensive tutorials.

The Georgia Council staff has agonized over whether the end result is worth what for our small organization is a very large expenditure. This money could be spent to transfer many more children in a less hostile community elsewhere, or to reach thousands of people through mailings.

But we have concluded that these twenty children will have an effect far beyond their mere numbers. For our experience in Perry proves that it is possible to make headway in a "hard-core" community. We were told by dozens of people that Perry was "impossible" to recruit in. We have proved that with patience and persistence it can be done. And if it can be done in Perry, it can be done anywhere.

Warner Robins: This is in Houston County, the same county as Perry, but the situation is somewhat different. For one thing, it is an Air Force Base location, and therefore an impacted area. However, the federal government concerns itself only with the children of soldiers, and not with those of the 40,000 civil service employees connected with the base. We have concentrated on recruiting transfers, and 81 children have transferred. We have had a first interracial meeting which decided to become the Warner Robins Council on Human Relations.

Americus: Largely through the efforts of SNCC, 87 Americus students will transfer this Fall. SNCC leaders have consulted with us frequently, and we are also working closely with a white attorney in Americus, but we have not been able to work here personally as

much as we would like.

Moultrie: Our staff has worked frequently in Moultrie. This is a small, very poor town. Mrs. Pauley was originally called in to Moultrie when students began demonstrating against the primitive conditions in the Negro high school. The Council's efforts helped get the grievances redressed. Mrs. Pauley also arranged a conference of federal officials to see whether the economic picture in Moultrie could be brightened by Poverty Program funds and Small Business Administration loans.

The desegregation picture in Moultrie is complicated by the fact that the court ruling leaves the number of students transferred up to the "good faith" of local school officials. Attorney C. B. King has wisely decided not to appeal this ruling, feeling that a new court ruling might freeze transferring at an unsatisfactorily low level, and that there will be more manuevering room with the present ruling backed up by pressure from HEW. So far, 21 children have applied for transfer.

Covington: We have worked long and hard in Covington, an hour's ride South from Atlanta, and our efforts have added up to a spectacular flop. A split in the leadership of the Negro community and the paternalistic, unrealistic attitude of white people have led us into a dead end. We have decided to leave Covington for the moment, and later in the year to start all over again, trying to locate a new group of whites and Negroes with whom to work.

Rev. Holmes, Mrs. Pauley or Mrs. Falls have visited the following communities at least several times, but not long enough or often enough for concrete results. More concentrated effort is planned for next year: Milledgeville, Sparta, Warrenton, Louisville, Waynesboro, Cordele, Tifton, Cedartown, Carrollton, Thomasville, Crawfordville, Swainsboro, Alamo and Gainesville.

Our state office issued a statement to the press, charging school administrators with dragging their feet on desegregation. This statement has received the widest coverage in papers all over Georgia, both Negro and white, and has helped greatly in recruitment. It has let school administrators know that their activities are being publicly scrutinized. They know that their federal grants will be jeopardized if they continue to evade the regulations. Negro principals who previously had accommodated to white demands to keep transfers to a minimum, feel that they now have support to

encourage rather than discourage transfers.

We have also sponsored An Open Letter from Georgia Educators which we distributed widely to community leaders and school principals and administrators. It was signed by 31 prominent educators from six colleges and universities. This is proving helpful to us in the white community.

Copies of the press statement and the Open Letter are attached.

In March of this year, the Georgia Council, in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee and Operation Breadbasket (of which Rev. Holmes is an organizer), sponsored a one-day Leadership Conference on School Desegregation in Macon. Over 125 Georgia Leaders from 40 counties were present. Much of the local recruitment activity described above was generated at that Macon Conference.

TEACHER FIRINGS

This Spring, civil rights demonstrations in Crawfordville were touched off by the failure of the school board to renew the contracts of six Negro teachers, one of them the civil rights leader in the area. Mrs. Pauley visited Crawfordville many times, both before, during and since the demonstrations to explain civil rights legislation to whites, to see that Negroes were protected from violence by law enforcement officers, and most importantly to see what could be done about the firing of teachers. Since then we have learned of 2 whites in Moultrie, 2 Negroes in Perry and several whites in Augusta who have lost their teaching contracts because of civil rights activities.

It is difficult to make any kind of effective protest over such arbitrary firings, because the teachers do not wish their plight to become known. They feel quite realistically, that any public discussion will jeopardize their chances of getting a new contract in any other county system in Georgia. We are working quietly with the Negro teachers association and with others to help these teachers get relocated individually.

Mrs. Pauley and Mr. Hendricks, Georgia Council's president had an hour-long interview with Governor Sanders to inform him about these instances of teacher firings and about police brutality. On the teacher firings he was sympathetic but non-committal. He pro-

mised to investigate. On police brutality, he was sympathetic, politely disbelieving and he promised to investigate this, also.

But effort on behalf of these individuals is not the answer. Georgia needs a state tenure law, and we must work toward that.

The problem of Negro teachers losing their jobs will become acute as desegregation is accelerated. White educators even sympathetic ones, tend to lump all Negro teachers together, deploring their lack of preparation for teaching and suggesting that it will take a generation to upgrade Negro teacher training to fit into integrated education. This is far from the truth. We have begun in the last few months to consult with community organizations to gather the facts on this subject, and our findings will undoubtedly be the basis of a major program activity for next year.

GEORGIA STUDENTS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

In the Fall of 1964, the Georgia Council sponsored Georgia Students for Human Rights. Through it, a small nucleus of knowledgeable, activist student leaders are attempting to involve Georgia colleges in human relations activities - the previously non-political white student dissatisfied with the paternalistic or philanthropic outlets provided by traditional student organizations, as well as the Negro student who has never demonstrated and who has been cut off by custom and law from meaningful contacts with white students.

At its initial meeting, Georgia Students brought together some 60 students, white and Negro, from 17 Georgia colleges and universities. Since then, affiliates have been officially formed on six campuses with approximately 400 student members. They are working on their local campuses in such matters as academic freedom, compulsory ROTC and compulsory chapel. In their surrounding communities, they are undertaking to tutor transferring Negro students for high school and for college boards; to form work crews to clean up dilapidated Negro public school campuses, and as voter registration teams.

Activity during the summer months is somewhat slowed down as students leave the campuses for the summer holidays. However, many members of Georgia Students for Human Rights from the Atlanta area - Agnes Scott, Tech, Emory, Oglethorpe and the Atlanta University complex have become involved in the Vine City project.

Vine City is one of Atlanta's worst Negro slums. Residents of the area have banded together to clean it up. They have cleared a garbage dump and are turning it into a playground; they have rented a dilapidated old house and are painting, plastering and repairing it to turn it into a community center to get the children off the street. They are organizing classes and play groups for the children. Atlanta area students spend part of their week-ends doing the physical clean-up work on the playground and in the community house.

Staff members of the Georgia Council are working with Vine City residents, and we have contributed the money for a fund-raising brochure. (Attached)

To those adults who went to college in the 30's and early 40's this kind of student activity may seem merely a reflection of traditional student interests. But for Georgia, with its sheltered academic atmosphere, such student expression is new - indeed revolutionary.

ORGANIZATION IN ATLANTA

The Georgia Council has long been aware that Metropolitan Atlanta required a new organizational approach. The metropolitan area is too sprawling, the neighborhoods too diverse to be served by one catch-all Atlanta Council on Human Relations. At its March 20th meeting, the Board of Directors voted that work in Atlanta should be reorganized by forming neighborhood groups.

Between March 20th and today, we have organized four neighborhood groups, with a fifth soon to be born: DeKalb County, North DeKalb County, Northside and Cascade Heights are the groups already functioning; Decatur should be formed within a week or two.

We are both gratified and frustrated in this new undertaking. We are gratified because the neighborhood idea has caught the imagination of the members and they are working twice as hard and twice as effectively because the programs are of immediate, personal concern to them.

Thus, members of the Northside Council have undertaken to provide volunteers to drive Headstart children across town; without this transportation, the children would not have been able to attend Headstart this summer and school this Fall. Negro and white parents

together are visiting now with the school principals in their area to find out how they can help make the transferring smooth, and to make sure that the children, when they start school, will fit comfortably into their new environment.

Members of the Cascade group are concerned, as only actual residents of the area would be concerned, with stabilizing their neighborhood. There are Negro families living in Cascade Heights without friction. Unscrupulous real estate operators must be prevented from starting a stampede that will drive all the whites out and turn Cascade Heights into an all-Negro neighborhood.

The fact that these neighborhood groups work much better than the previously large, impersonal structure creates a frustrating problem for the staff. We see the need for fifty neighborhood groups in Metropolitan Atlanta, not five. But even with only five, staff members are kept hopping from meeting to meeting, morning, noon, and especially night. Each fledgling group is certain that its programs and its problems are of crucial importance, and require immediate staff attention. So far, we are keeping up somehow with the added demands on staff. But what will happen as the neighborhood movement begins to expand is a very worrisome question.

EMPLOYMENT

Operation Breadbasket: Rev. Holmes, Associate Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, has been a key figure in the organization of Operation Breadbasket, which seeks non-traditional jobs for Negroes. For its first year and a half, this association, composed mainly of ministers, operated only in Atlanta.

Now, Breadbasket has become state-wide. Where at first only 400 Atlanta ministers were involved, now 3,000 ministers throughout the state are participating. It holds monthly meetings in every major city to train negotiators how to deal with employers, to plan which employers should be approached, and to initiate training courses for potential employees.

As it expands, Breadbadket draws on the existing leadership, mostly ministers, in each community. Sometimes it challenges a large, single factory to hire and upgrade Negroes. Sometimes it concentrates on small businessmen, to hire Negroes as salesclerks, office workers, cashiers or bank tellers.

The Georgia Council, through Rev. Holmes, has worked very closely with Breadbasket. Because of its interest in securing technical and white collar training for high school youngsters, Operation Breadbasket was co-sponsor of our successful school desegregation in Macon.

Over 900 jobs in more than 50 non-traditional categories have been obtained by Negroes through the direct efforts of Breadbasket. That number should be greatly increased in the coming months.

U. S. Employment Offices: One of the chief stumbling blocks to hiring and upgrading Negroes has been the attitude of local U.S. Employment Services. Many of them will not send Negroes out for job interviews as anything except day laborers and janitors. Most of them refuse to hire Negroes in their own offices except as porters. Some even have separate entrances and separate waiting room for Negro applicants.

In cooperation with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, we are undertaking a survey of U.S. Employment Services practices. We have distributed a questionnaire to our members, asking them to interview the local Employment Service director in their area. When the results of this survey are in, we plan a joint AFL-CIO Georgia Council Employment conference, at which public attention will be called to our findings.

We shall also seek federal intervention, since Employment Services are specifically enjoined from discriminatory practices by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES

As noted in an earlier report, our contacts with government officials have tripled. The proliferation of government agencies in the field of human relations - the expanded Civil Rights Commission, the Community Relations Service, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Health, Education and Welfare Department, has meant that we get a steady stream of inquiries and complaints from Georgians who need to be directed to the appropriate federal agency, and who turn to us in preparing their material. This, in turn, generates requests from government agencies to us to interpret, to investigate and to initiate action on human relations activities in Georgia.

U. S. Civil Rights Commission: Seven members of the Georgia Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission are either members of the Board of Directors of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, or officers in local Councils. Mrs. Pauley, our Executive Director, continues to serve as the Secretary to the Georgia Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee has held two public hearings this year — one in Augusta and the other this past month in Albany. Both were useful in providing a platform for Civil Rights leaders to air their greivances and to get relief from Washington. But preparation for these hearings — getting out notices to Advisory Committee members, issuing invitations, recruiting and briefing witnessess, is very time-consuming. Two weeks before a public hearing, not only Mrs. Pauley's full time, but the rest of the professional staff's as well, must be spent in preparation.

The Commission also conducted two regional informational meetings attended by between 650 and 850 police officers, educators, businessmen, civil rights leaders, government officials and leading citizens. The first, in late summer of 1964 was on Title II (public accommodations) and the second, in April 1965 was on Title VI (federally assisted programs). The Georgia Council handled the physical arrangements for both meetings.

Poverty Program: Theoretically, the Poverty Program is supposed to work from the grass roots up. But in practice the traditional pattern of the white power structure pulling the strings prevails. This means that programs which on paper are fully integrated, in reality are fully segregated. Our local Councils, many of whom are deeply involved in Community Action Programs, and our State staff have been struggling to break this segregated formula, so far futilely.

The Georgia Council tries to make certain that Negroes are represented in community programs and that poverty money is going to projects and neighborhoods which most need it.

While the state program is administered by state-appointed employees with whom our relationship is not close, we are fortunate in having the federal regional office for the Southeast located in Atlanta. We have been able to bypass the state office and channel our complaints directly to the regional office. This has resulted in the correction of some serious injustices in the administration of the poverty program.

When Headstart and other Community Action Programs are over, and before school begins, we shall document the true, segregated nature of these programs for presentation to Washington in the hope that next year they will be reorganized. One of the difficulties has been that the Poverty Program was hastily started in an effort to show quick, dramatic results. Headstart was chosen to prove how fast and efficiently the government could swing into action. Only time will tell whether the speed justified perpetuating the system of segregation which it should have been attacking.

Health, Education and Welfare: Reprinted below is our original comment about the HEW Department and the desegregation of Georgia's schools:

"We had a long session in Washington with the top people at this agency in an attempt to hammer out a firm policy on education and the compliance certificates. We came away convinced of the clear understanding of our problems by the officials. However, back home in Georgia, the attitude of this agency seems entirely different. They are concerned with not rocking the boat or rousing the ire of Georgia congressmen, and talk about the need to conciliate school districts, make peace with the school superintendents, and respect the good faith and honor of school boards. Such talk of good faith would be more appropriate if there had been the faintest scintilla of evidence of good faith from Georgia School Boards in the 10 years since the Supreme Court decision. Talk of peace and conciliation would be more appropriate if there had been even a small victory for true integration over tokenism."

Since that original report, four months ago, HEW has stiffened its standards for compliance somewhat, and at least on paper demands conformity to its regulations. However, as the School Desegregation section of this report shows, local school administrators are still being left enough room to evade and to delay compliance in practice. The pressure on both HEW and local school people needs to be maintained in the coming year.

We have also been dealing with HEW on the subject of hospital discrimination. A good example of how frustrating it is to try to get relief from Washington is the case of the Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital in Albany. HEW inspectors very thoughtfully told the hospital administrators in advance that they were coming to Albany on an inspection trip. The hospital administrators responded by hastily switching Negro patients from their segregated wards into other sections of the hospital. As soon as the inspection team left, the patients were switched back to segregated facilities. We wrote to

tell HEW what had happened, to describe the true current conditions in detail and to suggest tactfully that next time they come unannounced. But meanwhile, federal aid to this institution continues.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Annual Meeting, October 23 - 25, 1964: At the end of October we held our regular annual meeting at Jekyll Island. The Civil Rights Bill had been in effect for less than four months, and the purpose of the meeting was to evaluate our efforts since its passage and to decide where and how we went from there. Much of the work outlined in the foregoing pages was planned at the Annual Meeting. The reorganization into neighborhood groups in Atlanta was made possible at that time by amending the by-laws of the Georgia Council.

Athens Conference on Education, March 18 - 20, 1965: For the first time, the University of Georgia's Continuing Education Center played host to a large-scale integrated conference. Before, during and after the conference, the newspapers made much of complaints, by a far-right Birch-type group, about the use of state property by a group such as ours.

The purpose of the conference was to determine how citizens concerned with providing a quality education for every child in the state should proceed in their local communities. From this conference grew the plans for tutorials and recruitment for school desegregation outlined previously in this report. The conference saw the active participation of Georgia Students for Human Rights, and assisted them in planning program.

Georgia Council - Government Agency Conference, March 23: As previously noted, the situation in Moultrie caused Mrs. Pauley to call a conference of federal agencies, first to see whether combined efforts could alleviate the situation in Moultrie specifically, and second, to learn whether a crash federal program was a practicable idea for towns like Moultrie all over Georgia. The agencies participating were: Office of Economic Opportunity, Small Business Administration, Community Relations Service, Urban Renewal Agency, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Home Finance Administration and the Department of Labor. The representatives of these agencies were all top echelon people from Washington.

In spite of the genuine good will of the government partici-

pants, it became obvious that traditional patterns of government operation would make a combined program impossible. But several valuable by-products were gleaned from this conference. We established a direct line in Washington to all of them and are now able to bypass state-appointed officials. Our relations with these agencies have become steadily more fruitful.

Macon School Desegregation Conference - March 25, 1965: Sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council and the American Friends Service Committee, we also enlisted the participation of the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP and Operation Breadbasket.

Over 125 Georgia leaders, predominantly Negro, from forty counties attended. A HEW official explained the new opportunities in Title VI; the Legal Defense man outlined plans for further school suits; the Friends Director of Southern Programs and Mrs. Pauley talked about techniques of community organization for recruiting students.

This conference, more than any other single activity, was responsible for accelerated efforts in school recruitment.

Augusta Poverty Conference, April 28, 1965: Sponsored jointly by the Augusta League of Women Voters, the Augusta NAACP and the Augusta Council on Human Relations, this was an all day meeting of over 100 participants to understand the Poverty Program and to devise ways of working effectively in it.

Out of this conference came a watchdog committee which is following Chatham County Community Action Programs closely, bringing inequities to the attention of the appropriate officials, and informing citizens of the rights and opportunities guaranteed under the program.

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES

Membership of the Council has increased from 1228 - October 1, 1964 to 1465 - July 1, 1965. The number of Councils have increased from 9 to 14. The number of paid members is one indication of the success of Council work. With the exception of Savannah and Albany all of our Councils are growing.

The financial picture is disheartening since the expansion of our services is so often limited by the bank balance. The following

is a comparison of our budget for October 1, 1964 to September 30, 1965 and our 9 month report:

On hand October 1, 1964 - $11,372.23 (includes New World Project)

INCOME	Budget 1964-65	Oct. 1 - June 30, 1965
Southern Regional Council	$ 5,000.00	$ 3,900.00
Field Foundation	10,000.00	10,000.00
Memberships	5,000.00	3,554.00
Contributions	15,000.00	14,283.60
Fund Raising Event	1,500.00	
Other Foundations (New)	13,500.00	
	$50,000.00	$31,737.60

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries (3 professionals, 2 clerical and other professional services)	$32,000.00	$22,466.44
Pay roll taxes	1,160.00	571.89
Office supplies	2,000.00	1,467.82
Printing	2,500.00	2,162.99
Postage	1,200.00	1,056.21
Telephone	2,000.00	1,798.17
Travel (staff & volunteers)	3,692.94	4,040.61
Meetings	1,000.00	1,240.74
Rent	1,000.00	620.00
Equipment (typewriter, folding machine, electric stapler)	1,000.00	498.48
Accounting	360.00	260.00
Books & subscriptions	300.00	323.16
Miscellaneous	280.00	151.75
Aid to Local Council projects	900.00	1,302.00
	$50,000.00	$37,960.26

Report prepared by Florence B. Robin

Georgia

QUARTERLY REPORT

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To Southern Regional Council
June, July, August, 1965

Each quarter brings its problems and its successes. This one is no different. The Council reached a high spot in its prestige. For the first time in the past five years the Newspapers seized upon our releases instead of discarding them. U. S. Government Officials have sought our advice and even at times followed our suggestions as they work in Georgia. Our membership has increased. Our difficult Atlanta organization is moving ahead. We have a new Council in Houston County and the beginning of one in Summerville. People in many places in Georgia are ready for us.

At this moment we find ourselves in the worst financial difficulty that we have ever had. Our work has expanded far beyond our income.

The Director's primary time since the middle of July has been spent on fund raising. Only the essentials of program have been attended to. The fund raising in Atlanta has made new friends and a few indefinite promises and a small amount of cash. The trip to New York made it possible to talk with our old friends who are deeply concerned over our difficulties. We also made some contacts which we hope will bring forth some dividends in the future. Field gave our regular grant with a $2500 increase, which means we have some money in the bank. The fact that it is a two year grant frightens us since we know how quickly one year passes and how easy it is to dip into funds meant for a later day. The Norman Fund also came to our rescue with $1,000 which makes it possible to pay our September salaries.

We have cut our overhead to the bone. Mrs. Robin, Mrs. Falls and Mrs. Gresham are no longer on our staff. We hope Mrs. Robin will be able to pick up a few odd jobs for us. Mr. Snider's summer work is ended. The three of us left will depend heavily on volunteers and hope for a break in the gloomy horizon. We are sub-letting office space to ACLU which brings our rent down to $60. Consequently our monthly basic requirements will be around $3600 rather than $5000.

Mrs. Falls spent much time in Houston County this summer which has borne fruit. A fine job was done in cooperation with the Friends on School Desegration. A local Council has become organized. There are several concerned whites in the group and it looks as if it is off to a good start.

The LaGrange Council has suffered this summer. It is been affiliated about 6 months. The top white leadership has left town. Two ministers because of the pressure of their congregation. One professor in protest because the college refused to sign the compliance statement. (The only college in the state to refuse federal funds.) However we believe that our work with those who are left to carry the load will mean that they will continue.

Quarterly Report to Southern Regional Council - June, July, August, 1965

Savannah is at the lowest ebb of any of our groups at the moment. It is searching for new leadership and hopes to reorganize.

A group of Negroes in Summerville are calling themselves a Council and meeting weekly and waiting for us to get into the town and find some white members.

A group in Carrollton has good white leadership but the Negroes are afraid.

The three organized Councils in the Metropolitan Area are progressing nicely. We have had three meetings and hope the next one will mean the organization of a new Council in Cascade area of Metropolitan Atlanta. This is a most interesting group because here we have a group of whites who are threatened by the Negroes in their community. The whites know the Negroes are superior --- quite different from fighting the paternalistic attitudes in Lynwood Park and the Northside groups. The membership figures in Atlanta are interesting --- see the enclosed report. We are still carrying on our mailing list the people who paid Atlanta last year. We plan to gradually weed these out as they have a chance to join a new group. 337 is the number who have paid us actual cash. We also have many on the mailing list who have attended meetings of the new groups and have not yet paid their dues...We'll get these weeded out also. Our mailing is far too large for our budget. But we are thankful that we have had a successful transition.

We hope we can help all the Councils with more meaningful programs this winter... We do think that as a whole their work is valuable even though at times it seems meager.

A vast amount of staff time went into the DeKalb desegregation of schools. The report of this effort could be a volume long....We encountered all sorts of difficulties.

Even though around 200 children are in school the battle is far from over. We have recommended to the Legal Defense Fund that a case be made in this county to help prove that Freedom of Choice plans, though acceptable on the surface continue to put the responsibility on the Negro rather than the school board where it belongs.

Mr. Holmes continues his industry by industry work on employment. Probably in thelong run this work will prove to be the most important of all the work that has been done in our office.

Enclosed in our nine month report which together with this might suffice.

Financial + Membership reports in booklet -

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. 404/525-6468 Atlanta, Georgia 30303

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Call: Frances Pauley
Office: 525-6468
Home: Dr.3-6735

September 14, 1965

The Georgia Council on Human Relations today called upon U. S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel to "abandon 'Freedom of Choice' plans for school desegregation". The Council charged that "Freedom of Choice" has proved "unworkable" because it forces a Negro parent to "cope single-handedly with all the evasion, duplicity, illegality, threats and violence which resistant school administrators and a hostile community can devise."

These statements were made in a letter to Mr. Keppel by Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations. The complete text of the letter follows:

September 14, 1965

Mr. Francis Keppel
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Office of Education
Washington, D. C. 20202

Dear Mr. Keppel:

You have asked us to keep you informed about the progress of school desegregation in Georgia. Your office undoubtedly has a more accurate count than we do on the number of Negro children who began attending all white schools this Fall. Our local newspaper estimates this figure at 3,200, an increase of almost 140% over last year. At first glance, this seems like rapid progress indeed, but it must be kept in mind that 3,200 Negro children out of a total enrollment of 1,107,470 students represents less than three-tenths of one per cent of Negro children in white schools.

What we would like you to know are some of the human stories behind the statistics, the incidents that convey the temper of Georgia. And we are convinced that for every small tragedy that has befallen an individual child and his parents — incidents reported directly by our field staff, or brought to our attention by Council members throughout the State — there are scores that we do not hear about because fear and intimidation have insured the victim's silence.

What follows then, is an account of some of the events of school desegregation:

1. The house of a Negro man in Thomas County whose children transferred was shot into. When this did not make him withdraw the children, he was evicted from the house and no one would rent him another. He and his family were forced to move out of the Thomas County School District.

2. When the children in Taliaferro County were accepted for transfer to the white school, all the white children transferred to the neighboring Greene and Warren County schools, thus leaving both systems as segregated as they were before. By mutual agreement of the counties, state school funds are being transferred to accommodate the additional white children.

3. HEW required the DeKalb school system to publish its map showing school district lines. DeKalb "complied" with this ruling by publishing the map in a weekly newspaper with a small circulation after registration had already begun. But even the minority of people who saw the map received little assistance from it. It is illegible even after close study under a magnifying glass.

As a result, there is widespread confusion about which school a child is entitled to transfer to, and whether or not school bus service is available. For Negro parents, many of whom do not have cars, this question of bus service is crucial. Many have reluctantly sent their children back to the segregated school rather than battle out the transportation problem with school authorities.

4. In Mitchell County, a Deputy Sheriff brutally beat up a Negro man who planned to have his child desegregate the white school at Camilla. The child is back in the Negro school.

5. When 164 children in Baker County arrived at what was to have been their new school, they found the doors barricaded by the Sheriff. A week later, school authorities said they would accept only twenty girls. Originally, the parents of these twenty girls have refused to send their children to the white school, reasoning that since all the children had complied with the regulations and filed proper applications, all 164 had a right to attend, and that it would sanction the injustice if they accepted the offer of twenty girls. But we learn today that fifteen of these twenty are attending the white school.

6. First-graders at the St. Simons school were turned away from school several times before being allowed to attend. It took continued pressure from a few white parents to get the school to accept them.

7. We cannot even estimate how many parents of transferring children have been fired, and how many have been threatened with loss of jobs. We have had scores of reports of this kind and there are doubtless many hundreds more we have not heard about.

8. When three Negro boys attempted to enter a DeKalb County high school, a gang of white students blocked the door and threatened violence. School authorities took no action either to insure the entry of the boys or discipline those who had threatened them. These boys returned to the Negro school.

9. Many counties employ the migrant athlete rule to discourage Negroes from transferring by barring them from participation in athletic programs.

10. In some systems such as Americus, transferring students had to make separate application to gain participation in any extra-curricular activities.

11. Negroes in Troup County, contrary to HEW regulations, were not informed of the transfer period, and did not find out about it until the period was over.

12. Negro principals in many counties have been put under intense pressure to discourage their students from transferring. Some have lectured, harangued and frightened children from making application. Some have gone so far as to refuse to give children application blanks. In many places in Georgia, in both white and Negro schools, confusion, evasion and duplicity have been employed to stop Negro children from transferring. From reports sent to our office among the worst counties are Baldwin, DeKalb, Decatur City, Houston, Glynn, Laurens, Wheeler, Telfair, Ware, Worth, Walton, Taliaferro and Baker.

These dozen incidents -- and scores more which would merely make this report repetitious -- range from the disappointment of a youngster barred from football, to the inconvenience of a child with no way to get to his new school, to the serious problem of a fired parent, to the tragedy of physical violence. All of them spell trouble or potential trouble.

But what is almost as disturbing as the incidents themselves is the way in which responsible people are reacting to them. High Georgia officials are complacent about how much better Georgia is doing than other Southern states; our liberal newspapers are boasting about the success of "massive" integration. Even HEW staff people seem to be concentrating almost solely on the percentage of children transferred this year over last.

But school desegregation is more than a numbers game. And what is at stake here is not merely a dozen, or a score, or a hundred injustices which must be corrected. What permits these injustices to happen is a basic flaw in the method of desegregation. Each one of the incidents we have related above - and scores more - point inescapably to the conclusion that "freedom of choice" is an unworkable plan

for securing compliance with the law. So-called "freedom of choice" is neither free nor does it permit choice. It places an insuperable burden on the parent of the transferring child, and forces him to cope single-handedly with all the evasion, duplicity, illegality, threats and violence which resistant school administrators and a hostile community can devise.

Your own regulations state: "The responsibility to eliminate segregation rests with the school authorities and is not satisfied by rules and practices which shift the burden of removing discrimination to the class or classes of persons previously discriminated against."

In the next sentence, however, the regulations allow for a "free choice" plan. A moment's reflection, however, would show that a "free choice" plan — in which the transferring student must initiate and follow through the application process — can be successful only when there is a reservoir of good community feeling toward that applicant.

But if that reservoir of good will existed in most of the South, it would never have been necessary for the Congress to pass the Civil Rights law in the first place, or for your agency to interpret it, or for the Justice Department to enforce it. With rare exceptions, there is hostility, not good will. The best we can hope for is grudging compliance with the letter of the law, with every technicality carefully explored for escape clauses and loopholes.

If the total effect of evasion of the law were to slow down the process of desegregation for five or ten years, this would be serious enough. But far more dangerous — even explosive — community forces are set into motion by this resistance. As our professional staff and Council volunteers have worked unceasingly this summer to achieve accelerated desegregation, we have talked to hundreds of Negro parents. For them, every time a child is refused an application, or turned away from the schoolhouse door, or threatened, it is one more example of the white community's untrustworthiness. Every time a complaint about a school's defiance of regulations is not properly handled by your Department, or investigated by federal enforcement agencies, it is one more example of "white justice". For Negro parents, there is no rational excuse for "freedom of choice". They recognize it for what it is: a device to put them and their children at the mercy of the most hostile elements in the community.

This clear-eyed recognition of both the hazards and injustices of the present method of desegregation must inevitably add to the bitterness and disillusion in the Negro community. And in spite of all the rosy statements, the official proclamations of success, the glowing editorials, that bitterness is a palpable, tangible thing. If the white community would just open its eyes, it would see that the mood of the Negro community about school desegregation is one of disappointment and frustration. It will be a miracle if that mood does not flare up openly into violence.

For these reasons, we urge you with all the sincerity and passion at our command to abandon now the unworkable policy of "freedom of choice" and to begin now to insist on genuine, across-the-board desegregation initiated by the school, not by the individual transferring child.

We urge you to reject any plan for next year which perpetuates the system of individual transfer, and to make that rejection known now — not in the Spring, not just before school begins — but now. We urge that across the board plans be made uniform for the entire state of Georgia, eliminating the need for individual plans to be submitted, with differing periods of transfer time and differing regulations for application. By abandoning the whole concept of considering each and every application for transfer on its individual merits, you will relieve school officials of a vast administrative burden. They will also be relieved of the necessity of explaining to their school boards why they were not as clever as the neighboring county in devising schemes which would keep desegregation to a bare minimum.

We realize that devising a fair plan with uniform rules poses many knotty problems in Georgia. But we are convinced that such a plan can be designed without relying on "freedom of choice" with its built-in hazards and injustices. In the coming weeks we shall be gathering school information, talking with parents and educators and consulting with other voluntary agencies. We shall be happy to work with you to help plan new ways to accelerate desegregation in Georgia's schools and thus help provide equal, quality education for every child in the state. In the meantime, it would help immeasurably if the people of Georgia could know that "freedom of choice" will play no part in future plans.

For only by abandoning "freedom of choice" can our schools be brought into true compliance with both the spirit and the letter of the Civil Rights Law. And only then will the integrity of both local school departments and federal agencies be restored.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

GEORGIA COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

EQUAL

EMPLOYMENT:

A N N U A L M E E T I N G

K E Y

T O

OPPORTUNITY

STATE FFA-FHA CAMP
Covington, Georgia

September 28, 29, 30, 1965

P R O G R A M

TUESDAY, September 28, 1965

Registration - 3 to 5:30 P. M. ($3 registration fee)

Dinner - 6 P. M.

Business Meeting - 8 P. M. - Review of the year:
Where Are We In The Struggle For Civil Rights?

WEDNESDAY, September 29, 1965

9 A. M. - What Does The Law Say About Equal Employment?

Mr. Vernon Jordan, presiding
Mr. Vincent Suitt, Industrial Employment Policy Specialist, U. S. Air Force
Mr. Hugh Brimm, Chief, Equal Employment Officer, U. S. Army
Mr. Herman M. Sweatt, National Urban League

12:00 - Lunch

1:30 P. M. - How Does A Person Seek New Employment?

Rev. C. S. Hamilton, presiding
Mr. Al Kehrer, AFL-CIO
Mr. Phenizee Ransom - Regional Employment Service Representative

3:30 P. M. - Employment On Main Street

Rev. Austin Ford, presiding, Vice President of Georgia Council on Human Relations
Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, Associate Director, Georgia Council on Human Relations
Mr. Bill Randall, Macon, NAACP, and Civil Rights Leader
Rev. Fred C. Bennette, Atlanta, SCLC, Atlanta Breadbasket
Rev. Julius C. Hope, Brunswick, NAACP President
Rev. John Middleton, Atlanta, President Morris Brown College, Atlanta Breadbasket
Rev. J. D. Grier, Atlanta Breadbasket

Dinner - 6:30 P. M. - Reports From Local Chapters

THURSDAY, September 30, 1965

9 A. M. - What Preparation Is Necessary For A Job?

Dr. David Broiles, presiding
Mr. Merlin L. Taylor, Industrial Training Advisor
Mr. Giles G. Batchelor, Georgia Department of Labor

Summary - Mr. Joseph Hendricks

12:00 - Lunch

Adjourn

AGENDA

Business Meeting
September 28, 1965

Presiding	Rev. Austin Ford
Minutes of last Annual Meeting	Mrs. Harry Richardson
Report of 1964 - 1965	Mr. Joe Hendricks
Treasurers report	Mr. John Glustrom
Adoption of Budget	Mr. John Glustrom
Membership report	Mr. David Snider
Public Relations	Mrs. Fred Robin
Report on School Desegregation	Mrs. Winifred Falls
Report of Georgia Students	Mr. Rick Stevens
Report of cooperative work with other Agencies	Rev. Oliver Holmes
Report of cooperative work with Federal Programs	Mrs. Frances Pauley
Report of the Nominating Committee	Dr. Richard Hocking

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1964 through September 23, 1965

GENERAL FUND

INCOME		
Contributions		$ 19,486.16
Grants-in-Aid Southern Regional Council		5,100.00
Membership		4,992.00
New South subscriptions		50.00
Miscellaneous		42.50
		$ 29,670.66
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 21,045.78	
Travel	4,063.02	
Telephone	2,614.09	
Office supplies	1,832.81	
Printing	1,771.69	
Postage	1,534.46	
Meetings	1,498.52	
Grant to Atlanta Council	1,302.00	
Refunds to locals	1,254.50	
Payroll taxes	989.60	
Rent	880.00	
Books and subscriptions	388.33	
Legal and accounting	350.00	
Insurance	206.10	
New South	58.50	
Miscellaneous	29.45	
	$ 39,818.85	
Less: Reimbursement Field Foundation	4,067.90	35,750.95
Excess of expenditures over income		$ 6,080.29
Purchase of additional equipment		546.78
		$ 6,627.07
Overdraft Field Foundation in 1964		337.06
		$ 6,964.13
Current Fund balance October 1, 1964		6,871.35
Current Fund deficit - September 23, 1965		$ 92.78

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1964 through September 23, 1965

FIELD FOUNDATION FUND

INCOME		
Grant		$ 10,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 5,000.00	
Overhead	4,067.90	
Travel	787.06	
Payroll taxes	145.04	10,000.00

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION FUND

INCOME		
Balance of grant October 1, 1965		$ 4,876.58
EXPENDITURES		
Professional assistance	$ 2,456.64	
Clerical help	1,126.50	
Expenses	654.28	
Travel	639.16	4,876.58

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BUDGET
1965-1966

Minimum Operating Budget:		Expanded Budget:
INCOME		
SRC	$ 4,800.00	?
Field Foundation	10,000.00	
Memberships	5,000.00	
Contributions	16,000.00	
New Foundations	4,200.00	
	$40,000.00	
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$24,000.00	$13,000.00
Payroll taxes	1,540.00	715.00
Office supplies	1,500.00	600.00
Printing	2,000.00	600.00
Postage	1,200.00	600.00
Telephone	2,000.00	1,150.00
Travel	4,200.00	--------
Meetings	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rent	1,000.00	600.00
Equipment (repair)	100.00	350.00
Accounting	360.00	--------
Books & subscriptions	300.00	200.00
Aid to Local Council projects	400.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	400.00	185.00
Students	--------	4,000.00
Emergencies	--------	1,000.00
	$40,000.00	$25,000.00

$12,000.00 - Southern Regional Council and Sharecroppers Rural Project.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT 1964-1965

	Number of New Members	Total Paid Memberships:
Albany	0	16
Athens	30	64
Augusta	3	50
		186
Columbus	13	56
Glynn County	6	39
		225
LaGrange	33 (affiliated, Jan., 1965)	45
Macon	11	77
Rome	41	93
Savannah	2	46
Statesboro	31 (organized Nov., 1964)	31
Houston County	2 (organized, June, 1965)	2 (55 unpaid new)
Atlanta Reorganization: (summer 1965)		
DeKalb County	71	178 (120 unpaid new)
North DeKalb	31	45 (101 unpaid new)
Northside	12	88 (22 unpaid new)
Atlanta at large	34	126
		243
At large - in State		50
At large - out of State		66
		1072
		243
		829

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

President	Mr. Joseph Hendricks
Vice President	Rev. C. S. Hamilton
Vice President	Rev. Austin Ford
Secretary	Mrs. Harry Richardson
Treasurer	Mr. John Glustrom

Board Members to be elected for 1965-68:

Mr. Harry Adley, Atlanta
Mrs. Carlton Binns, Atlanta
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Atlanta
Mrs. Frank Spencer, Savannah
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon
Mr. Albert Thompson, Columbus
Mrs. Fischer Mosley, Macon
Rev. Carroll Payne, Chamblee
Rev. H. R. Payton, Statesboro
Mrs. Nan Pendergrast, Atlanta
Mr. David Snider, DeKalb
Mr. Frank Hutchings, Macon
Rev. Howard J. Mack, Chamblee
Mr. A. J. McClung, Columbus

Executive Committee: (officers and the following board members)

Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Mr. William Shields, Atlanta
Dr. David Broiles, Athens
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton

Nominating Committee:

Mr. David Snider, Chairman, DeKalb
Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta
Dr. Alpha M. Bond, Jr., Macon
Mr. Max Schaible, Rome

Nominating Committee:

Rev. Austin Ford, Acting Chairman
Mr. Don Hollowell
Mrs. Fischer Mosley
Miss Jackie Wilkes

Quarterly Reports

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

QUARTERLY REPORT TO SRC
Sept., Oct., Nov., 1965

Our fiscal year got under way with a bang. It was the first year that we have had the joy of having a fine president return for a second term. No time was wasted in getting the new year under way.

Our new executive committee is more representative of the whole state than last year and seems to be eager to give real service to the Council. Mrs. James Boyd, wife of the President of West Georgia College represents our members at large. Miss Boas from Rome, Rev. Hamilton from Augusta, as well as our Macon members give us sound leadership. The meetings have been enthusiastic and well attended.

Our financial strain was greatly lessened by our friends coming so wonderfully to our rescue. We received a grant from Field Foundation for $12,500 per year for two years. Norman Foundation gave us $4,000 after having given us $1,000 in our September emergency. In October another $3,500 was raised from dues and contributions.

Several of our local councils have shown a new attitude toward state support. The Rome Chapter and the Macon Chapter held dinners and sent us the proceeds. Other Councils are planning ways of helping the state. This seems to be a result of our new attitude toward the Atlanta Chapter, as well as an answer to our financial emergency.

In our Atlanta fund raising, although not successful as far as large grants, we have had a good break through in several businesses. We intend to continue to visit and persuade other Atlanta businessmen as time permits.

We are settled in our new offices, after having been evicted, which prove to be most comfortable although we miss our friends at 5 Forsyth.

We decided to put major emphasis, this Fall, on strengthening existing councils, having seriously neglected them for several months, while working with school desegregation and fund raising. A reorganization in Savannah was accomplished. New officers are elected and new program planned. A reorganization in Augusta is under way. Here also new officers will be elected. Rather than try again to find white members for the Albany Chapter and reactivate it, as an integrated council, (we had lost almost all of the white members), we have organized a Southwest Georgia Council. This has had two meetings and is thriving. One hundred one persons came to the second meeting, people from eight counties: Thomas, Colquitt, Baker, Worth, Tift, Dougherty, Berrien, and Sumter.

The first two meetings were held in white churches in Albany and Tifton. The program seems to be developing nicely under the leadership of a steering committee with representation from each county.

The other councils in the state seem to be healthy and active. We have 94 new paid members. (September - December)

The metropolitan area reorganization is moving slowly at the moment. The DeKalb group has met a few snags, but is functioning. The DeKalb Chapter, the North DeKalb Chapter as well as the Northside Chapter, are all envolved in very fine tutorial programs. So far, the Southside Chapter is not fully organized even though it has had 7 meetings. We have experienced a new kind of blocking from the local ministers. However, we believe we will finally have a small but dedicated group in this area.

Our work has continued in Crawfordville. A small business, a silk screen operation, is working. We are trying to get a food stamp program started along with the surplus foods. We are also trying to initiate a Head Start program. The local white authorities have signed the necessary papers for the food stamps. CRS is helping us speed the U. S. Department of Agriculture in giving their O.K. There is a great improvement in the morale of the Negroes. Although there is little evidence of good will, there is not the massive resistance among the whites that there once was.

We have started working in Wilkes County, meeting with the student council and stimulating some local organization in the Negro community. No whites have been found for a chapter or even for the tokenism that we have in Southwest Georgia. However, we will find them eventually.

We have continued to be greatly concerned about the difficulties of students and families caused by the transfer of Negro children to white schools. So far, nothing has been done to bring any of the various culprits to justice. No one has been arrested for the shooting into Sam Hill's home -- or the burning of his house -- or the shooting into Mr. J. C. Holmes home -- or the beating of Mr. Lamons. We have reported the harassment of the Edwards boy at Sparta. We have received a letter from the State School Board stating that they have no responsibility toward integration or segregation, that the matter is purely local. We hear no reports from the Justice Department or HEW as to any action taken anywhere in Georgia.

One answer is for a far greater number of children to transfer next year. In order to get underway with this we have compiled the enclosed list of districts with the dates for transfer. Since the

earliest date is February, it is time for active work in alerting the local communities. We have little hope that HEW will make any radical changes and also little hope that any changes will come in time to be useful.

We have been working with the local people and the federal agents in trying to work out a Head Start as well as a CAP for Butts County. This is a very complicated situation with three different local committees struggling for power, at this point it looks as if the differences are ironed out sufficiently for Butts to move ahead with a program under local sponsorship. This work has brought us into a closer working relationship with the state office which is necessary for the future of many programs in the state. At this time, the original grants for the area committees have expired and most of them are applying for new grants. We are hoping that new organizations with proper representation will take place in the various areas.

Much time has been taken with briefing federal officials coming into the state. This is necessary but we do wish sometimes the same person would come back a second time!!

The Director appeared in court in Albany to witness on a Baker County case. (The judge still has given no decision.) She also spoke before the Hungry Club to a very sympathetic audience.

We have been most fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Hubert D. Thomas to head up our Rural Advancement Project. Mr. Thomas has visited Grady, Miller, Seminole, Thomas, Colquitt, Tift, Ben Hill, Irwin, Mitchell, Baker, Berrien, Cook, Early, and Decatur Counties. He has held public meetings, which he arranged, has spoken to many other church and civic groups. He has followed up several individual cases until loans were received. He has investigated cases of discrimination and violence and made necessary reports and given aid, such as, collecting money to retain needed legal aid, etc. His presence has already been felt throughout the Southwest Georgia area. We hope soon to have him working in other areas of the state where he can involve more local Chapter people in his activities. He has been helpful in getting our new Southwest Council under way. We are most grateful to SRC for making possible this new service to the people of Georgia.

We have asked SRC for help in Urban affairs, in Voters Education and in research. Many Chapters need concrete helps in teaching people who have registered how to mark the ballot -- why to vote -- how to chose a candidate. Recently in Thomasville, we believe the Negro

candidates might have been elected or certainly been in the run off, if so many ballots had not been improperly marked. The voting seems to have been conducted fairly. Our Chapters also need help in learning how to look at their cities -- how to increase integration in housing and prevent the further development of ghettos. We need help in accumulating facts -- in preparing good surveys that can be used by local Chapters to help them understand their communities. We hope, under the new SRC programs, we may receive these program aids.

Altogether, the Fall has been a time of reviewing and reorganizing our activities and at the moment our program seems to be productive.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BUDGET
1965-1966 (Oct 1, 1965 - Sept 30, 1966)

Minimum Operating Budget:		Expanded Budget:
INCOME		
SRC	$ 4,800.00	?
Field Foundation	10,000.00	
Memberships	5,000.00	
Contributions	16,000.00	
New Foundations	4,200.00	
	$40,000.00	
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$24,000.00	$13,000.00
Payroll taxes	1,540.00	715.00
Office supplies	1,500.00	600.00
Printing	2,000.00	600.00
Postage	1,200.00	600.00
Telephone	2,000.00	1,150.00
Travel	4,200.00	--------
Meetings	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rent	1,000.00	600.00
Equipment (repair)	100.00	350.00
Accounting	360.00	--------
Books & subscriptions	300.00	200.00
Aid to Local Council projects	400.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	400.00	185.00
Students	--------	4,000.00
Emergencies	--------	1,000.00
	$40,000.00	$25,000.00

$12,000.00 - Southern Regional Council and Sharecroppers Rural Project.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1 st quarter

BUDGET
1965 - 1966

INCOME	Minimum Budget	Oct. 1 - Dec. 30
SRC	$ 4,800.00	$ 1,200.00
Field Foundation	10,000.00	12,500.00
Memberships	5,000.00	851.40 — net (after refunds)
Contributions	16,000.00	7,389.33
New Foundations	4,200.00	---------
	$40,000.00	$21,940.78

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$24,000.00	$ 4,308.34
Payroll taxes & insurance	1,540.00	159.20
Office supplies	1,500.00	648.57
Printing	2,000.00	11.59
Postage	1,200.00	685.80
Telephone	2,000.00	519.33
Travel	4,200.00	932.02
Meetings	1,000.00	---------
Rent	1,000.00	180.00
Equipment (repair)	100.00	74.00
Accounting	360.00	90.00
Books & subscriptions	300.00	13.45
Aid to Local Chapter Projects	400.00	---------
Miscellaneous	400.00	.40
	$40,000.00	$ 7,622.70

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT	Budget	Oct. 1 - Dec. 30
INCOME	$12,000.00	$ 3,000.00
EXPENDITURES	$12,000.00	2,291.66
		$ 708.34

*

FINANCE REPORT
December - 1965

GENERAL FUND

On hand December 1, 1965		$16,130.66
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 397.00	
Donations	892.40	
Grant - SRC- Rural Project	~~3,000.00~~	1,294.40
New South	5.00	~~14~~,294.40
		~~$20,425.06~~ 17,425.06
EXPENDITURES		
Equipment	37.00	
Bank charges	.20	
Salaries	1,575.00	
Payroll taxes	13.58	
Office supplies	216.21	
Postage	21.58	
Books & subscriptions	9.95	
Rent	60.00	
Insurance	42.18	
Travel	179.29	
Telephone	194.04	
Auditor	30.00	
Refunds to locals	90.60	
	2,469.63	
Rural Advancement Project Refund	112.50	2,357.13
Balance on hand December 31, 1965		$15,067.93

3000.00

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT, Oct. 15 - Dec. 31, 1965

Salary	1,250.00	
Payroll tax	45.33	
Overhead	337.50	
Travel	658.83	2,291.66
On hand, Dec 31		708.34

FINANCE REPORT
November - 1965

GENERAL FUND		
On hand November 1, 1965		$17,732.82
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 331.00	
Donations	796.93	1,127.93
		$18,860.75
EXPENDITURES		
Equipment	37.00	
Bank charges	.20	
Salaries	1,575.00	
Payroll taxes	13.58	
Office supplies	242.16	
Postage	250.80	
Printing	11.59	
Rent	100.00	
Insurance	(7.35)	
Travel	416.23	
Telephone	94.38	
Auditor	30.00	
Refunds to locals	79.00	
	2,842.59	
Rural Advancement Project Refund	112.50	2,730.09
Balance on hand November 30, 1965		$16,130.66

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT - Oct. 15 - Nov. 30, 1965		
Salary	750.00	
Payroll tax	27.20	
Overhead	225.00	
Travel	277.80	
		$ 1,280.00

FINANCE REPORT
October - 1965

GENERAL FUND		
On hand October 1,1965		($ 92.78)
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 451.00	
Donations	2,900.00	
Grants (8,200 SRC)	16,500.00	
Interest	362.74	20,213.74
		$20,120.96
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	1,158.34	
Payroll taxes	90.22	
Office supplies	190.20	
Postage	413.42	
Books & subscriptions	3.50	
Rent	20.00	
Insurance	6.39	
Travel	336.50	
Telephone	230.93	
Auditor	30.00	
Refunds to locals	158.00	
Meetings	(136.86)	
	2,500.64	
Rural Advancement Project Refund	112.50	2,388.14
Balance on hand October 31, 1965		$17,732.82
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
Salary	250.00	
Payroll tax	9.07	
Overhead	112.50	371.57

Georgia, Quarterly Reports

QUARTERLY REPORT
to
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Dec., Jan., Feb., 1966

return to ES

The winter quarter ends with progress in the Chapters of the Councils.

The Savannah Chapter has had a reorganization, with new enthusiastic officers. The board is more representative and gives evidence of great strength. Committees are set up and program activities are being planned. One major problem of the Savannah Chapter is the infiltration of members of the Rightist groups. (Savannah has several strong groups, the Conservatives, led by Mrs. Milton Lent is probably the strongest.) This city has great difficulties. We miss the guidance of Tanny Polster and others of our original groups who have left town. The Summer of demonstrations has not been forgotten, the political leaders and the businessmen intend to continue to move but show no great enthusiam for speed. The businessmen and the city generally still want to keep things quiet. The biracial committee, under Father Toomey's leadership continues to meet secretly. Father Toomey encourages our Council, however, he does not affiliate. We hope under the new leadership, work of the Savannah Chapter will be effective.

The Augusta Chapter is also undergoing a reorganization. An inactive chairman kept the group from moving in the Fall. Some of the younger members gathered with some newcomers in the community and organized a new group called "Concerned Citizens of Augusta". As we moved into our Chapter reorganization, we discovered the new group.

After various meetings with the two groups, we have completed a consolidation, a new Augusta Area Chapter of the Georgia Council. Everyone seems to be very pleased. The chairman who is being nominated was the leader of the "Concerned Citizens", a fine, eager, energetic young man, Mr. Jack Munsee. The two vice chairmen are the SCLC chairman, Mr. James Hinton, and our Rev. C. S. Hamilton, the NAACP president. It will be interesting to watch this new group. It has great possibilities. We are pleased that our old and weary members seem to be happy about the new reorganization. Dr. Calhoun at Paine is most encouraging although he has little time to give us. Several new members of the group attended the Civil Rights Hearing at Thomson. We hope their enthusiasm can be directed into a useful program. There particular interest at this time in Housing and Education.

The Southwest Chapter continues to show signs of giving significant service. Since it is an area chapter, the program planning is different. The meetings are geared for information. The meetings are large (over 100). At the present the officers have not been elected. The steering committee (2 people from each of the 8 counties), is carrying some responsibility. The March meeting was held in the Court House at Albany with the permission of the Sheriff and a welcome from the Mayor. This was a great accomplishment in this city where the total white power structure refused to attend the Civil Rights Open Meeting only a few months ago. As soon as this group is able to function without constant staff help, we will start another

multi-county group in an area where it is particularly difficult to find white people. People in the Ben Hill area would like a chapter.

We are very lucky in the new Kirkwood group to have excellent local leadership. The officers are elected and taking responsibility. One reason for this, is the Kirkwood Christian Center has adopted us as their project. White people who are interested in the formation of the Center are helping with the Council. The group is meeting every two weeks with committee meetings in between. They are starting on an ambitious program.

The four areas above are the places where staff has been particularly busy the last few months, although trips to five other chapters were made. We have continued to straighten out our files as to who in the Atlanta area wishes to maintain their membership in our group. We have 550 paid memberships in the metropolitan area. The telephoning and clarifying continues to move ahead with very little friction. As soon as one more neighborhood group gets started, we will form a coordinating group which will meet quarterly. There has been one meeting in Cobb, but it is not ready for organization.

We are looking for a staff person who is particularly qualified to work in the Atlanta area. We have had two excellent interviews, but it is very doubtful if the men will leave their present employment to join us, although neither have given a definite negative answer. One other man we interviewed would come for a $18,000 salary. It is hard to compete with the Federal Government. People with organizational skills and also a committement are really hard to find.

We have a particular interest at this time in the area of the state around Augusta. This area is quite similar to Southwest Georgia. The biggest difference is that SNCC has not been there. Little local Negro organization has taken place. SCLC has worked some in Crawfordville, Lincolnton and Washington. There is a NAACP in Greene County. There is a heavy Negro population in most of this area. The needs are great. We did work here during the Summer of 1964, when we had the special grant from New World Foundation. The director has made several one shot trips to this area, and persuaded the Civil Rights Committee to hold an Open Meeting in Thomson, McDuffie County. This proved to be a very good meeting. Some excellent complaints got into the record which usually receive more attention in Washington than the usual complaints from our office. When we find a few white people, we will start an area council in this section of the state. Mr. Thomas is having a meeting in this area concerning Title III B. However, with the many conferences and visits to Crawfordville, we still have not found a white member. We have one or two possibilities in Waynesboro and Louisville, but not enough to try an organization without more field trips and visits. The rich land owners are definitely secure and not interested in change. The other whites are very afraid and threatened. It will take time and patience to persuade them to move.

Mr. Thomas continues to do useful work in the rural areas. He has been meeting with groups explaining Medicare. He has also continued his agricultural programs. On May 28th, the Civil Rights Committee will hold an Open Meeting in Macon with witnesses from extension

program and farmers. Mr. Thomas is cooperating with the staff of the Commission in getting good witnesses for this meeting. Changes are taking place in the Extension Services, but some of the changes are not working too well. For instance, all the 4-H Club work has been 'integrated' under the white extension worker. In many places this means the abolishing of the Negro 4-H Clubs. (Another reason for integration of schools.) Mr. Thomas is becoming an integral part of our staff, working in harmony with the total council program. He has been guiding the people in the Rome Council toward more effective program in employment and training for employment.

Finances: Our statewide finance committee had a meeting on March 3, with 7 present. Mr. Bill Randall of Macon is the chairman. They had a realistic discussion of the need for local support for the state office. There is new concern on the part of these people, since the problem of the lack of support from the old Atlanta Council is gone. They planned support of the various Spring membership drives which are under way. Fund raising events were discussed. We hope this committee will continue and will become active in fund raising. The New York trip of the director was interesting in that she approached industries rather than foundations. The local branches of the industries give to the community fund and Red Cross and the home office gives to National organizations like the NAACP and the Urban League. A beginning to break this pattern was made by this trip. Several companies showed interest. It is doubtful how much support this will give this year, but it will be a start for future years.

Julian Bond: Many calls and much conversation took place at the time of the opening of the Legislature when Julian Bond was not seated. The council organized a meeting at the SNCC headquarters which was attended by 76 people from many organizations in the city-church groups, Jewish organizations, all the civil rights groups, etc. This was a helpful meeting in that it promoted better understanding. It is distressing that the situation later developed in such a way that the ACLU had to withdraw from the case. The council has received few repercussions because of its activities. Two anonymous letters from legislators was the extent of the adverse criticism that reached the office. The position the council took and still takes is that Julian Bond was a duly elected official and should be seated. We hope the Supreme Court so rules.

School desegregation meeting at Macon was held with over 200 present from 59 Georgia towns plus Columbia, South Carolina and Tallahassee, Florida. This was a cooperative venture with SCLC, SNCC, Friends, United Presbyterian, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. The council carried the responsibility of invitations, program, etc. We learned from this meeting not to cooperate with too many organizations at one time. Our talents as peacemaker and negotiator were used more than our community organization talents. However, the meeting was successful. People went home with more information and zeal to work for transfers in their communities. There is still lack of a sincere belief that integrated schools will be the eventual outcome. Too many questions still come, 'How can we get new buses', 'How can we get equal

pay', etc. The separate but equal doctrine is deeply ingrained in Negroes as well as school superintendents.

Housing is becoming of more and more interest to our members. We must give them more help in this field. We plan to have our next conference in May on this subject.

Individual calls from people who need help continue to use time and imagination. We must get Minnie out of her situation in Americus. How can we get a scholarship for the last quarter at Georgia for Susan (her second year at the University and her mother lost her job because of civil rights activities). How to help a council chairman who is about to be fired, etc., etc., etc. As long as the council professes to be a human relations council, these requests must be handled in some way. They take time. Also they do not bring in money to the treasury.

Innumerable calls from Washington, "Who is a good contact in Waycross?", "Do you know anything about the hospital in Newnan?", etc. However, we would rather take the time to brief the Feds than have them see the wrong people in these Georgia towns.

The work continues -- we still need funds to reactivate the student organization. We hope another year to pick this up.

We have 99 new paid members during the period - Dec. 1 - March 15.

We will send you a 6 months financial report in April.

ga — QUARTERLY REPORTS

CONFIDENTIAL

QUARTERLY REPORT
TO
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
FROM
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March, April, May, 1966

In this report, the work of the Georgia Council for March, April, and May is divided according to program activities.

EDUCATION: With the release of the HEW Guidelines and the dates for Freedom of Choice transfers stipulated for April (any 30 day period between March 1 and April 30), the Councils mustered their energies into obtaining as many transfers as possible. The back lash of the Southern Senators and Congressmen brought activity in endeavoring to counteract the effect of the loud screaming. However, we believe the noise was a healthy sign. At last the politicians are realizing that there is a possibility of the ending of the dual system of education. Massive resistance may be broken but there has been no serious notion among Georgia politicians that there really would be integrated education. We are nearer this understanding than before.

The resistance on the part of the Negro has been more noticeable. Fears on the part of the parents as well as the teachers and principals continues to hinder progress. We have seen the great fears of the parents in the many meetings with them in Cobb County. Here, the Negro High School students will be forced to attend a formerly all white school because Marietta City is not contracting with the County to educate its students. Negro leaders fear that some students simply will not attend school this Fall. They are well aware that the whites

will not administer the compulsory education law. We share this fear.

In Cordele, where the Movement was working against integration, our staff met the Black Nationalists teaching. Mr. Holmes met real hostility after speaking for school desegregation at the Movement mass meeting.

One of the pressing problems concerns systems under court order: Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Houston County, Glynn, Dougherty, Colquitt and Augusta have been seriously handicapped in pressing integration because of the existing court orders. The Councils have been working as far as possible to encourage movement. Muscogee has only about 200 transfers - far too few. Atlanta really has only token integration in less than half of its schools. The few that once had a substantial number of Negroes are rapidly going all Negro. From the figures we have been able to gather, 8 predominately Negro schools have a few whites. Thirty predominately white schools have a few Negroes which means 112 do not even have tokenism. At Murphy, East Lake, and Bass, there are 187, 109 and 137 of the minority race. Fifteen schools have less than 10. The facts concerning Atlanta Schools must be publicized.

The Rome Council, perhaps, has had the most significant success with their efforts with some 600 transfers. DeKalb and North DeKalb have had the most frustrating experience. They have diligently worked through appearances at the school board and with pressure on HEW to keep the DeKalb System from repeating the evasions and obstructions

experienced last year. The outcome remains to be seen.

Increased harassment against the Negro students in Americus deeply concerns the Council. The terrific fear that the whites would carry out their threats of "we'll get you on the last day of school" brought action from the Justice Department. The year ended with about 20 students still in the white school. Eighty seven had originally received transfers, about 40 entered school in September. We have found that the white students who have been causing the disturbance are not the lower economic element in the school but often the school leaders. The names of some 30 of these youngsters were given to the Justice Department with the documented evidence of their behavior. How we can reach these youngsters and influence them remains to be a serious and unanswered question of our Council. If we fail we will have another generation of leaders who will surpass the KKK and the White Citizens Council.

Some of the school systems are trying to truly desegregate. Some systems in North Georgia are closing their Negro schools. In these places, the Department of HEW should immediately check to see what is happening to the Negro teachers. In Calhoun, Georgia where all of the Negro High School students are being assigned to the white schools, 4 Negro teachers have not received contracts for next year. In this instance, a small <u>adequate</u> school is being closed and children sent to small <u>inadequate</u> schools. A well run accredited Negro school must now send its children to small unaccredited high schools. A volume could be

written on the Spring school desegregation.

Could the SRC research staff help the Georgia Council in gathering data on teacher integration for the State of Georgia? This directly concerns schools in North Georgia.

HOSPITAL INTEGRATION: With the exception of the Atlanta area, councils have complained for months concerning hospitals in their communities. The Statesboro Council has worked successfully with the city officials. The hospital there is in compliance. Our former Albany chairman has worked closely with the hospital authorities and the hospital is now in compliance. (This may not last long since the chairman of the hospital board has recently been replaced by James Gray.) The Augusta hospitals are nearing compliance, the Rome and Brunswick also.

The Director, as a consultant for HEW, has acted as a liason between the Negro leaders in various Georgia towns and the HEW investigators. We hope we have helped the Feds get a true story on their visits and not be fooled by such antics as the Americus hospital displayed when they put orderlies to bed on the white wards in preparation for the HEW visit.

The future of the Negro Hospital is a thorny problem. Dr. Griffin of Bainbridge is seeking frantically for white staff for his hospital. Atlanta Hospitals also have serious problems. If sanctions are taken against the Negro hospitals and such hospitals as Georgia Baptist and Emory continue to receive federal money with no real integration, it will simply be another method of discrimination.

Hospital desegregation although not a major program item of all of our councils, has been a useful activity for many of the individual members and for members at large.

WELFARE: The field work for our welfare project is about completed. Approximately 200 home visits in Grady, Floyd, Fulton and Bibb Counties have been made. The training sessions in Atlanta for interviewers (our members) and the actual work has been a tremendous experience for everyone, also a time consuming job for the staff. We have burned the midnight oil as survey after survey has been checked, and sent on to the lawyers.

The facts of poverty have been clearly revealed. The ignorance of the available welfare programs is amazing. The cruelty and lack of understanding of the average welfare worker is beyond belief.

The Council is looking forward to working with 2 Columbia University lawyers who will arrive in June to continue the work toward the first cases. In the meantime, the Council will see what immediate follow up on the cases can be devised.

The Handbook and survey blanks used are attached.

HOUSING: At a meeting held at A.U. by the Georgia Council and the American Friends, we discussed many crucial problems concerning housing in Atlanta. It is evident that the Council is not sufficiently staffed to begin to do substantial work in housing. A strong Fair Housing Commission in Atlanta would be a step. Atlanta's ghetto is

increasing rapidly while outlying small pockets of Negroes are fast disappearing. We hope that other cities and towns in the State will not follow Atlanta's pattern. Until there is concern at City Hall and until the planning boards cease their successful planning for segregated housing, there is little a private group can do. We hope the neighborhood Councils will begin to understand the problem and at least make known the facts.

The Augusta Council is starting an interesting project in advertising homes that are offered for sale to an open market. We wish them success.

RAP: Mr. Thomas has visited many communities in Southwest Georgia, has brought together rural people in groups where they could learn of programs devised to help them begin to solve their many problems. The problems of the small farmer in our society are great but are even greater for the small Negro farmer. We do not believe the answer is to leave the country and come to the city to further crowd the ghetto and become disappointed and disallusioned because he cannot find work.

A meeting on rural housing held in Moultrie seemed to be useful. About 150 attended. This was a regular meeting of the Southwest Georgia Council. The next meeting of the Council will discuss credit union. This meeting will be at the court house in Baker County.

A significant meeting of the Georgia Civil Rights Advisory Committee held at Macon gathered information concerning agricultural programs. Mr. Thomas worked with the CRC staff in organizing the meeting.

The witnesses showed the complete inadequacy of the Georgia Extension Service, in meeting or even attempting to meet today's needs of the rural poor. It revealed clearly the great discrimination in spite of the reorganization and attempt at integration. The integration seems to result in abolishing programs for Negroes. Many facts were accumulated in this meeting and we hope a useful report will come from the Commission which results in action by the State and Federal Agencies.

Through Mr. Thomas' efforts, the Negroes in many of the Southwest Georgia Counties are becoming more and more aware of the possibilities in the OEO programs and are seeking to make their voices heard.

ORGANIZATION: Local Councils: We have 146 new members during the last three months. The following report by Councils of money collected during March, April and May, 1966:

Name		Memberships	Contributions
Atlanta:			
	Northside	$ 85.00	$ 16.00
	DeKalb County	130.00	31.50
	North DeKalb	29.00	26.00
	Kirkwood	43.00	-----
	At large - Atlanta	269.00	83.00
Athens		126.00	10.00
Glynn County		53.00	11.45
Macon		73.00	412.00
Columbus		33.00	27.00

Name	Memberships	Contributions
Rome	$ 65.00	$ 11.00
Southwest Georgia	76.25	21.00
Savannah	207.00	51.00
Augusta	199.00	2.00
Houston County	19.00	-----
LaGrange	47.00	-----
Statesboro	55.00	-----
Georgia at large	81.00	12.00
Out of State	------	784.00
Total	$1,590.25	$1,497.95

The total paid membership as of Oct. 1, 1965 was	1,072.00
New paid members - Oct. - Feb. 29, 1966	118.00
New paid members Mar., April, May, 1966	146.00
Total	$1,336.00

The income for March, April, May, 1966 is:

Memberships	$1,590.25
Individual donations	1,497.95
Business Contributions	1,325.00
Foundations	200.00
SRC	1,150.00
SRC - RAP	3,000.00
	$8,763.20

We have at present about $10,000 in our general fund. Our expenditures are approximately $3,000 under our basic budget. Our basic budget lacks approximately $3,500 of being raised. The cost of RAP is very nearly within its budget. This means that our activities cannot be increased at this time.

The major organizational effort has been spent in Cobb County. We have the nucleus for three councils, Marietta, Smyrna and Kennesaw. We hope to get these off the ground with good Summer programs as soon as we have new staff. We plan to start all three at one time in order to avoid the complications we have had in DeKalb where the understanding of teamwork with the Georgia Council staff and with other neighborhood groups has not always been understood.

FUTURE PLANS:

1. We would like to offer our services to Mr. Jordan in getting voter registration under way in as many towns in Georgia as possible.

2. We invite the entire staff of SRC, both professional and clerical, to attend our Summer Conference at Jekyll Island July 9 and 10. We hope Mr. Anthony and Mr. Stanfield can attend the board meeting on July 8, at 8 p.m.

3. Since the Alabama staff of SCLC is said to be moving to Georgia, we look forward to a busy Summer.

4. The SRC staff is invited to attend the next meeting of the Southwest Georgia Council which will be held in the Court House in Baker County, on Wednesday night, June 29th at 8 p.m. (the Lord willing and the creek don't rise).

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

FINANCE REPORT
May - 1966

GENERAL FUND		
On hand May 1, 1966		$12,471.24
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 525.25	
Donations	657.50	
New South	3.00	1,185.75
		$13,656.99
EXPENDITURES		
Welfare Project	$ 563.95	
Printing	201.88	
Equipment	37.00	
Bank charges	1.10	
Salaries	2,000.41	
Payroll taxes	86.24	
Office supplies	-32.71	
Postage	353.68	
Meetings	25.00	
Rent	100.00	
Insurance	-14.70	
Travel	-51.86	
Telephone	137.07	
Auditor	30.00	
Refunds to locals	294.50	
	3,731.56	
Rural Advancement Project Refund	112.50	3,619.06
Balance on hand May 31, 1966		$10,037.93

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
October 15 - May 31, 1966		
INCOME		$ 9,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 3,900.00	
Payroll tax	156.63	
Overhead	900.00	
Travel	3,035.93	7,992.56
Balance on hand May 31, 1966		$ 1,007.44

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

FINANCE REPORT
April - 1966

GENERAL FUND		
On hand April 1, 1966		$13,272.57
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 804.00	
Donations	420.45	
Grant - SRC	1,150.00	
Luncheon	25.40	2,399.85
		$15,672.42
EXPENDITURES		
Moving	$ 11.25	
Equipment	37.00	
Bank charges	1.00	
Salaries	1,958.32	
Payroll taxes	253.77	
Office supplies	251.95	
Postage	6.93	
Books & subscriptions	29.50	
Rent	60.00	
Insurance	14.70 -	
Travel	320.14	
Telephone	154.52	
Auditor	30.00	
Refunds to locals	214.00	
	3,313.68	
Rural Advancement Project Refund	112.50	3,201.18
Balance on hand April 30, 1966		$12,471.24

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
October 15 - April 30, 1966

INCOME		$ 9,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$3,350.00	
Payroll tax	133.53	
Overhead	787.50	
Travel	2,512.31	6,783.34
Balance on hand April 30, 1966		$ 2,216.66

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

FINANCE REPORT
March - 1966

GENERAL FUND		
On hand March 1, 1966		$15,582.54
INCOME		
Membership	$ 261.00	
Donations	934.00	
Interest, Security	784.91	1,979.91
		$17,562.45
EXPENDITURES		
Printing	$ 1,269.99	
Meeting	125.00	
Equipment	37.00	
Salaries	1,702.50	
Payroll taxes	71.49	
Office supplies	166.96	
Postage	22.95	
Books & subscriptions	17.05	
Rent	100.00	
Insurance	14.70 -	
Travel	589.77	
Telephone	162.87	
Auditor	30.00	
Refunds to locals	121.50	
	4,402.38	
Rural Advancement Project Refund	112.50	4,289.88
Balance on Hand March 31, 1966		$13,272.57

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
October 15 - March 31, 1966

INCOME		$ 6,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 2,750.00	
Payroll tax	108.33	
Overhead	675.00	
Travel	2,105.66	5,638.99
Balance on hand March 31, 1966		$ 361.01

Finance

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

August 2, 1966

To: Local Chapters of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Mr. William Randall, Finance Chairman

The following plan for expanding the work of the Georgia Council on Human Relations was presented to the membership and adopted unanimously at the Jekyll Conference.

FUND RAISING

Often if you look at a budget of your local chapter or our state council, you can get a pretty good idea of the amount of work that is being done. It is impossible to do today's human relations job without at least a reasonable budget.

THE LOCAL CHAPTER

A local chapter needs to have a fund raising effort for two reasons. One, to supplement their own activities - in order to have a better program such as a better tutorial or a better employment project - a council needs funds so that more people can attend training institutes and conferences. The other reason for fund raising is, to assume the responsibility for supporting statewide work in order that the state as a whole can move ahead.

To raise this money, the Chapter must PLAN - set a goal - set a time. Know - how - when - where.

1. Encourage members to pay dues, and donations above dues. Always remembering that NO ONE should be embarrassed in any way and withdraw their membership because of lack of funds. This can be done by a committee organizing, checking the list and making telephone calls or visits to members to ask support.

2. Ask business men and wealthy ladies for donations. Some people will contribute who will not join.

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

3. Train the members who will visit these people. See that they have facts about our organization as well as facts about the man they are visiting. (This serves a double purpose. The members themselves better understand the Council as well as the Council work has necessary financial support.)

4. Ask groups, such as Sunday School classes or various clubs to donate. Perhaps each active member could take one organization to ask (again our audience broadens as well as our bank account grows).

5. Encourage the solicitors and the members. Have a definite time to begin and end the campaign (perhaps a statewide date, October has been suggested). Have a progress breakfast or lunch half way through the period. At the end have a dinner with special awards to the most successful solicitors.

6. Fund raising functions: (ways to get the membership together as well as raise money).

Show some unusual film for a price.
Have a fancy speaker at a dinner.
Sometimes it is possible to arrange a special movie at the local theater.
There may be talented groups in your town that would be happy to donate their efforts to have a performance for the benefit of the Council.
MAKE THE EFFORT FUN. People get tired of Civil Rights. But it will be many more days and many more deeds, before we reach our goal.

STATEWIDE PLANS

1. Print a card to allow people to make monthly pledges. Send through local chapters and through the newsletter.

2. Print a new brochure for mailing. Mail to unorganized areas.

3. Have a statewide, small, powerful committee to solicite the big industries or chains in the state. This would be a big giver committee.

4. Try again to persuade Georgia Foundations to invest in the Council.

5. Seek positive publicity in the mass media.

TEN STEPS TO SUCCESS FOR A FINANCIAL PROGRAM

1. Appoint the following committees:

   a. Budget Committee
   b. Canvass Committee
   c. Loyalty Supper Committee
   d. Program Committee

2. Make an effort to place every member on one of these committees.

3. Make your budget realistic. Please include your allocation to the budget for the State Council.

4. Train the members of your canvass committee in detail so that maximum success may be achieved with a minimum of embarrassment to the less fortunate members.

5. Plan for and promote to the fullest extent, your Loyalty Supper. Make it possible for every member to be present.

6. Plan a dynamic program. Have someone who knows what the objectives of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are, and one who believes in these objectives implicitly, speak for the Loyalty Supper. Following a dynamic message, a chapter leader should give a report on what proportion of the annual budget had already been subscribed. Pledge cards should be available for the benefit of those present who had not yet signed a card. Effort should be made to complete the subscription to the budget at this meeting.

7. Those members not present at the Loyalty Supper, should be contacted by the canvassers and urged to make some pledge.

8. Good publicity should be given to all chapter activities during this period of time.

9. Plan to follow up by sending each member a note each month stating the amount that has been pledged and the amount that has been given.

10. Write a note of thanks to each person who makes a pledge. Keep the financial status of the chapter before the membership at all times.

SET YOUR DATES

September 25 - 30

Chapter Meeting

Appoint Committees

1. Budget Committee - (Budget Committee prepares a proposed Budget for Chapter.)
2. Canvass Committee - (Canvass Committee should be trained during this time.)
3. Supper Committee - (Supper Committee should make plans for Loyalty Supper.)
4. Program Committee - (Program Committee should plan a dynamic program for Loyalty Supper.)

October 2 - 8

Chapter Meeting

Present proposed budget and get chapter to adopt same.
Mail each member and friend of chapter a copy of budget, together with letter of explanation and challenge.

October 9 - 15

1. Supper Committee should mail invitations to all members and friends of chapter with R.S.V.P. Supper Committee should follow this up with telephone reservations calls.
2. Program Committee should publicize the Loyalty Supper and its programs.

October 16 - 22

1. Canvass Committee should contact business men and ladies and secure pledges for contributions -- either annual or monthly.
2. Canvass Committee should send by mail, pledge cards to each member. Also, write a letter encouraging each member to give in proportion to their ability - with emphasis upon what the chapter and council are doing.

October 23 - 29

Loyalty Supper

Canvass Committee should follow up by contacting members that have not pledged.

PROPOSED LETTER TO BE MAILED EACH MEMBER AND FRIEND WITH A COPY OF YOUR BUDGET AND THE PLEDGE CARD AND A RETURN ENVELOPE:

_____ Council on Human Relations

Street Address

Dear Fellow-member and Friends:

The enclosed pledge card is a part of our finance program for 1967. We are sure that you support the causes for which the Georgia Council stands.

We must come forth with greater financial support. This is our method of doing so. Please be assured that we are not going to make demands upon our members that they are not able to support. We hope you will give in proportion to your ability to do so. Remember that no amount is too small nor is there an amount too large for one to give. We are more interested in all giving something than in some giving all.

Please return your completed pledge card in the enclosed envelope at once.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman of Budget Committee

Enc. (3)

POINTERS FOR CANVASSERS

The Canvass Committee is a significant part of your Finance Program. A leader of your chapter who knows each member personally should spend some time training the canvassers.

The following suggestions may be of help:

1. Emphasis should be placed upon the fact that 100% participation is both desirable and needed.

2. The financial demands of the council should be impressed upon the minds of the canvassers. They should be made to feel that the success of their efforts are absolutely necessary. Each canvasser should be asked to sign his pledge card prior to calling on others.

3. A complete list of all memoers should be made available to the Canvass Committee. Each member of the Canvass Committee should be given an equal number of names. Care should be used in the assignment of these names.

4. The names of business men and women should be assigned to each canvasser with great care.

5. Canvassers should be furnished with brief explanatory brochures on the work of the Georgia Council. Each canvasser should be requested to emphasize the role of the council in the matter of reconciliation.

6. The canvasser should go out with confidence in himself and in the cause which he represents. He should be instructed that he is not to beg, but give individuals and industries the opportunity to contribute to the cause.

7. Canvassers should seek to open doors for the service of the council to individuals and/or industries.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

August 9, 1966

To: The Honorable Carl E. Sanders

From: The Board of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

Today you are nearing the end of your term as Governor of Georgia. We are grateful to you for the constructive efforts that you have made to help the people of Georgia realize there is no place in todays world for the old concepts of second class citizens. The gracious paternalism of only a few years ago is more distastful to the young Georgia Negro than the policeman's billy club.

We came to you nearly four years ago with suggestions and offers of help. We come again today with requests. We earnestly believe that at this time you could use your power and influence to perform acts which could be of lasting benefit to the people of Georgia.

During the last four years, there has been little change in the progress of the Negro citizen of our state. Thanks to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the more fortunate can frequent places of public accommodations. However, less than 3% of our children are attending formerly white schools. The large majority are still born with inadequate medical attention, to undereducated and deprived parents. Many still live in substandard houses. For all practical purposes, the university system and public schools are still separate and unequal. The Negro child at an early age, still finds he is handicapped by his color and far too often, his dismal surroundings.

There is one big difference today over January 1963. The Negro youth today is angry. He and his elders had great hopes when the Civil Rights legislation of 1964 and 1965 passed. Then through subtle and sometimes brutle forces, the power structure was able to maintain the status quo. The Negro, young and old,

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

became disillusioned, imbittered, and often heart broken. We hope there is still time before we in Georgia suffer the consequences of these feelings manifested in hatred and violence.

Therefore, today we make the following recommendations:

STAFF ADVISOR - The Governor employ a special assistant concerned with civil rights. This special assistant with the authority of the Governor, would have the task of keeping the heads of departments and agencies alert to their obligations.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CIVIL RIGHTS - The Governor establish a civil rights division of the attorney general's office. This staff would have the authority to enforce civil rights legislation. This would help change the growing feeling that there is no one in the Capitol who really cares if a person is injured or even killed in exercising his rights under the law.

STATE PATROL AND THE GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - A simple executive order could wipe out discrimination practiced by these law enforcement bodies, and integration within their ranks could be expanded.

EMPLOYMENT - Although it is late in your administration to make great changes in the hiring of personnel, there will no doubt, be many opportunities before January 1 to make appointments. No Negro sits on the following boards:

The Board of Education
Board of Regents
Board of Corrections
Board of Pardons and Paroles
Game and Fish Commission
Board of Veterans Service
Personnel Board
Board of Industry and Trade
State Medical Education Board
State Scholarship Commission

In fact, no Negro sits on any of the major policy boards of the State of Georgia.

In a recent trip through the various state office buildings, we saw one Negro employee behind a desk. This was in the Welfare Department. On questioning where the Education Department Negro employees were, we were told they were housed on Ashby Street. This happens 12 years after the Supreme Court decision and 2 years after the passage of the Civil Rights Act. This should be immediately changed to bring the Department under the law and not in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

BUDGET - In the preparation of the budget for the appropriation bill for the next session of the legislature, we call upon you, as Director of the Budget, to give special attention to the budget of the Welfare Department. The administration is to be complimented on the many changes in the new Department of Family and Children Services. We ask that your influence be used to see that appropriations be suggested in order to take advantage of the available federal funds, in seeing that all children of Georgia may not suffer from neglect and hunger. We ask you to use your influence to change the stringent state regulations concerning aid to dependent children.

VOTING - We recommend that the Governor request Federal Registrars to come to Georgia in the tension areas where the fear of the Negro is so intense that registration is handicapped. Georgia cannot afford to be second only to the State of Mississippi in the percentage of eligible non-registered Negro voters.

HOUSING - In the face of the growing social unrest, the daily growth of the city ghettos, as well as the small town ghetto, we request that you appoint a bi-racial housing study committee which could bring recommendations to the new Governor in this vital area where discrimination and tension is increasing.

The Georgia Council implores the Governor to act on these few suggestions and present a legacy of justice and law enforcement to the people of Georgia, not only those who elected him to

office, but to all the citizens who wish to live in peace and prosperity.

The Governor can speak and act in a way to make the Georgia Constitution real:

"To perpetuate the principles of free government, insure justice to all, preserve peace, promote the interest and happiness of the citizen..." (Preamble - Georgia Constitution)

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1965 through September 30, 1966

GENERAL FUND

INCOME		
Foundations grants		$ 16,500.00
Contributions		13,650.88
Grants-in-Aid Southern Regional Council		10,200.00
Membership dues		5,373.25
Interest		1,154.88
New South		8.00
		$ 46,887.01
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 21,032.79	
Travel	4,642.69	
Postage	2,611.03	
Office supplies	2,505.92	
Telephone	2,135.15	
Refund to locals	2,102.10	
Printing	2,059.78	
Local projects	1,760.86	
Payroll taxes	1,249.23	
Rent	1,100.00	
Meetings	704.98	
Insurance	456.83	
Legal and accounting	360.00	
Books and subscriptions	168.86	
Miscellaneous	132.55	
	$ 43,022.77	
Less: Reimbursement Rural Advancement project	1,350.00	41,672.77
	$	
Excess of income over expenditures		$ 5,214.24
Less: Additional equipment	$ 560.99	
Rural advancement project	871.06	
	$ 1,432.05	
Less: Know your rights project	272.80	1,159.25
Increase in current fund balance		$ 4,054.99
Less: Current fund deficit - October 1, 1965		92.78
Current Fund Balance - September 30, 1966		$ 3,962.21

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period of October 1, 1965 through September 30, 1966

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

INCOME		
Grant		$ 12,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 6,100.00	
Travel	5,172.03	
Overhead	1,350.00	
Payroll taxes	249.03	12,871.06
Excess of expenditures over income		$ 871.06

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT

INCOME		
Grant		$ 750.00
EXPENDITURES		
Printing and postage	$ 594.20	
Less: Sale of brochure	117.00	477.20
Excess of income over expenditures		$ 272.80

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

BALANCE SHEET
September 30, 1966

ASSETS

CURRENT		
Cash in banks		$ 17,029.25
Less: Grant for 1966/1967		12,500.00
		$ 4,529.25
FIXED		
Equipment - General Fund	$ 3,555.30	
Equipment - Field Foundation	392.80	
Equipment - New World Foundation	922.44	4,870.54
		$ 9,399.79

LIABILITIES

CURRENT		
Payroll taxes payable		$ 153.54
Federal income tax withheld		288.76
Georgia income tax withheld		124.74
		$ 567.04
GENERAL FUND		
Invested balance	$ 3,555.30	
Current balance	3,962.21	
	$ 7,517.51	
FIELD FOUNDATION FUND		
Invested balance	392.80	
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION FUND		
Invested balance	922.44	8,832.75
		$ 9,399.79

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October 4, 1966

Dear Member:

For the first time I write to you, as your President, to ask assistance. You and hundreds of other wonderful members throughout the state have carried the load, faced the insults, quietly living day by day, your belief in equality.

The total work of the Georgia Council is magnificent. Year by year it has increased. Calls come to our staff day and night from every corner of the state. Many times these cries of anguish are answered and positive help is given. Sometimes we fail but always there is a sympathetic ear and an outstretched hand.

In the past the major part of the financing of the Council has been from foundations that are out of the state. At the present time, we are in a dilemma. Our northern friends are becoming increasingly interested in their own ghettos and disturbances and are asking us when we will be able to support ourselves.

Our local support is increasing. Last year, Mills B. Lane gave his first donation to the Council. It was small but it proved his belief that our organization is of benefit to Georgia's business. However, the increase is insignificant in our over-all budget.

Today, I am asking for your support. It would be wonderful if we could tell our New York benefactors that every one of our members had made a pledge or a contribution to the work of the Council as well as paying his dues. We are enclosing a pledge card and envelope for your convenience.

Now, please, remember one thing very clearly, this is a letter to each and every member. You may be able to send $100, or perhaps 50¢ is a large part of your budget. We believe in

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

FREEDOM. Feel free to send 10¢ or $10,000 as your pocket book permits.

I speak for Frances Pauley as well as for myself in making a solemn promise that we will stretch every penny and use all the wisdom at our command in seeing that the goals of the Georgia Council are carried out NOW.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Hendricks

Joseph Hendricks
President

JH/es
Encl.

P. S. If you have made a recent donation, please pass this on to a friend.

My Financial Commitment

For the expenses of my chapter and the causes of the Georgia Council I commit myself to give

$_____ per month (year)

unless unforeseen circumstances prevent.

Signed_____

Address_____

Date_____

Our's Is The Responsibility of Reconciliation

Hands — Outstretched . . .
Hands — Clasped . . .

It is said that the handshake had its origin in the distant past when the primary weapon man used was the sword.

When one man approached the other with outstretched, open hands this meant that he was coming in peace.

During the last one hundred years many white men have refused to clasp the outstretched hand of the Negro, not because he did not come in peace, but because of an air of superiority.

We thank God that some hands are still outstretched. While there is still time, let us all clasp these hands and form a circle of fellowship and service.

This brochure suggests some ways in which your Georgia Council On Human Relations is clasping these outstretched hands.

Georgia Council on Human Relations

REACH OUT!

We must clasp the hands, struggling to emerge from a sea of isolation, loneliness, alienation.

TV reports, magazine articles and newspaper stories speaking of BLACK POWER . . . make us feel helpless and afraid. Power . . . any kind of power, scares us. It may be violent, or just cold and impersonal . . . inhuman, if you like.

But what about the power of love . . . of reconciliation . . . of one human being reaching out to another? That's what the Georgia Council is all about. We are a *Human Relations* Council. Never before have those two words—"Human Relations"—meant so much. We care about the *people* who otherwise are mere statistics. In a raging sea of inhumanity and indifference the Council is a lifeline, because the Council cares.

SOCIAL CONFLICT

We care about racial prejudice—Negro or white. Because we do care, we give of ourselves, our talents and our money so that bridges of understanding may be built between the races and between persons within the races. We refuse to believe that chasms are so deep or that barriers are so high that they cannot be crossed by mutual respect and understanding.

HOUSING

We care about the housing problems of people, for we have come to know that one's environment contributes to his cultural and moral welfare. We therefore are working for non-discrimnatory practices in the procuring of decent housing for all people and abolition of slum areas.

WELFARE

We care about the economic welfare of all people and we are making every effort to secure all the benefits these people are entitled to.

JUSTICE

We care about the equal rights of all people under the law. We believe the double standard of justice that has existed in our State over so long a period of time must cease to exist. Therefore, we are working to the end that men and women of all races may be entitled to sit on juries in all the areas of our State.

PROPOSAL

Your Georgia council on human relations holds out an extended hand to all those who find themselves lost in the jungles of our current dilemma of social conflict. We offer the positive approach of united action—action rather than the creation of slogans that divide us.

We point with justified pride to a record of constructive, creative work over the last forty-seven years. Let us all, in all of our chapters, make every effort to project an image of concern for the welfare of men of all races and creeds.

OUR NEED

We have stated briefly something of what we believe in and what we are doing. Now, the question is, how strongly do you believe in these things? How determined are you to continue these worthwhile activities? Are you so determined that you will give your financial support? We believe that you are.

There is an ever increasing number of hands reaching out for help in our time, our state and our causes. Help your Georgia Council on Human Relations to help the reaching hands.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE GEORGIA COUNCIL

The Georgia Council is a non-profit, non-denominational, inter-racial membership organization of approximately 1,500 members.

It is a voluntary association which depends upon the membership and financial support of concerned individuals like yourself to promote its programs. It has been granted tax exemption by the U.S. Treasury Department.

There are presently 15 local Councils, with several others planned. Your membership in any of these local Councils helps finance both the local chapter and the statewide activities of the Georgia Council.

Local Councils in:

Athens	LaGrange
Augusta	Macon
Columbus	North DeKalb
DeKalb County	Northside Atlanta
Glynn County	Rome
Houston County	Savannah
Kirkwood	Southwest Georgia

Statesboro

The policy-making body of the Georgia Council is a Board of Directors of sixty distinguished community leaders from all over the State. An Executive Committee implements Board decisions.

Officers

Joseph Hendricks, Macon—*President*
Rev. Austin Ford, DeKalb County—*Vice President*
Rev. Charles S. Hamilton, Augusta—*Vice President*
Mrs. Harry Richardson, Atlanta—*Secretary*
John Glustrom, Atlanta—*Treasurer*

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303—404/525-6468

Mrs. Frances Pauley, *Executive Director*
Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, *Associate Director*
Mr. Hubert Thomas, *Rural Field Director*

CORDELE

Cordele, a city of about 11,000 population with approximately 50% Negro, is situated in middle South Georgia, in the center of a rich farming area. The population of the county has remained static for the last 10 years. The median family income for the total community is $1550 and for the Negro population, the median family income is $1487. This is based on statistics of the employed. Unemployment is more than twice as great as in the metropolitan areas of the state.

In spite of the low family income the city and county have been slow to introduce OEO programs. The only programs that we found to exist were an Adult Education program and Head Start. However, the city white leaders are well aware of the great need for increased economic resources and have been trying desperately to attract new industry. With the publicity surrounding recent racial unrest, the city fathers thoroughly understand the economic necessity for quieting their disorders. There seems to be little awareness of the basic needs of the Negro people. You hear the same old phrases "Our Negroes are happy", "It is the outsiders", "The low voters registration is proof that our Negroes are satisfied with the white leadership".

In the city of Cordele where the Negroes could carry an election, there are still only 23% registered while 80% of the whites are registered. The voters registration campaigns by the various Negro organizations are progressing poorly.

A great problem in the city of Cordele is the strength of the KKK. Local authorities seem to want to keep this element of the population under control. Seven KKK were arrested on Sunday, July 17, 1966 because they entered the state park with arms in their cars. However, it is a question whether the local law enforcement agencies have the will or the strength to handle the situation. For instance, in April a group of Negroes were gathered on one side of the street at the intersection of 16th Avenue West and 11th Street. A white operator went into his filling station, returned with a gun and shot into the group of Negroes across the street. A Negro policeman saw the shooting. He was off duty at the time. Although, had he been in uniform, he would not have had the authority to arrest the white man. He reported the incident and asked for the arrest of the white man. The white man has never been arrested. Reports were made to the city manager and the NAACP. Because of this incident the Negro policeman, Mr. Mapp, who had a good record of service over a period of 3 years, lost his job.

It was at this same corner that shooting took place on June 30, 1966. Negroes were on one side of the street, at their usual gathering place, whites gathered on the opposite corner. White policemen, after standing with the whites, crossed the street, searched the Negroes for guns and weapons. No weapons were found. When the search was completed, the policemen recrossed to the white side, stooped down behind

the parked cars and the shooting started, all the shooting coming from the whites toward the Negroes. State Patrol were parked down the street in the shadows. No arrests were made. The Negro violence seemed to be only bottle throwing. Publicity concerning roving groups of Negroes setting fires and throwing bricks seems to have been greatly exaggerated.

In our recent visits, there was little talk of non-violence, but also there was little or no talk of violence among the Negro groups.

There are fragmented groups of Negroes seeking to make some progress in this deep south town. There is a very weak Movement headed by local men, Mr. Fullwood, Mr. Cheek, and Deacon Burch. Supporting this group are some SNCC members headed by Mr. John Batist. Mr. Charles Sherrod and his group of followers, some of them members of SIM (Student Interracial Ministry) are working in and out of Cordele. Their headquarters is Albany. There is an inactive old NAACP organization headed by Mr. Reid, who is deeply concerned and is interested in continuing to help 'his People". However, he and other substantial leaders in the community seem helpless in promoting new and imaginative programs to promote progress. Gillespie Selden Institute, an old and valuable Negro educational institution, is operating various programs, such as, Head Start, Adult Education and Nurses Training classes. Rev. L. S. Brown is the director of the Institute. Here again, the operation is not geared to the new day of equality rather than separate but equal. SCLC recently moved staff into Cordele. Mr. Owen seemed to be the leader of this group.

The white citizens of the town are afraid - desperately afraid. The Ministeral Association by a majority of one vote, elected to membership a white minister of the predominately Negro United Presbyterian Church. The chairman of the Ministerial Association, a northerner, has a sense of what is right but is new in the community and is afraid to openly work. His wife is even more fearful. One lady who had worked in our Women for Progress campaign on Title II in 1964, asked Mrs. Pauley not to come to her home. She said she had changed her mind, she no longer had sympathy for 'them'.

School desegregation is progressing as far as we could tell, according to the guidelines, 120 students have applied for transfers. The new Superintendent, Dan W. Bramlett, is eager for help in having a smooth transition in September.

Constructive work can be done and must be done quickly in Cordele. The Georgia Council must find ways of cooperating with the various groups, Negro and white in constructive programs to relieve the frustrations, hopelessness, bitterness and hatred in this community.

Cordele

The Staff suggests that:

1. A Voters Registration Campaign be set up immediately, which will involve the more conservative citizens. The need for registration is great and the need for these citizens to participate in a positive program is also great. Mr. Thomas be asked to promote this effort. James D. Harris, president of a civic organization, as well as Mr. Reid, president of NAACP are possible leaders.

2. Work begin immediately to bring the white ministers and the few Negro ministers who live in Cordele into some kind of confrontation. Rev. Smith be asked to attempt this.

3. Work begin at once to get white and Negro church women together. There is a small nucleus of people interested in the Gillespie Selden nursing program which could be a beginning. Mrs. Fred Patterson be asked to persuade the United Church Women to assist with this.

4. Mrs. Pauley continue the efforts already started with Mr. Bramlett, the school superintendent, to work out plans for a good orientation of the 120 students who will enter the white schools for the first time in September.

5. Mr. Thomas work with Mr. Ginter, director of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the CAP program, to initiate OEO programs.

6. Mrs. Pauley follow up on complaints concerning the Housing Project. A thorough federal investigation is needed immediately.

7. When there is local interest among dependable people, a Welfare survey be initiated.

8. As soon as we have ten white people, a chapter of the Council be organized.

9. After lengthy discussion with Mr. Sherrod, the staff finds at this time, no area of programming where we can closely cooperate with this group.

Date: October 5-7, 1966

To: Board of Directors of Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Hubert D. Thomas

Subject: Southwest Georgia Rural Advancement Project

When I came to the Georgia Council on Human Relations and to the Rural Advancement Project in October of 1965, I came with a definite knowledge of some of the things that I would like to accomplish. Having done quite a bit of work, dating back to the 30's, with the Extension Agents, Vocational "Ag" Teachers, 4-H Club boys and girls, boy scouts and various other civic and religious organizations, I had developed a desire to really do something effective to help rural people see and evaluate some of their problems with an idea of finding a solution. Having the opportunity to work with the staffs of the Council and the National Sharecroppers Fund gave me a chance to fulfill this desire for which I am very grateful to all of you.

Upon the completion of my orientation, I went to Southwest Georgia. Here I began talking with old acquaintances, County Agents, Principals of Schools, Vocational men, farmers and Community leaders of all levels. Among some of the things that I wanted to find out were these:

1. What is your relationship with the Farmers House Administration?

2. Do you have trouble getting loans?

3. Is there a Community Action Panel in your county?

4. Does the County Agent visit your farm?

5. Has your Board of Education taken steps to desegregate the schools?

Armed with the many answers that I got as a result of these questions and with a mailing list, I came back to Atlanta, where I organized three workshops on rural problems, Albany, Bainbridge, and Thomasville. Worth, Tift, Mitchell and Dougherty Counties came to Albany; Seminole, Miller, Early and Decatur came to Bainbridge; Grady, Thomas, Brooks, and Colquitt came to Thomasville. The motivation of the various communities was put into the hands of community leaders or what I thought would be potential leaders. The late Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, Georgia Council; Mr. Jac Wasserman, Regional Director of NSF; and I conducted the workshops. They were well attended. Mr. Wasserman stressed the importance of the community organization in the fight for a better life for the poor. Rev. Holmes stressed the importance of trying to establish communication with the power structures in the various communities. Human Relations of necessity are poor when people can not communicate. My role was that of distributing various literature on Federal and State Programs, including forms for reporting discrimination. A brief outline of the type of things that we were interested in helping each community do was gone into in detail with the emphasis being put on self-help and motivation.

My next attack was on the Quitman office of FHA. Mr. Curtis Thomas, local president of NAACP, and I, working through various sources and by personally canvassing farmers found that not a single OEO loan had been made to a Negro farmer in this area. Housing loans and Operating loans were out of the question. The Associate County Agent of two counties, Lowndes and Thomas, joined with us to the point that they asked us to send the farmers to their offices and they would help them make applications.

In a period of three weeks twenty low-income farmers had made applications for loans. Mr. Thigpen, FHA Supervisor, became disturbed. The NAACP began complaining to Washington. In a few weeks a full scale investigation of the FHA office was made by the Inspector General's Office. Mr. O.H. Harden, District Supervisor asked us to arrange a meeting with the farmers of the area. We did. Mr. Harden, Mr. Thigpen and the Assistant Supervisor, Hubert Hill, were all present. They all went over the services offered by FHA and assured all that they were anxious to cooperate. For the first time these farmers got a chance to talk with these officials. Mr. Harden asked Mr. Thomas to lay off and that results would be forth coming.

In a few weeks loans were approved for C. A. Paytee, OEO and Operational, Andrew Hill, OEO and Operational, Napoleon Hill, Section 502, housing. In Lowndes County and Brooks County, similar

results were observed. As a result of the pressure brought to bear in this fight, the FHA Supervisor was transferred. His replacement has an entirely different attitude.

With FHA out of my hair, I turned my attention to the CAP office in Moultrie and toward organizing a multi-county Human Relations Council. Mrs. Pauley, Executive Director of the Georgia Council, along with the late Rev. Holmes, Associate Director, and I worked out the details for the organization in the office. The field work was left to me. With help from Father Wright, the first meeting was called in Albany at his Parish House in Albany. Eight Counties were represented at this meeting. Mrs. Pauley and Father Wright were instrumental in presenting the function of the Council. The next meeting was held in Tifton at the Episcopal Parish House. At this meeting, the organizational structure was set in motion and the Southwest Georgia Chapter became an active body. Later, meetings were held in the Dougherty County Court House and the Baker County Court House.

When we began work there were no Community Action Panels in the area. With the help of community leaders in Thomas County, a group of us appeared before the City Commission of Thomasville to discuss with them, the function of the "War On Poverty". When we left, we had assurance that a committee would be appointed to look further into the matter. In one Council meeting, we tried to

motivate the leaders of each county to do the same thing that was done in Thomasville. I met with groups in Camilla, Valdosta, Nashville, Donaldsonville, Newton, Bainbridge, Quitman, Americus and Colquitt urging them to get on the Executive Director, Commander Robert Clinton, of the Southwest Georgia Community Action Panel, urging him to get busy and help them organize for some programs.

In the meantime, Mr. Alfred Morris of the Rural Advancement Project had approached me about the possibility of using my influence to get a Title III-B Basic Education Project going in the area. With this in mind, I organized a workshop on Title III-B and Title V at Moultrie. Mr. Odis Johnson, Director of Medicare Alert and Mr. John Roberson, his Assistant Director, along with Mr. Lonnie Johnson, chairman of the Colquitt County Board of Commissioners were most helpful in getting this workshop together. In spite of the predictions of the Executive Director of the OEO Council, Commander Clinton, one hundred and sixty people were present. Sixty-one of them were white, representing officials from small rural communities like Berlin, Boston, and Meigs and other interested persons.

The resource people for this workshop came from the state office of OEO, NSF, the Department of Children and Family Services and the local Welfare office in Colquitt County. As a result of the information gained and the momentum that was generated at this workshop, CAP's were organized in Worth, Colquitt, Thomas, Grady, Miller

and Mitchell Counties. Mr. Morris found nothing but support as he worked to develop the proposal in the six county area. Twenty-one days after the proposal to train 300 seasonal farm workers was submitted it was funded for $458.00. Here again, is a concrete example of the effectiveness of the Southern Rural Training Project. Without the technical help afforded by the Project, the proposal would not have been developed. Community motivation without technical help is just about empty.

The Technical Rural Agricultural Project is in high gear. There are three centers: Moultrie, Thomasville, and Miller Counties. With one exception they are well staffed. Working with friends at Florida A&M University, I was able to obtain a young man, John L. Kirby, as counselor for the project. Mr. Kirby's work has impressed all who have observed him, including Mr. Bruce Kashdan of the Migrant Division of OEO.

In Miller County, the pre-vocational work is headed up by a Mr. Johnson and a Mrs. Maddox. To really understand what can be done with low-income rural people whose education level is below the sixth grade, one needs to observe this project. Here one can see a shop being constructed under the guidance of the instructor and an addition is being made on the building where classes are held. The County furnished the materials, the students are doing the work.

When the Southern Rural Training Project ended, I persuaded Mr. Al Ulmer of SRC to hire Mr. Morris to work with me in selling a Self-Help Housing Project, as a pilot project, to the officials and low-income people of Thomas County. Immediately we met opposition from the Executive Director of the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council. In spite of his objections, we worked with the FHA officers and local community leaders in setting up meetings in Meigs, Boston and Coolidge on Self-Help Housing. Eighteen heads-of-households who were part time farm workers made applications for loans. Mr. VanLandingham, State Director of FHA, sent his assistant down to the area to interview the applicants. His findings were sent to Washington. In about ten days he gave us the Green Light, so we set up a meeting at the Federal Building with FHA officials, the applicants, and other interested persons. A film on Self-Help Housing was shown. This film was shown later in Moultrie and Colquitt. In all, about 175 people saw the film. In a few days we plan to submit a proposal to OEO on Self-Help Housing. If more education and better housing can be made available to low-income rural people better wages will automatically follow. Better skills have always produced better wages. Primarily the problem is a social one as I can see it.

Many more have been our exploits this year. Working very closely with the Civil Rights Commission, a hearing was held in Macon, Georgia, in May, by the Advisory Committee on Civil Rights on Discri-

mination in the Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration and the Agricultural Stablization Service. In preparation for the hearing, Mr. John Gibson, of the Civil Rights Commission, and I, traveled all over Southwest Georgia, visiting the segregated offices of the Extension Service, FHA and ASC, talking with farmers, making tapes of our findings. Much of this was used against the Service at the hearing. The Negro Extension Agent left this hearing with a feeling of utter disdain after hearing the State Director say that not a one of them was qualified to be a County Agent.

The Welfare survey made by the Council, cooperating with the NAACP, LDF, and the Columbia School of Social Work was a tremendous success. More than two hundred welfare recipients were interviewed in Floyd, Bibb, Fulton and Grady Counties. I was in charge of the Grady County project. Here again, the cooperation of the NAACP president, Curtis Thomas, and D.L. Inman of the Voters League, proved invaluable. The cases have all been documented, various ministers have been given Welfare Handbooks and a Federal Law-suit, challenging the "Employable Mother clause" of the regulations, has been filed with the District Court, Attorney C. B. King of Albany, is handling the case.

In Voter Education and School Desegregation, the work has been equally as exciting. At the Voter Education workshop for the Second Congressional District on Septemberll, 1966, there were 309

people representing nine counties of the District. Meetings were held in Brooks and Colquitt Counties. At these meetings people were taught how to mark ballots, what to expect when they got to the polls and what rights they had if they needed help in the marking of ballots.

In School Desegregation, there has been plenty of activity. Investigations have been made in Decatur, Brooks, Crisp, Seminole, Thomas, Colquitt, and Miller Counties. In all cases, the Justice Department, HEW, the Civil Rights Commission and the FBI have been alerted for proper action on the problems.

To evaluate the works of the year, I am convinced that, more technical help, such as has been offered by the Southern Rural Training Project is needed in the field. Very few low-income people know what they want. They don't know what they want because they know so little about what is available. Ways and means must be found to push forward to a "Shore" that is only "Dimly Seen".

Hubert D. Thomas

Hubert D. Thomas
Field Director

Ga - QUARTERLY REPORTS

To: Southern Regional Council, Inc.

From: Georgia Council on Human Relations

Subject: First Quarterly Report - Oct., Nov., Dec., 1966

The first quarter of our fiscal year started off with heartache and emptiness. Knowing that the superb work of Rev. Holmes, as liaison with other agencies, as the greatest of negotiators, as counselor with the many individuals who come to the office -- all would be irreplaceable.

THE ANNUAL MEETING: Was held at the Marriott Motel on November 20, 1966. All chapters were represented except two. Reports were encouraging. Ed Sparer from Columbia University gave a superb address.

STAFF: Paul Wahrhaftig came to our staff in October after working with the Friends Service Committee in South Carolina. He brings legal talent, having been a practicing lawyer in Oakland, California, his home. His first months have been spent in getting acquaint ed with Council work, Georgia geography and politics. He has visited chapters, Southwest Georgia, Houston County, Savannah and Glynn County, as well as the metropolitan chapters. His primary role at the moment, is putting on the Know Your Rights Clinics.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: We received a grant of $4,190 to cooperate with ACLU in the promotion of the pamphlet prepared by ACLU and to hold clinics. We will have a full report of this project in the very near future. We have had our second printing of 20,000. The demand continues. The publicity has been good. It is a difficult program to present since the material is new. We find that many Negroes never realized that there is such a thing as a right with the police. C.B. King was extravagant in his praise of the project, saying that the first step in gaining right must be to know that there is one, and to know precisely what it is. The project is moving ahead well. Arkansas Council has asked for prices with their name imprinted. South Carolina is using the pamphlet with their name on it. This is our first project which has received nation wide acclaim.

We continue on every turn to explain that although we are promoting the use of the pamphlet, it is an ACLU idea and product.

WELFARE: The Welfare project continues to be a major program item. We have been following up on the visits made in the first phase of the project. It is our wish never to make a visit without as much

follow up as is possible. It has been good to know of many cases who were getting nothing from the AFDC and are now receiving the maximum benefits. We hope that several other councils will start an active visiting project. Several have indicated their interest. We plan to have a leadership training session in February. One of the difficulties about this project is that many times the volunteer's enthusiasm weakens when he sees that it is a complicated program and the volunteer must really study and know the facts.

Mr. Thomas took the handbooks and visited 4 Methodist Conferences where he talked of the program and gave the ministers the manuels Little by little the word gets out -- Welfare IS a right. We hope to produce a simple handbook for wide distribution. However, we see clearly that the key to this project is in our leadership really understanding the many Welfare regulations. This continues to be a wonderfully successful joint project. Ed Sparer and his superb staff at Columbia University have given invaluable service. The Inc. Fund will also follow up with cases after Ed Sparer has the brief prepared. This project points up todays need for technical assistance in Council work. We must have a depth of understanding and knowledge in order to steer our members into a useful and satisfying program. If we fail - the good member soon looses interest and hunts some other organization.

LYNWOOD: Staff continued to devote time to the North DeKalb Chapter. We believe we have had a small measure of success in our efforts to halt DeKalb leaders in driving the Negroes out of Lynwood. Many houses are vacant and many people have been forced to move. But the action seems to be stalled at the moment. Our court case did not materialize. It was difficult to accumulate the necessary evidence. DeKalb County is very smart. Also they are opposed to any poor people, white or Negro, which made a case on discrimination impossible. After the Council organized a community committee and prepared an OEO proposal for a neighborhood center, the county came through and now has set up a community center. The Council gets the full credit for this in the Lynwood neighborhood. The problem of segregated housing, and the lack of low rent housing are most evident in this spot in the metropolitan area.

HOUSING: In searching for ways to break the housing pattern we brought Morris Milgram of Planned Communities, Inc. to Atlanta to give our leadership some fresh approach to this new and difficult program activity. Southern Regional Council was most generous in paying the expenses of this trip. The day proved highly successful. His meeting with Council leadership was extraordinarily good. Members interested directly in real estate and in desegregated housing were

invited. Several Chapters were present. Perhaps the high light of the day was the long evening with Atlanta City leaders discussing ways of meeting Atlanta problems. Milgram is another fine friend the Georgia Council can add to its list.

POLITICS: With changes in staff, our organizational efforts were slower than scheduled this quarter. Many of our leaders were engrossed in politics. It was very thrilling to see how many of our first voters learned basic lessons in the power of plain people in an election. At a mass meeting 10 miles from Newton, Baker County, a local woman who had been registered to vote for only one year, gave specific and accurate directions to the mass meeting on how to write-in. She said later, "Until two years ago, I never dreamed I had any rights - now I've got to learn what they are". She never misses a Southwest Georgia Council meeting. In Columbus, our present chairman was running for the Legislature against our immediate past president. This was rather devastating to the Chapter, for the moment. Although the political activities of some members kept them from concentrating on Council program, the general membership increased. There were 135 new members this year and 57 new members during the same period last year. We hope during the spring to show increase in chapters as well as members. Definite plans are underway.

RAP: Mr. Thomas, as usual, has done a stupendous piece of work this quarter in rural areas of the state.

He has visited and worked in the following places:

Southwest Georgia ME Conference at Donalsonville - Welfare presentation.

South Georgia ME Conference at Cairo - Welfare presentation.

Middle Georgia ME Conference at Douglas - Welfare presentation.

Augusta ME Conference at Vidalia - Welfare presentation.

Contacts were made in working on Know Your Rights plus groundwork for a future basic education project, Title III-B in Cuthbert, Fort Gaines, and Blakely. (The three centers where the Title III-B Projects exist are all going well.) He worked on a MDTA program in Miller County. Community organizational work was successfully done in Bainbridge. This can be a good beginning of movement in Decatur County.

Successful meetings of the Southwest Georgia Chapter of the Council were held in Albany and in Thomasville. One hundred seventy five (175) attended the first birthday party of the Chapter.

A first visit to Wrightsville, Johnson County, showed the desperate need for more field work. People were crying for help and ready to move. We found no school desegregation, great intimidation but also great courage.

First visits were made in Cochran and Dublin. Montezuma has more community organization than many places. Two Negro policemen have recently been hired. Need for technical assistance exists here as everywhere.

Individual complaints were answered in Brooks County and in Schley County. ASCS Election violations were documented and reported.

If we had six more people working in the field maybe we could really make a difference in Georgia.

FINANCE: Much staff time was spent this quarter on finances, in the hope that the budget could be raised and full staff time be placed on organization and program. For the first time since the utter failure of the same idea in 1962, we worked consistently to encourage local chapters to assume a share of the financial burden. We are beginning to see results of this campaign which started with the announcement and discussion and consent of the members at the July Conference. Detailed helps were mailed to each chapter in September along with a membership mailing from the office. There seems to be a healthy growth in the attitude toward assisting the state efforts. We believe another year the actual funds raised will be significant. (See financial report).

The Director made her annual visit to New York to visit Foundations and Industries. The trip was reassuring. The Annual report with design and art work by Margaret Via was a great help. Our old friends seemed pleased with our program. We reached a few new friends. We spent some time with program contacts such as Ed Sparer, National Council Against Discrimination in Housing, Carl Rachlin, at SEDF. The trip was extremely useful for gathering very necessary information. It was difficult not to let this over shadow the purpose of the visit. However, we managed a full schedule of finance calls. Although we have a first break through with one of the paper companies, we still have a long way to go to convince industry that they should support us. The local plant is most careful in giving to the safe Community Fund and Red Cross. The National Organization gives to the Urban League and the NAACP. They are very loathe to change their policy and give to a state organization. At least we understand the policies, which vary slightly between companies. We will have to continue to work to break through. One big disappointment was the Union Bag.

After working for two years, the right budget man was sold. He recommended a contribution in the budget. The board met and cancelled us out.

Although Foundations seems more and more to be interested in problems of Northern cities, there is still a real dedication toward the work in the South. Leslie Dunbar's presence is being felt and appreciated.

WHAT IS THE GEORGIA COUNCIL?

People—groups of people struggling to understand and to take action to build a better community, people—single people helping their neighbors, struggling alone to make their witness. A lone man or woman—wringing his hands, weeping, hopeless, frightened, filled with anger. Anger against a system which denies equal justice, equal opportunity; anger against a system that has ceased to respect right. A small staff—seeking to give constructive information to individuals and groups. Joy—a merry group, enjoying new found friends in new places, swimming, dancing, eating, playing together, realizing that some progress has been made in the many years of toil and renewing their spirit to continue to shoulder the burden of the new days.

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL - ITS PROGRAM

WELFARE --- A RIGHT:

As the general public is becoming more aware of the extreme poverty in the midst of plenty, the Council turned its attention to working toward changing some of the cruel and inhuman practices surrounding our very poor children. It concentrated on one of the Federal Assistance Programs, Aid to Families of Dependent Children.

AFDC was originated to make it possible for children to receive adequate food, clothing, and shelter in their own home. As it operates today in Georgia, the original purposes often seem to be forgotten.

The Georgia Council in cooperation with the Columbia University School of Social Work and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, embarked upon a AFDC project. Council members made over 200 home visits to poor families in Grady, Floyd, Fulton and Bibb Counties. The members who made the interviews were trained in Atlanta with the help of experts from the Columbia University School of Social Work and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund.

IN HEALTH, EDUCATION, HOUSING AND WELFARE:

The results of the visits were astonishing even to our very knowledgeable visitors. The extreme poverty was appalling. The ignorance of the available welfare programs was amazing. There is little understanding of the laws and regulations that make welfare a right under certain specified conditions. The lack of understanding even to the point of cruelty of many welfare workers was beyond belief.

Some sample cases show some of the common desperate family plights with which the welfare refuses to deal.

Mrs. A. lives alone with nine children, no regular income, no stove, no food, no electricity. The children are hungry. There is no help from AFDC because the worker says there is a "substitute father."

Mrs. B. works very hard, 40 hours a week, for $10. She has several children. She gets no help because she is employed. Her rent alone is $7.50 a week.

Mrs. C. has a very sick husband, the rent is due, the lights and water have been cut off, she is pregnant with her sixth child, she gets no AFDC because her husband lives with her.

It is for children like these, that the Council is concerned. These children who are the most needy have been neglected. There are ways their rights can be respected. Attorney C. B. King of Albany, has filed a case in the District Court, attacking the employable mother regulations of the Georgia Department. Members of the Council board met with Georgia Board of the Department of Family and Children Services and expressed the following concerns:

1. Cash payments to recipients are low and unrealistic.
2. Ignorance and fear keep many needy families from applying for aid.
3. Specific Georgia regulations such as, the "employable mother" and the "substitute father" deprive many needy children of assistance.
4. Needy children are deprived of help when the father, unable to work, remains in the home. Often the father leaves so aid can be received which adds to the deterioration of the family.
5. There is a great lack of rehabilitation programs.

Local Chapters and many other local organizations are making good use of the Welfare Rights Manual designed by Columbia University. The educational phase of the project has just begun. As more local chapters and other groups organize committees and put this needed program into person to person work there will be greater results.

EDUCATION:

During the school year 1965-1966, approximately 2000 children attended formerly white schools in Georgia. The Council is concerned with the children who dared to break down established barriers.

The experiences of the children varied from acceptance in the lower grades to cold indifference, to harassment, to violence with beatings and shootings.

There are many exciting successes and also some heart breaking failures.

The father and mother of one of the transfer students, strong people, well educated people, were shaken beyond belief. "I really thought when those white people talked to me so nice, they meant it." "I thought they were my friends; now they cross the street rather than speak to me." "Oh, yes, my son is making good grades—one B on the first report card and all A's since then, but the kids harass him every day. My wife picks him up, and I can't stand to see her sad face another night. But he won't stop. He is not going to miss a single day".

In another Georgia town, six tall strong Negro students walked with dignity through an ice-like atmosphere as classes changed. They were completely isolated. A teacher watching said, "It serves them right. They have a school. Why don't they go to it." The principal said, "We have no problem. The situation is entirely under control. No, that wasn't a real gun they used to threaten the boy. It was a toy, or if it wasn't—it was not loaded. No, we don't need any help. We are doing fine."

A group of children waited for the school bus. The white child said to the black child, "I wish my face was brown like yours." In astonishment the black child answered "Why?" The white boy said, "Then I wouldn't have to feel so bad when they are mean to you".

There were also many instances of happy adjustment, new football heroes, exceptionally high scholastic honors, and beginnings of fine friendships and understandings.

GUIDELINES:

In Spring of 1966, the new guidelines were published, which were more clearly stated than the broad principles expressed in the previous edition. The Council hoped that the burden on the backs of the children might be lessened and placed on the school boards where it belonged. HEW's Mr. Kruger, a school man himself, appeared before the Georgia Superintendents and told them in a quiet, firm manner what the government meant by the new guidelines. Some people in Georgia, for the first time realized that the Supreme Court Decision meant the end of the dual system of education. Politicians screamed. Council members took hope. Last year, things were in confusion in Washington, but maybe this year there would be systematic activity toward enforcing the law. The Council still having grave doubts about the success of the old Freedom of Choice idea, again, put major emphasis during the spring to obtaining as many transfers as possible. Another leadership training institute was held in Macon with record attendance. This glimmer of hope ended in greater disillusionment than ever, and Kruger was eventually withdrawn from his position. Commissioner Howe and Secretary Gardner showed little understanding of the basic problem and little commitment toward pressuring the school boards into obeying the law. The Justice Department was silent. Some problems are:

1. The school districts, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, and several smaller systems were not touched by the guidelines because they are under court order. The number of transfers were low in relationship to the size of the school system. There was little that the citizen could do. The courts must act first.

2. No one has ever been punished for shooting into Mr. Holmes' home in Burke County or into Mr. Hills' home in Thomas or beating Mr. Lamons in Miller. All were harassed because they dared to send their children to formerly white schools.

3. DeKalb Council had a frustrating experience in attempting to pressure Washington into taking action in DeKalb County. The education committee made innumerable calls upon Washington to demand that the school board make clear the desegregation procedures.

There were varying interpretations of the approved desegregation plan, a combination of Freedom of Choice and Geographic Zoning. After weeks and months of contacts and several visits from HEW staff, the HEW staff took a positive position. The Council breathed a sigh of relief. Then Commissioner Howe pulled the rug from under his own staff and reversed the decisions. DeKalb was back where it started. The controversy took place during the period of Freedom of Choice transfer so there was little concentration on recruitment. In some schools where children had been received well there were additional transfers. In others, where under geographic zoning there would have been many more Negro students, only two or three transferred.

So in DeKalb, with few Negroes, the problem remains as complex as in areas with heavy Negro population.

4. Americus: Increased harassment against the Negro students in Americus deeply concerned the Council. Last year ended with about 20 students still in the white school. Eighty-seven had originally received transfers, about 40 entered

school in September. We have found that the white students who have been causing the disturbance are not the lower economic element in the school but often the school leaders. How to reach these youngsters and influence them remains a serious and unanswered question. If we fail we will have another generation of leaders who will surpass the KKK and the White Citizens Council.

Two white students from Koinonia Farm are having a most satisfactory experience at the Sumter County Negro High School.

5. Rome: The Rome Council had significant success in helping desegregation. Over 1000 Negro children are in formerly white schools. Many courageous people, Negro teachers, community leaders, as well as Council members, are working for quality education for all Rome's children.

Some of the school systems are trying to truly desegregate. Some systems in North Georgia are closing their Negro schools. In these places, there is concern for the Negro teachers. Every case is not a case of closing inferior schools, although this is often correct. In Calhoun, Georgia, where all of the Negro High School students were assigned to the white schools, 4 Negro teachers did not receive contracts for this year. In this town, a small adequate school was closed and children sent to small inadequate schools. A well run accredited Negro high school whose principal held the only Ph.D. in the system, was closed. The students were sent to three white schools, two of which were not accredited. The principal was demoted.

If Georgia schools are to be integrated, the load will fall on local groups and local people. Until the Council and other organizations have the strength to help the local people, integrated schools will never be a reality. People must be encouraged to transfer but they must be protected when they lose their jobs and lose their homes. Children must no longer be called upon to bear the entire burden, nor can we depend on Washington or other outside pressure. Teachers must be encouraged. Quality education must be stressed.

HEALTH:

The Council joined with other agencies in spreading the information concerning Medicare. Many of the Council members as well as the staff worked diligently to assist rapid hospital desegregation in order to have every hospital in our state in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. Today 62% of our hospitals are in compliance. Orchids to the excellent work of HEW, the fine cooperation of our hospital administrators and the many local citizens who encouraged the progress. There are still a few thorny spots, particularly in Atlanta where little actual integration has taken place.

HOUSING:

During 1966, the Georgia Council has begun to face the basic problem of housing. Prior to this year, discrimination in public accommodations, segregated education and problems of employment have consumed the major portion of the members' time. Now, many members realize the necessity of participation in this difficult area of activity.

The Augusta Chapter is experimenting with a real estate office where people who wish to buy and sell on an open market may be served.

The North DeKalb Chapter has held many meetings and visited many families in the Lynwood area and investigated various avenues of federal assistance to alleviate the suffering caused by a County Housing Code Enforcement Program. At the present moment many families have been forced to leave Lynwood, the majority to live in Atlanta's ghetto. No programs are available now to help these low-income families.

The disintegration of this small rather rural Negro community as well as the gradual disappearance of several other scattered groups of Negro homes throughout the county, cause deep concern for the future of the Atlanta metropolitan area and its racial problems.

The Atlanta Northside Chapter with the assistance of Mr. Noyes Collinson of the American Friends Service Committee and Georgia Council staff presented a most informative housing meeting at Atlanta University. Many facts of discrimination in the sale of repossessed FHA houses and in the placement of tenants in low-income housing were disclosed. It is evident that the Council is not sufficiently staffed to begin to do substantial work in housing in the metropolitan area. A strong Fair Housing Commission in Atlanta would be an initial step. Atlanta's ghetto is increasing rapidly while outlying small pockets of Negroes are rapidly disappearing. Until there is concern at City Hall and until the planning boards cease their successful planning for segregated housing there is little a private group can do.

By making known Atlanta's housing problems, we hope other Georgia cities will avoid following Atlanta's pattern.

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL IN RURAL AREAS:

Mr. Hubert D. Thomas brought to the Georgia Council on Human Relations and to the Rural Advancement Project, a knowledge of the needs of people in rural Georgia and ways of meeting these needs. He is qualified to help rural people see and evaluate some of their problems and find a solution.

Some questions he discussed with the people were:

1. What is your relationship with the Farmers Home Administration?
2. Do you have trouble getting loans?
3. Is there a Community Action Panel in your county?
4. Does the County Agent visit your farm?
5. Has your Board of Education taken steps to desegregate the schools?

Armed with the many answers that he got as a result of these questions, he organized three successful, well attended workshops on rural problems in Albany, Bainbridge, and Thomasville. Worth, Tift, Mitchell and Dougherty Counties came to Albany; Seminole, Miller, Early and Decatur came to Bainbridge; Grady, Thomas, Brooks and Colquitt came to Thomasville. The motivation of the various communities was put into the hands of community leaders or potential leaders, who stressed the importance of community organization in the fight for a better life for the poor and the importance of establishing communication with the power structures in the various communities. Human Relations of necessity are poor when people can not communicate. He distributed various literature on Federal and State Programs, including forms for reporting discriminations.

Mr. Thomas next attacked the Quitman office of FHA. He had found that not a single loan had been made to a Negro farmer in this area. The Associate County Agent of two counties, Lowndes and Thomas, agreed to see the farmers in their offices and help them make applications.

In a period of three weeks, twenty low-income farmers had made applications for loans. The FHA Supervisor seemed disturbed. The NAACP joined in complaints to Washington. In a few weeks a full scale investigation of the FHA office was made by the Inspector General's Office. For the first time, these farmers had a chance to talk with local and Federal officials. Officials made helpful promises.

In a few weeks, OEO, Operational and Housing loans were approved for three Negro farmers in Thomas County. In Lowndes County and Brooks County there were similar results. A new FHA Supervisor brought an entirely different attitude into the Southwest Georgia area.

At the beginning of last year, there were no Community Action Panels in the Southwest Georgia area. Mr. Thomas, with the help of community leaders in Thomas County, encouraged the City Commission of Thomasville to begin work. In a Council meeting, leaders of each county were motivated to do the same thing that was done in Thomasville. Groups in Camilla, Valdosta, Nashville, Donaldsonville, Newton, Bainbridge, Quitman, Americus and Colquitt were visited and urged to pressure the Executive Director of the Southwest Georgia Community Action Panel to organize CAP programs.

A Title III-B Basic Education Project was the next objective. A workshop on Title III-B and Title V was held at

Moultrie, with one hundred and sixty people present. Sixty-one of them were white, representing officials from small rural communities, like Berlin, Boston, and Meigs.

The resource people for this workshop came from the state office of OEO, National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., the Department of Children and Family Services and the local Welfare Office in Colquitt County. As a result of the information gained and the momentum that was generated at this workshop, Community Action Panels were organized in Worth, Colquitt, Thomas, Grady, Miller and Mitchell Counties. Twenty-one days after the proposal to train 300 seasonal farm workers was submitted it was funded for $458,000.

Here again, is an example of the effectiveness of the Southern Rural Training Project. Without their technical help, the proposal would not have been developed. Community motivation without technical help is just about empty.

The Technical Rural Agricultural Project is in high gear. There are three centers: Moultrie, Thomasville and Miller Counties. John L. Kirby is counselor for the project. Mr. Kirby's work has impressed all who have observed him, including Mr. Bruce Kashdan of the Migrant Division of OEO.

In Miller County, the pre-vocational work is headed up by a Mr. Johnson and a Mrs. Maddox. To really understand what can be done with low-income rural people whose education level is below the sixth grade, one needs to observe this project. Here one can see a shop being constructed under the guidance of the instructor and an addition being made on the building where classes are held. The county furnished the materials, the students are doing the work.

Mr. Thomas next started on a Self-Help Housing Project, as a pilot project, for low-income people of Thomas County, in spite of objections from the Director of the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council. Mr. Thomas, with help of the FHA officers and local community leaders set up meetings in Meigs, Boston, and Coolidge on Self-Help Housing. Eighteen heads-of-households who were part time farm workers made applications for loans. In about ten days, Washington gave the green light. A meeting with FHA officials, the applicants, and other interested persons was followed by meetings in Moultrie and Colquitt. In all, about 175 people saw a film on self-help housing shown at these meetings. The proposal to OEO on Self-Help Housing has been submitted. If more education and better housing can be made available to low-income rural people, better wages will automatically follow.

The work of Mr. Thomas points up the need for more technical help. Very few low-income people know what is available to meet their needs. They don't know what to request or demand. Ways and means must be found to reach person by person and give the needed information necessary to push forward to a shore that is only dimly seen.

GEORGIA STAFF AS TROUBLESHOOTERS:

Cordele: Cordele, a scene of racial unrest, is a city of about 11,000 population, approximately 50% Negro, situated in middle South Georgia, in the center of a rich farming area. The population which is remaining static, has low per capita income. Unemployment is great, wages are extremely low.

In spite of the low family income, the city and county have been slow to introduce OEO programs. The city white leaders are well aware of the great need for increased economic resources and have been trying desperately to attract new industry. Although they realize the dangers of racial unrest, there is little awareness of the basic needs of the Negro people. You hear the same old phrases "Our Negroes are happy", "It is the outsiders", "The low voters registration is proof that our Negroes are satisfied with the white leadership".

The city of Cordele where the Negroes could carry an election, has had voter registration campaigns. However, there are still only 46.8% Negro registration while 97.7% of the whites are registered.

The KKK is strong in Cordele. Local authorities seem to want to keep this element of the population under control. However, it is a question whether the local law enforcement agencies have the will or strength to handle the situation. For instance, in April, 1966, a group of Negroes were gathered on one side of the street at the intersection of 16th Avenue West and 11th Street. A white operator went into his filling station, returned with a gun and shot into the group of Negroes across the street. A Negro policeman saw the shooting. He was off duty at the time. Although, had he been in uniform, he would not have had the authority to arrest the

white man. He reported the incident and asked for the arrest of the white man. The white man was not arrested. Reports were made to the city manager and the NAACP. Because of this incident, the Negro policeman, who had a good record of service over a period of 3 years, lost his job.

It was at this same corner that shooting took place on June 30, 1966. Negroes were on one side of the street at a usual gathering place, whites gathered on the opposite corner. White policemen, after standing with the whites, crossed the street, searched the Negroes for guns and weapons. None were found. When the search was completed, the policemen recrossed to the white side, stooped down behind the parked cars and the shooting started. Contrary to newspaper reports, all the shooting came from the whites toward the Negroes. State Patrolmen were parked down the street in the shadows. No arrests were made.

The staff made several trips into Cordele to see what work could be done to help make some progress. Attention was focused on the discrimination in the Federal Housing Project. The staff was successful in encouraging school desegregation and in working out plans for a smooth opening of school in the fall.

The Council is concerned with the frustrations of the people, the guilt feelings of many of the older Negroes, the confusion and rivalries as the struggle takes place, the basic needs for food and shelter and education, the fears of the whites, the great lack of understanding. There is an opportunity for a fine Council program in this town if a few courageous whites are located. The gulf of misunderstanding and distrust must be closed.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS:

Searching for a way to attack the problem of injustices in law enforcement the Georgia Council cooperated with the American Civil Liberties Union in a Know Your Rights Project. Many people, civil rights workers, ghetto residents, in fact, many middle class people, are unaware of their rights. Policemen often take advantage of this fact. Law enforcement officers in Georgia have on many occasions shown that they themselves are unaware of a citizen's rights.

The distribution of the Know Your Rights booklet edited by the ACLU has exceeded all expectations. The first clinics have been held. The Council hopes this will be a first step toward educating people in order to obtain equality in justice in Georgia.

LOCAL CHAPTERS:

Local Chapters with their chairmen are:

Athens	Mr. Wilbur Jones
Augusta	Mr. Jack Munsee
Columbus	Dr. R. L. Wright
DeKalb County	Dr. Ross Green
Glynn County	Dr. J. C. Wilkes Mrs. Morgan Grant
Houston County	Mr. Harry T. Eaves
Kirkwood	Mr. John Evans
LaGrange	Mr. James McLean
Macon	Dr. Alpha M. Bond Jr. Mr. Thomas Jackson
North DeKalb	Rev. Howard J. Mack
Northside Atlanta	Rev. W. J. Scarbrough Dr. Rives Chalmers
Rome	Mr. J. W. Carten
Savannah	Rev. James Hooten
Southwest Georgia	Steering Committee
Statesboro	Mr. Gordon DeWolf

Friends working with the Georgia Council, on visiting the office in Atlanta for the first time often look around and say "Where is the rest of the staff?" The answer is always the same. It is the 1600 members plus a small dedicated staff.' The heart of the Council activity is in the local chapter and in the work of the members at large scattered over the state. Many references have already been made to the programs of our 15 chapters.

It is impossible to give a comprehensive picture of each chapter in the short space of this report. Each chapter chooses its own program of activity as best suits its own community. What is possible and useful in one area of the state can be impossible in another. An interracial woman's prayer group in Baker County would be a terrific accomplishment where such a group in a large city would not be momentous.

NEW CHAPTERS ORGANIZED DURING THE YEAR ARE:

Southwest Georgia: Hundreds of people in Southwest Georgia have attended the regular meetings of the Southwest Georgia Council. The first meeting was held in Albany at Saint Mark's Episcopal Church on December 6, 1965, 75 people from six counties met and formed a steering committee and made plans for the future. Over 100 people from eight counties met the following month at St. Anne's Episcopal Church in Tifton. The counties represented were: Thomas, Colquitt, Baker, Worth, Tift, Dougherty, Berrien, and Sumter. Fine meetings with large attendance were held in Moultrie, Thomasville, Sylvester, Newton, Sumter County, as well as several meetings in Albany. Programs at these meetings were geared to give working plans for community efforts such as establishing credit unions, setting up CAP programs under OEO, Self-Help Housing. This has been a most satisfactory new venture for the Council.

To have an integrated meeting with only a few whites was an historic occasion in the Baker County Court House, the scene of racial violence only a few months earlier. We Are Not Afraid, We Shall Overcome, was never sung with more fervor and meaning.

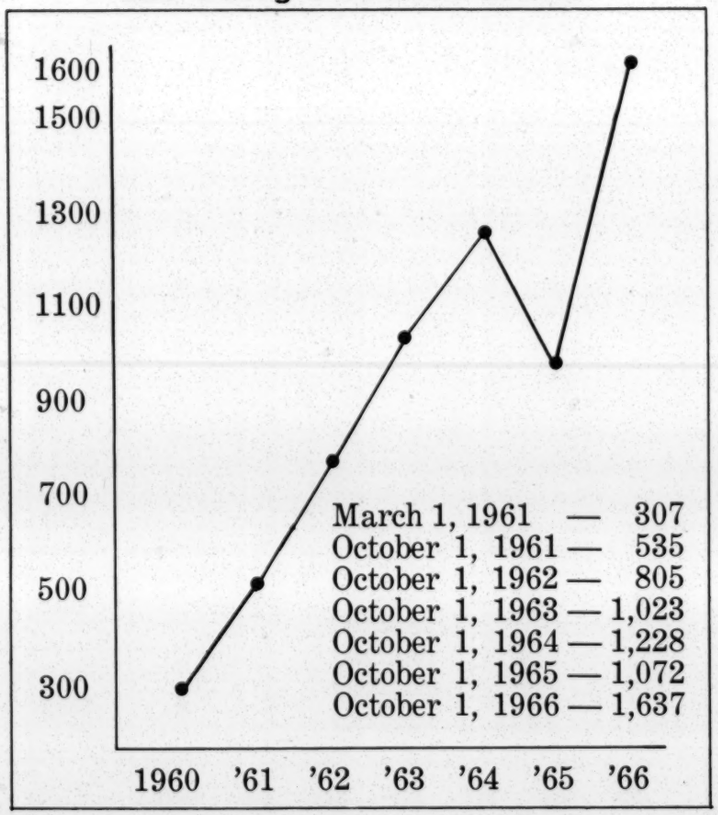
Metropolitan Atlanta-Kirkwood: Kirkwood has added its name to the three neighborhood groups organized in the metropolitan area. The Kirkwood Christian Center is its meeting place. The local leadership is strong. The group started upon an ambitious program. This area, recently changed from white to Negro, has problems very different from any other of our chapters. Careful planning can make a real difference in the future of this area. Our chapter has a vital role to play.

Southwest Atlanta: Cascade-Peyton Road area, also a changing neighborhood is not officially organized, although it has had eight meetings.

Cobb: Meetings were begun in the spring with an active school desegregation program. This year, all of the Negro children living outside Marietta are attending integrated schools. The Council held many meetings with parents, explaining the procedures, and quieting fears. A most successful summer reading project enrolled around 90 transfer students. The organization of the Cobb Chapter is not complete, permanent officers will soon be elected.

All the Chapters show growth in strength and numbers. Savannah received the award for the greatest percentage increase. Their membership tripled, in spite of suffering under the great strength of the Rightist groups.

The Georgia Council Grows



This chart shows the growth of membership in the Council over the last several years.

REGISTRATION AND VOTER EDUCATION:

Probably never in Georgia's history has there been as wide spread concern over politics. Our membership has been busy in holding or cooperating with registration drives, and giving information to the new voters of the state. Georgia breaking away from its old one party system, many towns using voting machines for the first time, the illiterate facing his first ballot, all brought many new problems for Chapter leadership to explain.

Meetings were held throughout Southwest Georgia where people were taught the procedures in marking the ballot, what to expect when they got to the polls and what rights they had if they needed help in marking their ballots. In one outstanding meeting, in the second congressional district, 309 leaders representing nine counties, met to learn the rudiments of voting.

NEGROES RUN FOR OFFICE:

In many small towns Negroes are running good races for local offices, members of the school board, county commissioners, city councilmen and many others. In a few places the Negro candidates have been successful. In Hancock County, 76% Negro, a School Board member and a County Commissioner were elected. Our Vice President, Rev. C. S. Hamilton, is one of the two Negroes serving on the Augusta City Council. Augusta does not have a majority of Negro citizens and the vote was in a city wide election. Eleven Negroes have been elected to the Georgia Legislature. A total of two will now serve in the Senate and nine in the House if Julian Bond, elected with better than a two to one majority, is allowed to take his seat. Seven are from Atlanta, one from Columbus, one from Augusta. Several Negroes have been elected to the Democratic Committee in Atlanta, Athens, Thomas County and Hancock County.

As more Negroes are elected to public office there will be a greater motivation for registration and voter education.

VISITS TO THE GOVERNOR:

The Executive Committee tried on several occasions during the year to visit the governor. In August the group was successful and had an interesting conference with the Governor, giving him a list of suggestions which could be carried out during the last months of his term of office. Some of the suggestions made were:

1. Appointment of a Special Assistant to the Governor concerned with Civil Rights.
2. Appointment of assistant to the Attorney General for Civil Rights.
3. Removal of Discriminatory practices in the State Patrol and Georgia Bureau of Investigation.
4. Increased appropriation for the state's proportion of payments to Aid for Families with Dependent Children.

The Executive Committee felt these changes would set a precedent for the new Governor in 1967, no matter whom the winner might be.

MEETINGS:

The Council cooperated with other groups and organized many meetings during the year. The five major meetings were:

1. Julian Bond: The Council organized a meeting held at the SNCC headquarters a few days after Mr. Bond was refused a seat in the legislature in January 1966. The meeting was attended by 76 people from various organizations in the city including church groups, civil rights groups, Jewish organizations, and the ACLU. The meeting provided information, promoted understanding, and publicized a proposed demonstration at the Capitol. The position the Council took was that Julian Bond was a duly elected official and should be seated. We hope the Supreme Court so rules.

2. Macon School Desegregation Meeting: A successful school desegregation meeting was held in Macon with over 200 leaders from 59 Georgia towns. People went home with more information and zeal to work for transfers in their communities. There is still a lack of sincere belief that integrated schools could be a reality. Too many people still asked "How can we get new Negro buses? How can we get equal pay?" Separate but equal doctrine is deeply ingrained in Negroes as well as school superintendents. There is little faith left that the Federal Government will push for complete integration.

3. Civil Rights Advisory Committee hearing on Agriculture: The Georgia Council staff, working with the Civil Rights Commission staff, prepared an open meeting in Macon in May to investigate discrimination in the Extension Service, The Farmers Home Administration and the Agricultural Stabilization Service. Much information concerning the segregated offices of the Extension Service, FHA and ASC as well as the discriminatory treatment that Negroes have always suffered was reported. The Negro Extension Agents left this meeting with a feeling of utter disdain after hearing the state director say none of them was qualified to be County Agent.

4. "Justice in the Courts": The Council cooperated with Mrs. Tilly in a statewide meeting interesting Church Women in finding ways to obtain Justice in the Courts. It is hoped from this meeting, that more of our church women will actively engage in observing in the courts in their home towns.

5. Jekyll Island Summer Conference: A cross section of Council membership met at Jekyll in July. Rich and poor, very young and old were swapping stories and ideas. Every shade of political opinion was expressed. The beach, the pools, all the Jekyll facilities, were truly enjoyed. The speeches were great, the discussions exciting, the weather fine, the Motel cordial. In fact, our members had as near a perfect week-end as one could hope for.

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GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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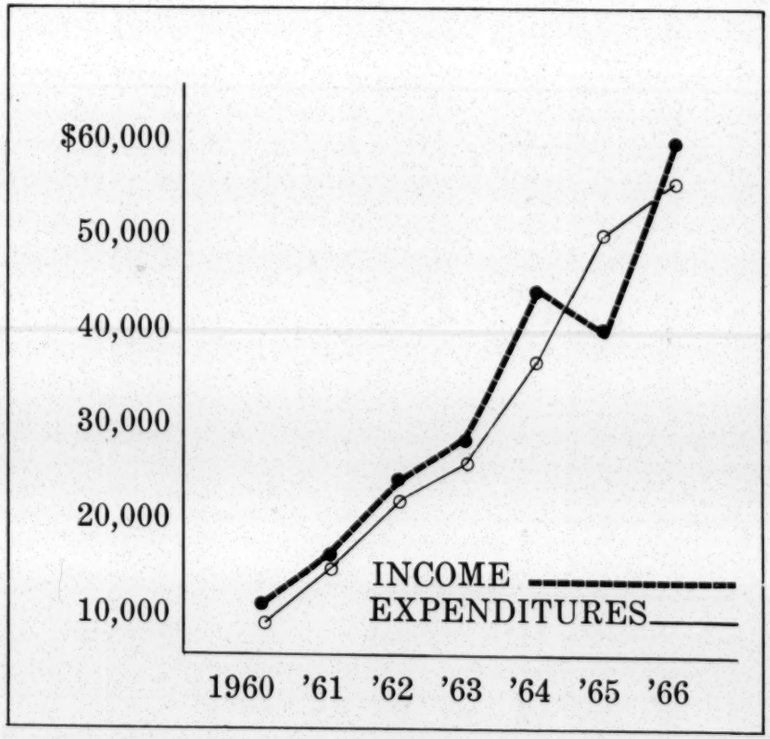
Mrs. Frances Pauley
Mr. Hubert Thomas
Mr. Paul Wahrhaftig

Dollars in the Georgia Council mean more help to the individual member and to the chapters in the state. "Call us day or night and reverse the charges," is a steady offer by members of the staff. Usually the person in trouble has no money for phone calls. Dollars mean more staff to cover more of the area of this state, the largest east of the Mississippi. Dollars and often pennies from the members grow year by year. Below is a chart of the increase in Council income.



Total Income of the Georgia Council

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1965 through September 30, 1966

INCOME

Foundations grants	$16,500.00
Contributions	13,650.88
Grants-in-Aid Southern Regional Council	10,950.00
Membership dues	5,381.25
Interest	1,154.88
Rural Advancement Project	12,000.00
	$59,637.01

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$27,132.79	
Travel	9,814.72	
Postage	2,888.23	
Office supplies	2,505.92	
Telephone	2,135.15	
Refunds to locals	2,102.10	
Printing	2,259.78	
Local projects	1,760.86	
Payroll taxes	1,498.26	
Rent	1,100.00	
Meetings	704.98	
Insurance	456.83	
Legal and accounting	360.00	
Books and subscriptions	168.86	
Miscellaneous	132.55	55,021.03
Current Fund Balance—September 30, 1966		$ 4,515.98

BALANCE SHEET

September 30, 1966

Assets

CURRENT		
Cash in banks		$17,029.25
Less: Grant for 1966/1967		12,500.00
		$ 4,529.25
FIXED		
Equipment		$ 4,870.54
		$ 9,399.79

Liabilities

CURRENT		
Payroll taxes withheld	$ 153.54	
Federal income tax withheld	288.76	
Georgia income tax withheld	124.74	
		$ 567.04
FUND		
Invested balance	$4,870.54	
Deficit 1964-1965	553.77	
	4,316.77	
Excess income over expenditures	4,515.98	8,832.75
		$ 9,399.79

Ga - QUARTERLY REPORTS

QUARTERLY REPORT
to
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Jan., Feb., Mar., 1967

The first quarter of 1967 has been one of meetings for the Council and conferences with people in various parts of the State.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: After careful consideration the executive committee decided in January that an extra push for school desegregation at this time in Georgia was essential. In order to reach more people, attempt to overcome the apathy, and gain more specific knowledge of the Georgia situation, 6 area meetings were held, in Brunswick, Macon, Thomasville, Covington, Rome and Augusta. Delegations from 63 towns in 44 counties attended the meetings: Baker, Baldwin, Bartow, Ben Hill, Bibb, Brooks, Burke, Camden, Chattooga, Clarke, Clay, Colquitt, Cook, Decatur, DeKalb, Dooly, Dougherty, Emanuel, Floyd, Fulton, Glynn, Greene, Hall, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Mitchell, Morgan, Newton, Polk, Richmond, Seminole, Spalding, Taliaferro, Thomas, Tift, Troup, Twiggs, Wilkes, Ware, Wilkinson, Worth, and Chatham.

Although the crowd at one or two of the meetings was disappointing, the overall attendance was almost double the single shot meetings held last year and the year before. The Council paid no travel expenses. With the help of the ladies in the various churches where we met, we were able to give free lunches to the participants at a cost of $433.50.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE: In September, 1965, the Council made the following statement regarding 'Freedom of Choice', "Freedom of Choice

has proved unworkable because it forces a Negro parent to cope single-handedly with all the evasion, duplicity, illegality, threats and violence which resistant school administrators and a hostile community can devise." We are of the same opinion today.

HEW guidelines and acceptance of Freedom of Choice as the method of desegregation, however, is only one of the reasons for failure. The chief reason for failure is the resistance to any form of desegregation by the Southern politicians, national, state and local plus the resistance of the majority of the local white people. These people have through all sorts of cunning and shrewd and sometimes violent methods discouraged children from attending white schools, and parents from allowing their children to transfer.

The second reason for failure in desegregation is the Negro teacher and principal. If only HEW had demanded faculty desegregation first - if only private agencies had been more successful in working to educate and support teachers in taking a lead. This did not happen. This year in our area meetings some principals attended the meetings, some even spoke out as clearly as some of the Black Power leadership in saying we want separate and equal. The Council maintains that 100 years is a long enough test to discover if separate and equal is possible.

The third reason for the slow down is with the children themselves. Many have had successful experiences. Many say they have learned more and do not wish to go back to the Negro school. Many

have had good experiences in extra curricular activities such as playing in the school band, playing football and basketball. Many have made good grades, some few even better than the old grades at the Negro school. But the novelty has worn off. The student instead of going home a hero to his community, often goes home with a stack of home work and a lonesomeness because he is out of touch with his former teen age companions. In many instances we heard a wonderfully successful story of how the white teachers are sympathetic and helpful. In some instances we heard that teachers are overheard to use the word 'nigger' and white children are allowed to use the word freely with no correction. Few teachers have learned that 'Nigra' sounds the same as 'nigger' to the ears of a student. Teacher integration could correct this ignorance. Many children have already returned to their former schools. Waycross originally had 100 transfers. These decreased to 37. Harassment in Richmond must cease or increase next fall is hopeless.

Another reason for our failure is resegregation, Atlanta leading the list. Here in three years, a school can go from all white through tokenism to all Negro. Today true school integration in Atlanta is less than two years ago. Atlanta is not the only place. Rural Taliaferro has no white child attending school in its system. The formerly white school situated on the grounds of Alexander Stephens plantation is now all Negro. White children are transported to neighboring counties to private schools. Many have moved from the county. Probably next year Hancock County, 76% Negro, will have all

Negro schools. Today there is a well integrated school, but half the white children have already gone to what appears to be an inferior private school.

Many students are remaining in the white schools. We must not desert the brave young people who have taken the first step and are standing alone. In Dooly County, for instance, the 8 children of Mrs. Hunter must not be the only children in the white school. They must have companionship. In Lincoln County, Mrs. Elam's children must have support. Mr. Elam must have his welfare rights restored. It will be a tragedy after all the sacrifices of Jewel Wise and Robertina Freeman, if Americus schools go back to segregation. The children in Georgia who have sacrificed must not be forgotten.

Particularly in this year, with the political climate as it is, we must push for an increase in the number of children transferring. The information and procedures distributed at the meetings have been picked up in some places. Further meetings have been held in Ware County, Baldwin County and others. The knowledgeable and faithful people like Mercedes Wright in Savannah are working again at the thankless task of contacting students, visiting parents, speaking in churches and in many ways moving ahead.

The questions that were asked the most frequently at the area meetings were:

Does the Federal Government really mean what the top leaders say?

Why don't the white children transfer to the Negro schools?

Will my child be picked up by the bus?

The greatest problem aside from the cold and often ugly reception in the white schools is the problem of bussing. Many of the children who have transferred are still transported by their parents. After several visits from Washington officials and many complaints, children in Tift County are still having to furnish their own transportation to the white schools. Children in DeKalb County are bypassed by the busses.

Another great problem is one of administration of discipline. When there is trouble between two students, white and Negro, the white child is rarely considered to be at fault. In the eyes of the school administration - white is right. If there is a fight punishment is given, not to the person who started the fight, but to both children. Too often is heard, "If they don't like it, let them go back where they belong".

The Council maintains that the only solution is faster desegregation with emphasis on faculty. Particular work is needed in the school systems where there are a few brave children fighting the battle for the parents, the civil rights organizations, the federal government, and indeed for all Americans.

The difficult questions of de facto segregation found in large cities is not present in Georgia with the exception of Atlanta. Few systems have over 50% Negro. In many places integration is possible with little or no problems. The complete integration of Junior High and High School in Summerville is a good example. The plans for one

new big High School in Fitzgerald is proof integration can be attempted by the school board.

The Council hopes for more pressure from HEW on state officials. State-wide integration will not happen until the federal government stops by-passing the State. Last year the chairman of the Georgia School Board, James Peters, wrote to the Council, "the State Board of Education feels it is best to let the local system handle the question of segregation or integration". Until HEW recognizes the importance of state participation in the integration process, we cannot be successful. In the meantime in spite of the poor plans of Freedom of Choice, little help from HEW and concerted effort to maintain the Negro school, the Council will continue to work for integrated quality education in Georgia.

WELFARE: With the aid of the SRC grant of $2500, the Council started a new push in the welfare program. A small meeting to train leadership was planned in Macon on February 18. The attendance doubled our expectations. The word was passed along from county to county and representatives from 21 counties attended. Howard Thorkelson from Columbia University helped with the training session. Those who attended went home with a copy of the manual and information concerning details of how to organize and operate a welfare rights committee.

Our first Georgia case -- attacking the state employable mother regulation will be heard in federal court in Atlanta on April 7th.

The Council staff feel that this program is the most difficult and most important that we have attacked.

The many failures of the administration of public welfare become more and more evident as we struggle with the project. The first and most serious is the faculty the system has to dehumanize. The attitude of the department plus the attitude of many of the "good people" is one of complete absence of respect and understanding. "What did you do with the $14.40 we gave you last month? Why do you have so many babies? He doesn't 'deserve' more." Even with the very low salaries of many of our welfare workers, and the education and experience I doubt that any of them can support a family of 8 for $144 a month which is the maximum grant. The budget used by the agency covers only a portion of living expenses and those inadequately. Minimum water bills in a county are often far more than the amount allotted for water. Who in Atlanta can find a place to rent for a family of 10 or 12 for $38 a month? Many welfare recipients are not eligible for "the Project". Nor is there enough space in the projects to house Atlanta's poor. Then if the recipient is energetic and gets a little job and brings in a little money and there might be a chance to break even - no - this money is deducted from the small budget. To be on welfare is to live in quaranteed annual poverty.

Another way to embarass, to humiliate, and to degrade a person is the home visit where the worker is supposed to see for herself whether the family is in need. There are no regulations to put any curb on how far this person can investigate -- under the bed, in the

bed, in the drawers, in the freezer, in the closets. Some law must be passed to prevent the invasion of privacy of our citizens. Could it not be that we could be as civilized as England and let the worker give the recipient a self addressed envelope and ask her to call her or write when she needs help and refrain from prying? Would this not help build the self confidence of this human being?

Another great injustice is the regulation which tells the worker to ask the neighbors about 'the man in the house'. One lady said she was afraid to allow the deacon of the church or her own father and brother to enter her home for fear she would lose her grant.

The basic indignities forced upon people applying for welfare in Georgia added to the inadequate grant plus discrimination toward the Negro, justifies the growing bitterness and hatred toward the system.

We have been disappointed that more chapters have not picked up on an active welfare program. Although some of the councils have started work in this area, the groups who are the most interested are the poor themselves. Hancock County, Burke County and Ware County, with good local leadership, have started the most active programs. The Council is sending Attorney Jack Ruffin from Augusta to New York to be briefed by Ed Sparer and the Inc. lawyers in order to help him with the added legal load.

Other organization, such as local NAACP Branches, Southwest Georgia Project and the Catholic Social Services of Metropolitan Atlanta have received materials and are planning to use the manual

in their organizations. The Council has mimeographed the third printing of the manual. We have seen it in use in many parts of the State. To follow up on some hardship cases and to continue the educational process of our visitors is a time consuming job.

One visitor reported the following comment on our survey sheet:

"This is a very pathetic case and need some immediate help: it is heart breaking to see how people are fourced to live under such circumstances. Help cannot come too soon for this widow and her family. It is a reproach against common decency to let such conditions exist in a civilized country".

Another mother of nine children, oldest 16, who also cares for an aged bedridden parent was visited. The visitor wrote:

"There aren't but three rooms, living conditions are turable, not proper clothed, not enough money for food. This is a case of a substitute father. He admited that he is the father of 5 of the children. I also learned that he is a married man. I questioned him:

Are you able to support these children? No.

The mother said she didn't have but very little food in the house. But seem if though she was afraid to ask for help."

Another mother of 8, ages 13, 11, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3, and 2, works for $48 a month. She has been refused aid. Her visitor says "these children rome the street while their mother earns $12 a week to feed and cloth them and keep a roof over their heads and at the same time she should be there with them. I am thinking that we are creating all the ghettos on every town and city and if we keep on the same

trend law and order will brake down completely on this country. I don't think we should nurse any fears en this country for the outside world. But to check the Disintergration from with en our own society. Think!"

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: The meetings and distribution of Know Your Rights is slacking off. Although scattered meetings and requests are still being received.

BOOK PROJECT: First efforts are being made to gather information and people interested in a textbook project. Two thousand books have been given to the Council for use in tutorials. Tutorials are under way and being planned in several Chapters.

CHAPTER REPORTS: Reorganization in Cobb County Chapter: After a busy spring and summer, Cobb lapsed into inactivity and had not held a meeting for several months.

After many visits to individuals, particularly some of the "write-in" whites, a reorganizational meeting was held March 6, 1967. A Nominating Committee was chosen and the proposed by-laws were submitted to the meeting so that the organization will be made formal at the April meeting.

Houston County: This council had also lapsed into a rather inactive period and had held few meetings this winter. After several field trips by Mr. Wahrhaftig, in February a meeting was held, new officers elected and program discussed. We hope they are off to a fruitful program.

North DeKalb: After a summer of failure at attempting to work out plans for better housing in Lynwood the North DeKalb Chapter has shifted its emphasis to Employment and are meeting in other areas than Lynwood. Although the group feels that the housing efforts failed the council feels that the efforts on the part of DeKalb County and some DeKalb Realtors to wipe out this area of low income Negro families were halted at least temporarily.

Boulevard-Ansley: Under the direction of Al Henry the possibilities of expanded work in the Boulevard-Ansley area are being explored. Work being done at the moment is informal and unstructured. Negro youth from Boulevard area have been invited to the center on Sixth Street for recreation. The work is being closely related to the work of other community centers nearby, -- Mennonite House, St. Vincent de Paul Center. Integrated groups have been taken to nearby Piedmont Park for basketball and other recreational activities. There is a growing relationship with the white neighbors in this lower-middle-class neighborhood.

Inner-City: Work in making contacts with other agencies in the inner city continues with hopes that the Council can act as a useful agency in coordinating efforts as well as new Council program. A welfare rights organization is well under way in Grady homes.

Southwest Georgia: The Southwest Georgia Chapter continues to serve a useful purpose in giving information to leadership. The next meetings will be focused on Minimum Wage.

Whether the Chapters are middle class city - rural - or slum

the ever present problem is encouraging useful programs to keep the groups active and alive. Few whites are interested in working on projects that go beyond the monthly meeting. Many Negroes and some whites are not content with just another integrated meeting. How to reach more whites and increase their understanding and at the same time maintain our active white and Negro leadership is a major problem.

Baker County: Perhaps the greatest success of this quarter has been the privilege of seeing progress in Baker County. The difficulties around the food program and home management programs have been ironed out. At this time these programs are going well. The new Title III B Program is getting under way. The staff is hired, the house rented (in the white section of town) and recruitment for the 50 participants is moving ahead. Some 19 whites have sought enrollment. Mr. Thomas has done a mammoth job in getting the program written and accepted.

Fitzgerald: A new Chapter of the Georgia Council is underway in Fitzgerald. A group of Negroes had joined the Council as members at large and had been pressuring the Council to form a Chapter. After several trips Frances Pauley and Al Henry found several interested whites and two meetings have been held. We hope this can be a successful Chapter in this small South Georgia town.

As usual the staff has answered many speaking engagements and cooperated with other agencies in meetings in the Atlanta area and elsewhere in the state. Al Henry was nominated by Rev. M. L. King, Sr

as a member of Breadbasket and duly elected.

Frances Pauley has continued her duties as Secretary of the Georgia Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights working recently on the sub committee in organizing the Atlanta open meeting on Atlanta Housing.

Membership has increased this quarter, 115 new members have been added to our list. The Rome Chapter has the most new members this quarter, however, Savannah with 51 leads for the year.

Income for the quarter was $17,713.10.

Expenditures for the quarter were $20,236.62.

We need to have a special push for finances to get through the busy summer months when fund raising is at its lowest ebb.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	DECEMBER	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$19,014.30	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 2,500.00	$ 5,900.00
Foundations	0.00	12,500.00
Memberships	482.50	1,464.00
Business contributions	0.00	2,400.00
Chapter contributions	0.00	245.00
Individual contributions	327.50	1,778.10
	3,310.00	24,287.10
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,998.33	$ 5,731.99
Payroll taxes	50.67	202.01
Office supplies	458.80	742.23
Printing	0.00	277.07
Postage	-20.19	292.64
Travel	379.95	833.08
Meetings	52.54	470.63
Accounting	40.00	110.00
Aid to local chapters projects	257.50	446.00
Insurance	0.00	- 7.35
Rent	120.00	235.00
Telephone	245.60	399.91
Books and Subscriptions	13.63	13.63
Rural Advancement Project	448.30	223.30
	4,045.13	9,970.14
Balance on hand December 31, 1966	$18,279.17	$18,279.17
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
INCOME		
SRC	$ 517.43	$ 3,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	625.00	1,875.00
Travel	319.73	1,274.80
Overhead	- 448.30	- 223.30
Payroll taxes	21.00	73.50
	517.43	3,000.00
Balance on hand December 31,1966	000.00	000.00
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME	10.00	4,590.00
EXPENDITURES	640.33	2,220.46
	- 630.33	$ 2,369.54

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	FEBRUARY	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$19,998.89	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 0.00	$ 9,550.00
Foundations	4,500.00	17,000.00
Memberships	407.00	2,432.00
Business contributions	0.00	2,400.00
Chapter contributions	0.00	245.00
Individual contributions	210.00	5,396.10
	$ 5,117.00	$37,023.10
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 2,390.33	$10,120.65
Payroll taxes	142.50	594.29
Office supplies	291.29	1,131.70
Printing	0.00	1,583.63
Postage	- 75.85	697.48
Travel	613.75	1,739.96
Meetings	336.00	894.70
Accounting	40.00	190.00
Aid to local chapters projects	187.00	758.25
Insurance	0.00	- 7.35
Rent	115.00	465.00
Telephone	203.70	758.95
Books & subscriptions	5.39	20.27
Rural Advancement Project	0.00	223.30
Baker County Project	106.36	919.06
Inner City Project	750.00	770.00
Welfare Project	596.90	711.90
Furniture & Fixtures	102.18	102.18
	5,804.55	21,673.97
Balance on hand February 28, 1967	$19,311.34	$19,311.34

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
INCOME		
SRC	$ 2,167.62	$ 6,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 625.00	$ 3,125.00
Travel	316.77	1,770.20
Overhead	0.00	- 223.30
Payroll taxes	28.75	131.00
	970.52	4,802.90
Balance on hand February 28, 1967	$ 1,197.10	$ 1,197.10

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME	$ 3.57	$ 4,596.37
EXPENDITURES	38.38	3,276.48
	$ 34.81	$ 1,319.89

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	JANUARY	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$18,279.17	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 3,650.00	$ 9,550.00
Foundations	0.00	12,500.00
Memberships	561.00	2,025.00
Business contributions	0.00	2,400.00
Chapter contributions	0.00	245.00
Individual contributions	3,408.00	5,186.10
	$ 7,619.00	$31,906.10
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,998.33	$ 7,730.32
Payroll taxes	249.78	451.79
Office supplies	98.18	840.41
Printing	1,306.56	1,583.63
Postage	480.69	773.33
Travel	293.13	1,126.21
Meetings	88.07	558.70
Accounting	40.00	150.00
Aid to local chapters projects	125.25	571.25
Insurance	0.00	- 7.35
Rent	115.00	350.00
Telephone	155.34	555.25
Books & subscriptions	1.25	14.88
Rural Advancement Project	0.00	223.30
	4,951.58	14,921.72
Balance on hand January 31, 1967	$20,946.59	$20,946.59
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
INCOME		
SRC	$ 3,000.00	$ 6,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 625.00	$ 2,500.00
Travel	178.63	1,453.43
Overhead	0.00	- 223.30
Payroll taxes	28.75	102.25
	832.38	3,832.38
Balance on hand January 31, 1967	$ 2,167.62	$ 2,167.62
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME	$ 2.80	$ 4,592.80
EXPENDITURES	1,017.64	3,238.10
	$ 1,014.84	$ 1,354.70
BAKER COUNTY PROJECT	$ 812.70	
BOULEVARD PROJECT	$ 20.00	
WELFARE PROJECT	$ 115.00	

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1966-1967

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF January, 1967		October 1 - January, 1967	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	3	8	17	18
AUGUSTA	1	1	1	5
COLUMBUS	0	5	2	13
DEKALB COUNTY	1	8	8	44
GLYNN COUNTY	2	4	4	14
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	0	0	0
KIRKWOOD	2	0	6	6
LAGRANGE	1	4	1	6
MACON	0	2	3	13
NORTH DEKALB	0	1	9	9
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	2	13	7	52
ROME	4	12	5	20
SAVANNAH	2	7	47	13
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	0	1	22	11
STATESBORO	0	0	0	1
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	1	14	5	53
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE	0	5	0	9
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	14	3	20	16
COBB	0	0	9	0
CASCADE	0	0	2	10
BEN HILL COUNTY	4	0	4	0
NORTHEAST ATLANTA	2	0	2	0
TOTAL	39	88	174	313

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1966-1967

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF February		October 1 - Feb. 1967	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	2	2	19	20
AUGUSTA	1	6	2	11
COLUMBUS	0	0	2	13
DEKALB COUNTY	0	13	8	57
GLYNN COUNTY	3	2	7	16
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	2	0	2
KIRKWOOD	0	1	6	7
LAGRANGE	0	2	1	8
MACON	1	2	4	15
NORTH DEKALB	4	1	13	10
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	2	9	9	61
ROME	0	2	5	22
SAVANNAH	4	9	51	22
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	1	1	23	12
STATESBORO	0	0	0	1
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	8	12	13	65
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE	2	7	2	16
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	3	0	23	16
COBB	0	1	9	1
CASCADE	0	0	2	10
BEN HILL COUNTY	2	0	6	0
[redacted]				
NORTHEAST ATLANTA	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	33	72	207	385

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1966-1967

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF March		October 1 - March, 1967	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	1	11	20	31
AUGUSTA	0	4	2	15
COLUMBUS	0	5	2	18
DEKALB COUNTY	0	8	8	65
GLYNN COUNTY	2	4	9	20
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	0	0	2
KIRKWOOD	0	1	6	8
LAGRANGE	1	3	2	11
MACON	2	3	6	18
NORTH DEKALB	0	6	13	16
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	0	9	9	70
ROME	4	6	9	28
SAVANNAH	0	6	51	28
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	1	3	24	15
STATESBORO	0	0	0	1
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	21	12	36	79
Including HE all IN-STATE-AT-LARGE	6	4	8	20
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	1	2	24	18
COBB	4	0	13	1
CASCADE	0	7	2	17
Ben Hill County	0	0	6	0
TOTAL	43	94	250	479

Ga. — QUARTERLY REPORTS

Quarterly Report
Georgia Council on Human Relations
April, May, June 1967

The quarter has been an exceedingly busy time with many meetings, an unusual amount of travel and many tense moments in the slum areas of Atlanta.

CHAPTERS:

Ben Hill: Our newest Chapter seems to be progressing nicely. Many contacts and many trips have resulted in three regular monthly meetings. Programs are underway, understanding is increasing. We believe in another few months to feel that this group in the small South Georgia town of Fitzgerald will be ready to operate without so much attention.

Waynesboro: A group of ten Negroes and ten whites have agreed to try to organize a chapter. The first meeting was tense with everyone present viewing everyone else with great suspicion. However, it was unanimously agreed to meet again in July. This first for Burke County is exciting. It just might become a Chapter of the Georgia Council. Whites participating included business men, Roman Catholic Priest, Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian ministers, and housewives. Major time has gone into this effort.

Cobb: The newly elected officers seem on their way to working on an interesting and useful program. Staff will need to continue working with this struggling group.

Southwest Georgia: Southwest Georgia continues to have large meetings and useful programs. However, this group has not develop-

ed its own leadership to the point where staff can act completely in the background. It is rewarding to begin to see new leadership emerge.

Houston County: Houston County is underway again after a slump. New officers are functioning. The welfare program is progressing.

Athens: The staff has been working this quarter with the new officers of the Athens chapter. Several trips have been made to brief the welfare committee, as well as conferences with the officers.

Savannah: One trip to meet the fine new student group in Savannah was most encouraging. Fifty-five students from Armstrong and Savannah State had a very successful tutorial with 55 elementary children. The group has affiliation with the Savannah Chapter. We hope their good work will be a pattern for other college students.

Columbus: We made two trips to Columbus. This group has new vigor and sense of direction.

Rome: One of our Rome leaders has a serious confrontation with Mr. Edgar C. Bundy of the Rightest group, Church League of American. Although there were several disturbing weeks, the situation seems to be under control

Metropolitan Atlanta: There is need for all kinds of organizational work in Atlanta. The four organized chapters need to be

increased to 20. It seems particularly difficult for the groups to figure out effective programing which interests all of their members. It is easy to understand that our members in the Atlanta area are confused about their exact function when they face the terribly grave and complicated problems of riots, housing, great inequalities in education, employment, serious police problems. The great need is to stop blaming Stokeley and get to work.

Al Henry has done a tremendous job in establishing working relationships with many groups in the inner city: Vista, some of the neighborhood EOA centers, Mennonite House, Brotherhood of New Hope, Catholic Social Services, St. Vincent de Paul, Emmaus House, Vine City Council, Project Cornerstone, Student Interracial Ministry, Y.M.C.A., Presbyterian Ponce de Leon center and other individuals.

The staff has been closely in touch with the Dixie Hills area. Many personal conversations and visits have produced some thirty to forty signed affidavits concerning police action in the area. These will be presented to the Atlanta Police Committee.

The Capitol Avenue Baptist Church, Our Lady of Lourdes, Georgia Avenue Presbyterian Church, as well as the Kirkwood Christian Center, are points where we are working cooperatively.

As we get deeper into the problems of the inner city we see the hopelessness of working person to person, of alleviating a bit of suffering here or there.

HOUSING: The Georgia Advisory Committee of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission had a two-day housing conference. Our director was on the planning committee for this meeting. Although the studies made in preparation for the meeting disclosed terrifying facts, although the city officials see the need of increased low income housing, there still remains no major effort to break the pattern of the ghetto. There are still no plans for housing the very very poor, the thousands who are not eligible for housing projects.

EDUCATION: Although Hundreds of pages have been written concerning the fact that thousands of Negro children in Atlanta attend school far shorter hours than the children in white suburbia there is no major effort being made either to integrate schools in Atlanta or to change the pattern of limited education for poor people. The Council has assembled many facts to assist the Legal Defense and Education Fund in their Atlanta school case. The discrimination is so very subtle and the school authorities so very clever that it will be difficult to win a court case.

POLICE BRUTALITY: The image that Police Chief Jenkins has established makes it very difficult to bring before the public the facts that Atlanta police are poorly paid, poorly trained, often poorly selected.

It is our belief that Atlanta's government must truly be completely overhauled before there can be substantial change in

police practices, housing or education. In the meantime we will continue to sit on top of a powder keg, wondering where the next outbreak will be.

By coordinating our efforts with those of many other agencies and individuals we will continue to seek out particular roles in the inner city.

WELFARE: Welfare is the most time consuming of our projects. We have a group working in Burke County which has meant the beginning of a new chapter. We have met with a group in Waycross and we hope that this might mean another future chapter. Our training session held in June was successful. About 100 people attended from 16 counties: Dougherty, Bibb, Burke, Clark, Crisp, Cobb, DeKalb, Dooly, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Lincoln, Morgan, Richmond, Thomas and Ware. The group appointed a committee who visited the capitol and discussed the problems with the department of Family and Children Services.

In April our first case was heard in the Federal Court in Atlanta. The Plaintiffs were from Southwest Georgia. Although the judges seemed sympathetic they did not give a decision. They ordered that HEW be brought into the suit. We hope for an early decision. Another case against the substitute father regulation is now being prepared. We are pleased with the reports that in many places where we are working some people are getting their rights for the first time. Our members are also learning that even the full rights are not enough to give a family a chance to

move out of poverty. Staff has visited and worked with Welfare committees in different sections of Atlanta, Athens, Waynesboro, Augusta, Waycross, and Madison.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: The pace has slackened for requests for meetings and distribution of the Know Your Rights pamphlet. However we have had another printing and disposed of several thousand copies during the quarter. We are now planning a next step. How can we be more effective in seeing that people's rights are respected? Just to know your rights does little good, when they are blatantly ignored by the law enforcement officers.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: Following complaints from teachers in the North Western section of the state we worked with Berry College to try to promote a conference for teachers in totally integrated school systems. Final plans for this conference have not been made due to the dismissal of Stanley Kruger who was helping us with the plans.

We have had very discouraging results from great efforts in helping several counties have a headstart program. The work with OEO has been frustrating and ineffective. One hundred staff hours were wasted on working with Burke County alone. At this point one cannot help but believe that OEO officials were consciously giving us busy work with no intention of funding Burke County.

BOOKS: Our Education committee has been busy with plans for a textbook conference next fall in cooperation with Atlanta University. The date is tentatively set for November 11. Dr. Sailer from Swarthmore, Pa. visited with us for a week bringing his collection of some 300 books. These were a revelation to many people in the city who are working with tutorials and classes in Negro History and other educational activities. The Executive Committee has voted to set up a small permanent display of some of these integrated books in our board room.

We hope the conference will give all of our chapters a chance to see how they can be useful in influencing the choices of better text books and reading materials for Georgia's children and adults.

BAKER COUNTY: One of the happiest events of the quarter has been the opportunity to actually see progress in Baker County. Progress made through the efforts of the Georgia Council. The Home Management and Surplus Food program is going well. People are happy. The Title III-B program is a delight to behold. A completely integrated staff and participants, Baker County whites and Negroes sitting side by side working together in their basic education classes and in their vocational work. There have been no problems. The sheriff is happy, the merchants are happy, the participants are happy. Two years ago this would have truly seemed impossible. The credit goes to Mr. Hubert Thomas for his skillful work in writing the program and seeing it implemented.

Mr. Thomas has had a successful three months in his other rural advancement work. He has been working to establish cooperatives and credit unions. He had a large and successful meeting on Social Security and the new minimum wage regulations. He has been working on a legal services proposal and several other Title III-B programs. Many people are receiving benefits because of his valuable work.

The financial statements of the council are enclosed. The membership has increased by 124 new members.

Ga-QUARTERLY REPORT ~~Georgia Council~~

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QUARTERLY REPORT
July, Aug., Sept., 1967

The last three months have been filled with tension, rumors of riots, deep frustrations and disappointments. One particular day, rumors of riots were rife in Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Rome and even in Fitzgerald, Georgia. Tiny Cairo even had its day with scores of Molotov Cocktails prepared for action. Police brutality, police indifference, police discourtesy were the talk not only in Atlanta but over the state. The tremendous need for upgrading police training and pay, need for better police-community relations are more evident than ever after the June Dixie Hills riot and through the remainder of the summer.

ATLANTA POLICE: The Council sought to add its weight to that of the many other organizations in Atlanta in putting pressure on the Atlanta Aldermanic Police Committee. We see no signs of change. "Who Killed Willie Ross?", a documented story of the killing in Dixie Hills was circulated in the hopes that more people would understand the truth of Dixie Hills' death and injuries and some advances could be made in the methods of riot control used by the police force. Several agencies banded together to present constructive suggestions to the police committee. We encouraged groups of citizens in Dixie Hills to speak for themselves concerning the shooting. We hope some of the efforts will bear fruit and Atlanta will have improved police procedures and more sympathy for the innocent victims of disorder.

We collected $718.00 for the Reginald Rivers Fund to be used to help defray the expenses of his long illness following his shooting. The Legal Defense Fund has agreed to take the cases of the injured in Dixie Hills. The Council has helped to gather evidence for the cases.

WELFARE: Organizational and welfare rights work was undertaken in Summerhill, Cabbage Town, Plunkettown, and Beacon Hill in the Atlanta area. Welfare rights training groups also met in Shingler, Pinehurst, Albany and Madison.

The Welfare Rights Project continues to be perhaps the most meaningful but surely the most difficult project we have attempted. We will produce a summary of the work in the next few weeks. Committees are functioning in 29 counties. More and more notes come into the office. "Thank you. I am now receiving my check." A new community relations office has been set up in the state department to attempt to interpret policies to the local recipients and to investigate some complaints. The second directive has gone out from the state ordering the use of courtesy titles. One preacher told his congregation, "Now understand, they are supposed to 'Mr.' you the same as you are them." There are many small signs that our work of the last year and

a half is reaching the top officials in the state as well as many of the needy people.

NEW CHAPTERS: The two new chapters, Ben Hill and Burke are progressing nicely. These are similar in many ways. Both small town rural Georgia, where most of the whites are terribly recalcitrant. We have found a few fine whites and with the wonderful patience and understanding of the Negroes we are moving ahead.

The Fitzgerald group has had good front page publicity in the local paper. A growth of sympathetic understanding is taking place. The Mayor of Waynesboro has appointed a bi-racial committee so now there are two interracial groups functioning in the town.

These groups have consumed much staff time but the results so far are encouraging.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING WORKSHOPS: The Council has cooperated with the Scholarship Education Defense Fund in holding a series of leadership training workshops in the Eastern section of the state. The Council helped recruit the participants, SEDFRE conducted and financed the meetings. The last two will be in October and November. About thirty of our members are receiving excellent training. It was disappointing that more whites did not take advantage of the opportunity.

RAP: Mr. Thomas has been working to salvage the Self-Help Housing Program and the TRAP Programs in Southwest Georgia. There is a concerted effort being made to destroy the TRAP Programs which are highly successful. We believe at the moment the work will continue.

The Self-Help Housing is still being held up by pressures on the local level.

The Thomas County Credit Union is getting underway.

Community organization is slow and difficult but there is definite headway in Decatur, Baker, Seminole, Colquitt, Mitchell and Lowndes Counties as well as Thomas which is leading the way.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: Opening of school brought fewer complaints than usual. We hope this means that the Negro students are being treat ed with respect. We believe this means there are fewer transfers this year. Decatur County has an increase of a few. Colquitt and Dougherty, Baker and many others have a decrease.

Cairo: A school boycott in Cairo resulted in a court case but few changes from the school board. In this system a white principal and 10 white teachers were placed in the Negro school, the white teachers paid higher salaries than the Negroes. Two Negro teachers were placed in the white school. Since HEW demanded more student integration, one hundred students with the top grades were transferred to the white school. The Negroes were so insulted they withdrew their children from school.

ATLANTA: Atlanta, under court order continues its policy of tokenism and resegregation. White children are allowed and encouraged to transfer out of their home neighborhoods. Negroes bear the brunt of the crowded schools.

Double sessions have been in effect for 30 years in Atlanta Negro schools. No effort is made to end this practice. The white school population has little growth but the white schools continue to have new classrooms. The Negro population increases rapidly and more Negro schools go on double session. Superintendent Letson and his board refuse to talk to Negro leadership. What pressure will be necessary to have equality and integration of Atlanta schools? This may be the reason for Atlanta's next riot.

TEXTBOOKS: Our Book Committee is working well setting up a display of integrated books in our office, checking the integrated books on the state textbook list, and planning a fall conference.

CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 10-11: The Conference will be held in conjunction with Atlanta University. They are paying the expenses of the conference with the exception of the delegates room and board. As usual our people will have to pay their way. We hope local chapters will help. John Hope Franklin will be the speaker on November 10.

ANNUAL MEETING: The annual meeting has been postponed until a new director is hired.

FINANCES: The fiscal year ends with the Council meeting its budget for the first time in several years. Approximately $67,800 were raised, approximately $65,500 expended. Unlike many years there will be a small surplus in the treasury.

The audit will be ready shortly.

MEMBERSHIP: There were 60 new members this quarter.

September 15, 1967

Ad Hoc Committee
on
Governor's Educational Conference

Dear Friend of Public Schools:

We need your help! You are no doubt aware that the Georgia Public School System has come under sharp attack from the Maddox administration, ranging from intemperate "ram it" suggestions on Federal aid, to talk of widespread creation of private schools, to concentration of control over the Georgia Board of Education in the hands of the Governor, to congratulations to a local school board for their defiance of law. On September 27-28 the Georgia School Boards Association is sponsoring the annual Governor's Conference on Education. The theme will be "Next Steps in Education". Governor Maddox will keynote the Conference. As one interested in increased support for our public school system would you do the following:

1. Secure your organization's endorsement of the attached statement.

2. Add your own personal endorsement.

3. Send the signed endorsement to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Governor's Conference, Room 102, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

4. See that representatives of your organization and/or yourself attend the conference, as plans are being formulated to have spokesmen for our point of view at each of the 80 workshop sessions. (A kit of position papers will be supplied each of our delegates.)

5. Send the name or names of delegates to Ad Hoc Committee on the Governor's Conference, Room 102, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

If you have any questions, call me at 525-6468.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Frances Pauley

We the undersigned believe that it is in the system of free public schools that the society of the future begins to take shape; it is here that the strength and the character of American democracy are generated.

The problems and needs of contemporary Georgia demand a program of public education of far greater quality than the one we now have.

All children, regardless of race, economic, social or intellectual position, should be provided with the opportunity for education of good quality from the age of five until that time beyond the age of eighteen when they are either employable or engaged in education beyond the high school.

Investment in the public schools is an investment in people, and in the long run, is the wisest investment any state can make.

We believe, to achieve these goals -

That the control of Georgia schools must remain with the constitutionally established State School Board and the Board of Regents and remain free from political domination.

That Georgia must embark on an increased program of school consolidation.

That efforts must be accelerated to end the dual school system.

That every available financial source be utilized, Federal State and Local, to improve quality education in our state.

That any attempt to intitate an alternative system of private schools should be opposed vigorously by all Georgia citizens.

Signatures:

The Georgia Child:

Access to Materials Pertaining to American Negroes

A conference sponsored by the Atlanta University School of Library Service, with the cooperation of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

November 10-11, 1967, Atlanta, Georgia

Purpose:

The Atlanta University School of Library Service faculty has been interested continually in achieving maximum access to materials pertaining to American Negroes everywhere and on all age levels. The stimulus to channel general concern into sponsorship of this particular conference was an article in the February, 1967 issue of the Georgia Council on Human Relations' Program Highlights which urged readers to study existing conditions in their communities and help to "free southern students from educational materials that perpetuate past stereotypes." The role of the School of Library Service was envisioned as that of conducting research and disseminating information in classes and conferences.

An initial assumption that this was a novel opportunity to make a contribution was dispelled when records of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation that are deposited in the Trevor Arnett Library were examined. The conference on Education and Race Relations held at Georgie Peabody College for Teachers in

Nashville, Tennessee, August 3-4, 1933 appraised the situation frankly and made recommendations that are appropriate today. School Books and Racial Antagonism, by R. B. Eleazer summarizes an extensive study of conditions in 1934. During the same year Ullin W. Leavel wrote a report for the National Education Association Committee to Cooperate with the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Cornelius V. Troup's thesis at Atlanta University on "Negro Culture-content in the State-adopted Textbooks of Georgia" was completed in 1937. No attempt will be made here to make an exhaustive review of the literature on this subject, but the examples above are ample evidence that for at least thirty-four years there have been efforts by educational and civic leaders to make available to all children in Georgia materials that reflect truthfully and realistically the contributions of the Negro to life in the United States.

Obviously, the goals set in 1933 have not been reached. Current interest in revealing the true image of the Negro and in motivating him to achieve his potential make it imperative for contemporary leaders to work more rapidly and effectively. Specifically, this conference is convened to review the current situation in Georgia, identify appropriate materials, and develop plans for making them accessible.

Participants

Invitations have been extended to librarians, teachers,

supervisors, publishers, community leaders, and key parents who are considered to be interested in this topic. All persons in attendance are expected to participate fully - exchanging ideas and formulating plans.

Program

Friday, November 10, 1967

7:30 P.M. Registration. Dean Sage Hall Lobby, Atlanta University

8:00 P.M. Opening Session. Dean Sage Hall Auditorium.
Paper: "Educational Materials Pertaining to the American Negro"
John Hope Franklin, Chairman
History Department, University of Chicago

Discussion Period

Saturday, November 11, 1967

9:00 A.M. Second Session, Matador Room, Paschal's Motor Hotel
Panel: "Information Pertaining to American Negroes in Textbooks and Library Lists in Georgia

10:00 A.M. Coffee Break

10:30 A.M. Third Session. Matador Room.
Group discussions: "Identifying Desirable Materials"
Criteria for Judging Materials
Titles Recommended Highly
Titles Not Recommended
Topics, Types of Materials Needed

12:30 P.M. Lunch. Sherwood Room, Paschal's

2:00 P.M. Fourth Session. Matador Room.
Group discussions: "Making Material Accessible"
In the school
In the library
In the home

5:30 P.M. Dinner. Sherwood Room.

7:00 P.M. Fifth Session. Matador Room.
Group reports
Selection criteria
Reasons for Rejecting Materials
Materials needed
Summary.

Persons who are interested in attending should complete the enclosed forms and return them to Paschal's Motor Hotel and to Mrs. Annette Phinazee, Atlanta University.

Expenses

Registration

There is no charge.

Housing

Reservations for out-of-town guests have been made at Paschal's Motor Hotel, 830 Hunter Street, S. W. for Friday and Saturday nights. Check-out time will be Sunday 2 p.m. Single and double rooms are available. Please fill out the enclosed Reservation Sheet and return it as soon as possible.

Meals

Meals are available at Paschal's. Lunch will be served to members of the group who desire it on Saturday for $2.50 and dinner will cost $3.75. Breakfast may be obtained on an individual basis, and so may other meals if participants do not wish to eat with the group.

Attendance Reservation Sheet

Return to: Mrs. Annette Hoage Phinazee

School of Library Service

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Name _____

Address _____

Position _____

Institution in which employed _____

_____

Please make a reservation for me for the

_____ Luncheon on Saturday, Nov. 11th, at Paschal's ($2.50).

_____ Dinner on Saturday, Nov. 11th, at Paschal's ($3.75).

My first and second choices for groups are:

_____ Criteria for judging materials
_____ Titles recommended highly
_____ Titles not recommended
_____ Topics, types of materials needed

_____

_____ Making materials accessible in the school
_____ Making materials accessible in the library
_____ Making materials accessible in the home

Housing Reservation Sheet

Return to: Paschal's Motor Hotel

830 Hunter Street, S. W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Please reserve the following accomodations for me:

_____ Single room ($12.36 per night)

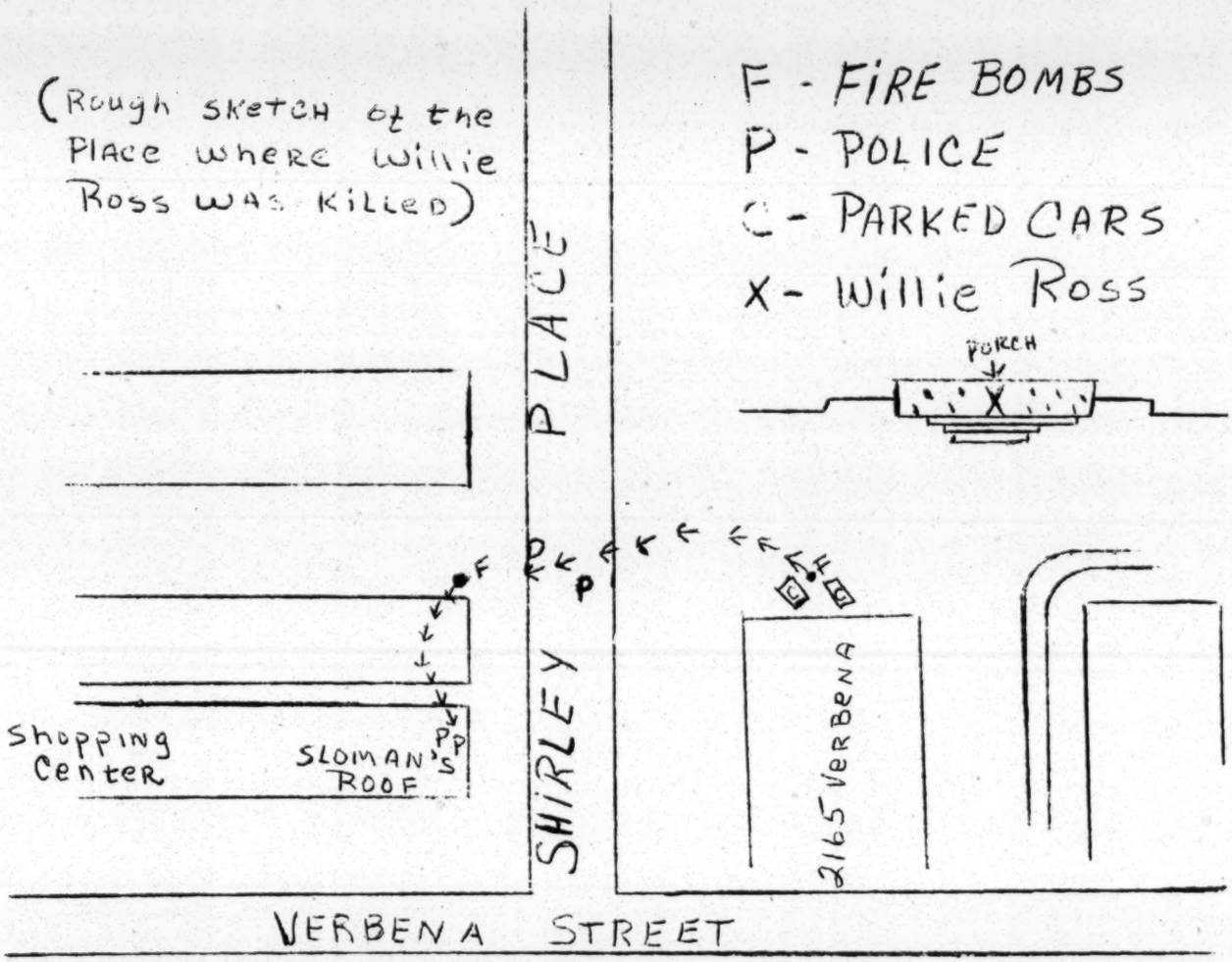
_____ Double room ($15.45 per night or $7.73 per person)

Roommate's name _____

I plan to arrive on November _____ at _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

(Unless notification is given of a late arrival time, the hotel will hold the reservation only until 5:00 P.M. on the date of arrival).

WHO KILLED WILLIE ROSS?



It is a fact that 42-year-old Willie B. Ross of Dixie Hills was killed Tuesday night, June 20, 1967, when shot in the head while on his neighbors' porch.

It is also a fact that several weeks later no person has been apprehended for committing the crime, although there were an unusual number of eye witnesses.

Important events led up to the shooting. Tension in the small community of Dixie Hills was high. A large number of policemen prowled the area. Three nights before a young woman, who had questioned the arrest of her brother, had been arrested. While handcuffed to a man on the way to the police station, the woman was badly beaten by one of the policemen. This action enraged many people in the community.

The following day several civil rights workers appeared to ask if the people arrested had legal defense. These workers were quickly whisked off to jail. During these days the police used

rudeness and vulgar language toward the residents of Dixie Hills, such as:

"All right move, you damn 'niggers', move."

"Get your damn ass back in the house."

The day before Willie Ross was killed there was considerable shooting. A man was shot in the hip. A 14-year-old boy was shot at and missed. Although some Negroes threw rocks and bottles, there was no evidence of gunfire from Negroes. The police shot into the crowd of innocent bystanders who were standing outside their own apartments. No one has reported any shooting by any persons other than the police.

On Tuesday, June 20, at about dark, a group of people were sitting on the porch at 31 Shirley Place. Willie B. Ross was one of them.

These people saw a fire bomb thrown on top of the roof of Sloman's store. The line this bomb followed is shown on the preceding sketch.

Another bomb was thrown from behind a car parked on Shirley Place. The sketch also shows the line this bomb followed. The second bomb fell near the feet of the policemen (see sketch) standing at the corner.

Shooting followed from the direction of the policemen.

The people on the porch saw and felt the results of the firing, as they scrambled for the door.

Mr. Willie Ross was killed.

Reginald Rivers, aged 9, was seriously injured.

Mr. Marion Ward was shot in the head.

Mrs. Catherine Duncan was shot in the hand.

Newspaper reports of the search for the culprit have been scant. On the day following the killing the Atlanta Constitution reported:

> "Police Superintendent J.F. Brown, who was directing the police in the area where the shooting occurred, said he

could not understand how the incident occurred, because none of his men fired a shot."

"He said a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the police from the doorway where the dead and injured persons were standing."

"Brown said he believed the shots came from a sniper fired from behind the apartment complex."

On June 29 the Constitution reported:

"Alderman Richard Freeman ordered Police Superintendent Clinton Chafin to make an investigation of the death of Willie B. Ross."

What are the results of this investigation?

On August 3, the Constitution continued:

"Duncan and Perry said the department's investigation was continuing but no new information had been uncovered."

What did the neighbors say?

Mr. Ross, speaking to his sister earlier in the day, "I'm going to come home early. I'm not going to get caught out there."

One neighbor said, "We were all sitting there talking. We planned to be there just a few minutes."

The policemen were in evidence everywhere.

One man said, "Four police were walking up Shirley Place. They had their guns ready. They looked like they were hunting birds."

A lady described the bomb throwing, "Someone from over in front of the apartments across Shirley Place threw a fire bomb up on top of the store. Two policemen put it out in a hurry. The second fire bomb was throwed from beside the green car, which was standing across the alley from us at the end of 2165 Verbena."

A lady cried, "Run, ya'll, run, the police are going to shoot."

Another added, "He's going to shoot, get back."

"The gas bombs landed - they (the police) hesitated half a minute and fired."

"The policeman fired," a person reported. "Then another police fired. I don't know how many times. I heard no firing except that of the police."

Still another said, "I looked around - the police shot - I saw the flash of the muzzle. Tim (Willie Ross) fell right beside me face down."

"Betty turned the man around. Oh Lord, it's Tim. Tim wake up, wake up," another neighbor reported.

Mr. Ross' sister cried, "Lord, let me get Tim."

A cry came from inside the apartment, "My God, I'm shot. Yes, I'm in here (in the house) and I'm shot."

In the adjacent apartment which shared the same porch the shots went over the mother's head as she carried her children to safety. A 00 shotgun pellet was found in the kitchen cabinet.

A voice yelled to the police, "Please stop shooting and send an ambulance."

Another scream, "Help, help, ya'll done killed a man up here ans shot me."

"Shut up, you ought to have been in the house, not just in the door. If he is dead bring him over here to me and let me see," the police replied.

Another and another repeated, "I know the police fired that shot."

Who killed Willie Ross?

Distributed by:
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Ga - QUARTERLY REPORTS

BAKER COUNTY
Report to the Field Foundation

Last year it was suggested to a group of agency people that we consolidate our efforts and work to make radical changes in one small rural Southern county. Baker County, Georgia, was chosen.

After much planning a project with a budget of $28,500 was submitted to the Field Foundation. The project was not accepted but $5,000 was given to the Georgia Council to make another effort toward the original goal and to stimulate government programs in the area.

The Georgia Council failed in coordinating a plan for a consolidated effort on the part of the several agencies.

SCLC continued its training program taking several groups from Baker County to Dorchester for Citizenship training.

VEP made a grant to the Southwest Georgia Project (Mr. Charles Sherrod) for voter registration in Baker.

As far as we know this is the extent of the work of other agencies in Baker County.

The Georgia Council called a meeting in Baker County on February 21, 1967. SCLC, VEP, Friends, Sharecroppers, Southwest Georgia Project and the Georgia Council attended the meeting. Problems and possible programs for the county were discussed. There was a difference of opinion concerning Federal programs. Mr. Sherrod voiced his great disapproval of accepting any Federal funds in any programs. He felt this would be cooperating with the establishment. The citizens of the county voted practically unanimously to go ahead with any and all suggested federal programs.

A committee volunteered to work up another proposal to present to Field Foundation. Those on the committee were:

Mrs. Dovanna Holt, chairman, Baker County
Mrs. Queen Spann, Baker County
Mrs. Josephine Broadway, Baker County
Mrs. Septima Clark, SCLC
Mr. Jac Wasserman, Sharecroppers
Miss Winifred Green, AFSC
Mr. Marvin Wall, VEP

This committee has not met although as coordinator for the project the Georgia Council reminded the chairman.

The Georgia Council further studied the county and possibility of change. The population is classified 100% rural. However, much of

the land is in plantations which are operated as wild life preserves for the wealthy owners who would be only too happy to see many Negroes leave their land. If only a few house servants, dog trainers and others to help with the hunt remained, the white man would be pleased. The Council approached two of the plantation owners to see if we could find them interested in establishing some small industry so that the economy of the county could be improved. The answer was an emphatic 'no'. We approached the Sharecroppers with the hope that a farming cooperative might be formed to help the small Negro farmer. There are no definite plans for this at the present time. This is still a possibility.

The only immediate answer to the economic problem was government programs to help the individual prepare himself to take a job in Albany the neighboring county. Albany is growing rapidly with many job openings. Baker itself with no railroad, poor roads, no doctor, no hospital, scattered population, poor water supply is not attractive to industry. A minimum education and some vocational or pre-vocational training is a necessity if Baker people obtain jobs.

The Georgia Council renewed efforts to get government programs into this poverty stricken county. There was resistance from outsiders in the Southwest Georgia Project and from local white segregationists.

We traced down the difficulties in the Food Program which had been submitted. We ironed them out and the program got under way and is now functioning well. Surplus Commodities are distributed with the use of OEO funds. Along with the commodities there is a home management program. Many of the poor themselves are hired and taught how to prepare the foods given, how to budget and plan meals. These women go into the homes of other people who are below the poverty level and are recipients of the government food. They teach the home management ideas which they themselves have learned. The program is highly successful.

A second program, written by the Council, is funded through Title III B of the OEO Act. The first six months of the program has ended. This program is particularly important from a human relations view point because for the first time Negro and white people in Baker County are truly cooperating. A copy of the program is enclosed. The first class graduated September 18. It was an unforgettable occasion to sit in the Baker County Court House and see a well integrated group receive certificates - see an integrated faculty and staff sitting in the jury seats -- see a thoroughly mixed audience enjoying a wonderful evening. It looks at this time that all the graduates will have jobs. The second class starts on October 1. With the opening of the new Fireston

plant which will hire 1800 workers it is hoped that many Baker County residents will get the training necessary to accept the new jobs.

The attempts at having a summer headstart program were thwarted. We have a fine working relationship with all the public officials except the school superintendent. He managed to out smart us. We then started working toward a year round child development program. This has not been funded but we do have some hopes.

We then attempted another program -- an OEO Legal Aid Program. The one local lawyer had great interest in this program but we failed to get the other lawyers in the local bar association to O.K. this. This, so far, has not been funded. This is sad because there is great need for free legal services to the poor in this area.

We have attempted to set up a welfare rights committee in Baker. This has not materialized to our satisfaction, although some small amount of work has been done by various summer college people. Welfare regulations are complicated and hard for the poorly educated to understand.

Much needs to be done to further school integration. There are fewer Negroes in the white school this year than last. There are two white teachers in the Negro school - one highly unqualified. There are no Negro teachers in the white school. There seems little hope of finding a well qualified man to run for school superintendent, perhaps there is a chance to change the system of electing the superintendent.

We cannot help but feel that things are different in Baker because of the extra effort made because of the $5000 grant. It will be hard to forget the fact that the sheriff unburdened his life story to Mr. Thomas whose sympathy for him was great when he found what a barren childhood this white man had had. It will be hard to forget the white man that thanked us again and again because now he can look at the paper and know what the words say and also has learned a skill and has a chance for the best job of his life. It will be hard to forget one Negro mother of nine who danced down the aisle to receive her diploma, saying now she could read to her children and sew them some clothes.

One of the leaders said, "Get us some more programs. We've found out we all have the same problems here in Baker. The whites are not really so different."

In the spring and summer of 1965 Charles Sherrod went into Baker to set up escape routes, to find a few friends, to begin community organization.

Baker County Report - 4.

In July of 1965, a few brave souls picketed the court house to be allowed to register. There was tragic beatings, nights of terror when rumors of lynchings seemed to be true. During this month the Governor finally under pressure, sent state patrol to protect the few brave marchers.

Two years later to have reasonable and sensible conversation and communication between the power structure and the people seems almost a miracle. To see black and white men and women enjoying a happy occasion in the Baker County Court House seems a dream. Even if our hopes for a larger program did not materialize, please accept our thanks for the $5000 which helped to bring a bit of peace and harmony to a hate torn county. Baker is a better and a safer place for all its citizens.

The following figures indicate the actual money spent in Baker County by the Georgia Council on Human Relations:

Staff Salary	$ 1,930.91
Staff Travel	2,187.06
Consultant for government programs	642.97
Total	$ 4,759.97

September, 1967

Ga - QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT
Georgia Council on Human Relations
John L. McCown, Executive Director
October - November - December 1967
January - February - March 1968

OCTOBER - DECEMBER, 1967:

The last three months of 1967 were devoted largely to getting acquainted with Council membership and programs already in progress. Visits were made to the Councils and each had the opportunity of becoming familiar with the ideas and aspirations their new executive director held for the Georgia Council. New programs were formulated. The ground work was laid for their operation.

Book Conference: The Book Conference was held in cooperation with Atlanta University at Paschal's Motor Hotel on November 10-11. Integrated textbooks were presented and discussed and the quality of textbooks used in Georgia was reviewed by members of our book committee. Truthful and realistic portrayal of Negroes was a major criterion in judging these texts. Needless to say, there are far, far too few integrated texts of good quality in use in Georgia today, even though publishers are making more and more available.

Annual Meeting: Our annual meeting was held on December 8th at the Atlanta American Motor Hotel and was well attended. All Councils reported on their activities to date and Dr. William Holmes Borders presented the evening address.

Hancock County: A new chapter was formed in Hancock County with a membership of 200. This chapter is composed of many grass roots people who are anxious to implement the programs and philosophies of

the Georgia Council on Human Relations in their area. They have already become actively involved in the work of the Council and their interest and enthusiasm is certain to be an inspiration to our other chapters. The Hancock County Credit Union and the Hancock County Sewing Co-op were organized through the efforts of the Council Director and members of this new chapter.

Vine City Building Co-op: A cooperative consisting of tenants of Vine City was organized to improve the appearance and condition of housing in this area. Tenants agreed to work for landlords on improving their own buildings in such a way that both tenant and landlord could benefit. Unfortunately cooperation on the part of the landlords did not live up to expectations, but the organizational experience was nevertheless most beneficial for the tenants.

Atlanta Grocery Stores: A survey made in various chain stores in Atlanta established that the poor do in fact pay more, and get less. Prices in ghetto neighborhoods are higher than in those for identical items in a middle class community, and often the quality of these higher-priced items is definitely inferior. The ignorance and immobility of the poor is mercilessly exploited by large chain stores such as A&P as well as by the "little grocer" who is so often the subject of such charges.

January - March, 1968:

This quarter has seen the Georgia Council involved for the first time in many new activities and projects. Work in the areas of welfare rights, education, school integration and personal and civil rights

has continued.

The Peoples' Voice: This new newspaper sponsored by the Georgia Council on Human Relations is designed to improve communications between the Councils and among grass roots people of Georgia. The paper has been especially successful in rural areas where Negroes so often find news of interest and concern to them is limited to a 3" column headed "colored news". The first issue of The Peoples' Voice was published in November as a one-county newspaper but since January it has been transformed to a state-wide paper that seeks to educate the poor as to their rights and opportunities as well as inform Council members of activities of the various chapters.

The Peoples' Voice has been well accepted and it is obvious from the response it has aroused that there is a great need for a publication of this nature throughout the state.

Hancock County Sewing Co-op: A cooperative has been organized in Hancock County with the aid and cooperation of our treasurer, Mr. John Glustrom and an Athens businessman. A group of 60 women, 40 of whom have sewing experience will now be able to go into business for themselves and avoid traveling 60-70 miles outside of the county in order to find work. We hope to see similar economic development projects started as a result of efforts of our Councils throughout the state.

Social Circle: The Council has followed closely developments in Social Circle, Georgia since three teachers were fired following protests over shamefully poor conditions in the all-Negro Social Circle Training School. On February 15, the director of the Georgia Council

met together with leaders of the Negro community, the mayor, the school superintendent, and several prominent businessmen in order to negotiate a settlement. These efforts did not result in the hoped-for settlement but at least a first step was made toward working the problems out.

These efforts were followed with apparent success by those of Senator Leroy Johnson. However, the agreements made through Mr. Johnson did not really answer the demands of the people, and the "settlement" was short-lived. Demonstrations, mass arrests and police harassment was resumed and continues to this date.

In this atmosphere the Georgia Council was approached by certain leaders of the Negro community as to the possibility of helping them secure funds for a voter registration project in Social Circle. The community is now acutely aware of the need to stand together and work together to attack its problems, and sees voter registration as a valuable instrument to be used to this end. The Georgia Council was happy to be of assistance in securing voter registration funds from SRC for this community.

Welfare Freeze: When Mr. Burson's welfare "freeze" was announced the Georgia Council took immediate action to counteract this order. We met with 17 other Social Service Agencies of Atlanta to determine their feelings and share ideas as to what could be done. A mass meeting was held at the Wheat Street Baptist Church at which time a delegation was selected to go to Mr. Burson's office. Publicity resulting from these actions was apparently influential in his decision to announce a postponement of the freeze for at least 2½ months.

Since our initial attack on the welfare freeze other groups have taken action against it and given needed support to the movement to destroy the bill that made it possible.

Food Programs: The Georgia Council on Human Relations has worked closely with the state welfare director in supporting his efforts to get a food program into every county. Council members have met with county officials and poor people in order that existing programs might be better implemented. In Ben Hill County where officials have absolutely refused to allow a food program into the county because there is "no need", the Georgia Council on Human Relations sponsored its own distribution program in order to demonstrate beyond question that a need does exist and the county must meet its responsibility to provide for that need. Contributions to the Council expressly for this purpose made the demonstration food distribution possible. In addition a carload of used clothing was contributed to Ben Hill County by our Columbus Chapter and 100 people received clothing in addition to food. Over 200 people came to receive the free food, all of whom were established to be in need of this type of assistance. The county officials who insist there is no need for a food program in Ben Hill County would have done well to have met and talked with these people.

The Governor: When the governor publically labeled "a representative of the Georgia Council on Human Relations" as being an outside agitator in the Social Circle School problem and made further reference to rape charges made in Madison, Georgia, it was decided the time had come to meet and have a chat with him. It was pointed out that we

wanted the same things for Georgia as he did: improved education, more jobs, economic development, freedom and justice. Well, he said, he'd been down on the Council because he'd heard it was "a trouble-makin', rabble-rousin' outfit like SRC." It looks like now we all know just where we stand with the Honorable Governor Maddox.

Welfare Rights: Our Welfare Rights Groups continue to function as a means of ensuring that people are not unjustly denied welfare or unfairly treated, but their activities are extending far beyond this short-term but vital goal. Emmaus House has opened "The Pride Shop", a successful operation where donated used clothing in good condition is sold to both members and non-members at low cost. Proceeds from the shop are then used to finance other projects and activities, including an emergency fund and a proposed food-buying club.

Grady Homes Welfare Rights Group has added a successful tutorial project, sewing classes, and basic adult education to its regular welfare activities.

A new group has been formed in Decatur in the Allen Wilson Terrace Homes area with the aid of Mrs. Frye of Grady Homes and a group from the St. Thomas More Church of Decatur. This group is especially interested in improving employment opportunities and is considering the possibility of starting an economic development program. This trend is most pleasing inasmuch as the Georgia Council is attempting to change the name of all of its "Welfare Rights Groups" to "Self-Help Organizations."

Candidates Workshop: Ben Hill County will be the scene of a Candidates Workshop in May of this year. The workshop has been requested by the Ben Hill Chapter of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and will be sponsored by Highlander, who will pay all costs except transportation. The four day workshop will involve the roles of county, city, and state governments and is designed to increase minority political activity and improve the effectiveness of elected minority officials.

Carroll County: A new chapter has been formed in Carroll County after much hard work by staff and Council members. The group consists of both grass roots and professional people and shows great promise of being an active and effective addition to the Council.

Law and the Courts: Numerous complaints have been made to the Georgia Council regarding actions of local law enforcement agencies and the courts. In Milledgeville, a young Negro just home from the service was shot and killed by a 62 year old white gas station attendant working there. The man who did the shooting was in danger for neither his life nor his safety, yet a five man coroners jury ruled "justifiable homicide" and released the man.

In Fitzgerald, Georgia, a Negro veteran of 13 years was shot by a policeman for no justifiable reason that we can determine. The man who was shot was known around town to be "not quite himself" as a result of injuries received while in service and it can only be surmised that the policeman became annoyed at his "foolishness." He is now in the Veterans Hospital in Augusta recovering from two bullet

wounds in the chest.

In Sparta, Georgia, a Negro man was arrested for raping a white girl after being chased through the woods with dogs and shot at four times. The girl he was supposed to have raped never said he did so.

These incidents and many more were investigated by the Georgia Council and turned over to competent attorneys. In many instances legal services were provided at no cost. It is unfortunate that our intervention on these matters is still needed to ensure that justice is done but we would be less than realistic to think that state and local officials have progressed to the point where they will voluntarily do what they know is morally right rather than what a tradition of segregation and discrimination dictates.

Reginald Rivers: Six hundred dollars of the one thousand dollars Reginald Rivers Fund has been given to Mrs. Rivers by the Georgia Council. The remaining four hundred will be given in four monthly installments of one hundred dollars each.

Greene County: A group of young men and teenagers from the roughest section of Greensboro, Georgia, has been successfully organized and its members have been working and playing together constructively for the first time in memory, much to the delight and amazement of both citizens and local police. Tentative verbal approval has been given for an FHA recreation loan in Greene County for a project to be managed by these youths through cooperative effort. This project shows promise of providing these young men, many of whom have police records, with an opportunity to participate meaningfully, for the first time, in

our economy as well as our society. A recreational facility is badly needed in Greene County and the effects of bringing it into the area by this method will be far-reaching.

RAP: Mr. Thomas has worked hard to help the Advisory Committee maintain at least some control over the Southwest Georgia Title III-B Project. However, most of the vocal people have been eliminated from the CAP Board by various means, and the good and effective work that has been done in the area seems about to be defeated. Unfortunately maximum participation of the poor seems no longer to be desirable as far as OEO is concerned.

Work in Grady and Thomas Counties has been rewarded in the form of a Credit Union Charter granted to the Unified Singing Convention. This Credit Union promises to be very successful and will further strengthen an already strong and effective group.

After meeting with Albany State College, officials and OEO, promises have been made to consider the possibility of an educational and pre-vocational project funded with Title III-B money.

A "Know Your Rights" conference was held in Moultrie and several complaints against the police were handled. Work with the 4-H and Extension Services continues with some hope of decreased discrimination following the report of the Georgia State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Mr. Thomas also attended the welfare hearing held by the Georgia Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights in Augusta and appeared before the Advisory Committee of the U. S. Secretary of

Agriculture in Tampa, Florida, at which time he presented extensive testimony on Discrimination in U.S.D.A. Programs.

Progress in school desegregation is at a very low ebb and much work is needed in this area. A suit brought against the school system of Decatur County found them to be in contempt of court and some action on their part will now be necessary. It is essential that pressure to see the schools of Georgia desegregated be kept up on all levels because this area represents the cornerstone to the complex structure of problems of injustice and discrimination throughout the South.

Ga. - REPORTS

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
February 1, 1968

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date with the president, the Rev. C. S. Hamilton, presiding.

The meeting was called to order at 12 noon. Among those present were, Hamilton, Aycock, McCown, Hubert Thomas, Curtis Thomas, Boas, Young (Augusta), Glustrom, Newsom, Frye, Ingram, Sutton, Moore and Fraleigh, including staff personnel. It was explained that Miss Doris Moore is a new addition to the secretarial staff.

The minutes of the annual meeting were distributed and adopted without being read.

The treasurer's report was given by Mr. Glustrom. Adoption was moved by Mr. Glustrom and seconded by Miss Boas. Carried.

Miss E. Jackye Ingram of the Hancock County Council noted that they are sponsoring the publication, "The Peoples' Voice." She stated that 80% of the population in Hancock is Negro and that (Negro) women earn an average of less than $400 per year. A sewing cooperative is being encouraged with the help of Mr. McCown. Arrangements are being made for a building and personnel. It was noted that the unemployment rate of Negroes is very high in Hancock.

Mr. Glustrom suggested that authority be delegated to a small group to furnish needed financial aid for the sewing cooperative in Hancock. He then moved and Ford seconded that $300 be set aside for this project and that a matching grant be sought from SRC. Carried.

President Hamilton appointed Mr. Glustrom and Miss Ingram to serve with him on a committee to activate the above motion.

Mr. McCown suggested that $5,000 may eventually be needed, with SRC supplying $2500 of this.

Mrs. Sutton noted that 46 new and 256 renewal memberships were reported during October, November and December of 1967.

Mr. McCown seemed more optimistic about continued support from the Ford Foundation after a meeting with them involving nine

state directors. He also discussed the Welfare Bill, noting that the present form of the bill empowers the case worker to make all decisions concerning aid in cases of illegitimacy. He further discussed the OEO Civil Rights Conference (local control seems destined to supplant federal control); HUD (areas in which HUD director will work to be clarified and slum area houses to be repaired and refinanced on liberal terms); Reginald Rivers Fund (being administered as planned); National Guard (use of armory not fairly distributed in Sparta); and Virginia Council on Human Relations ("Operation Homeward Bound" will attempt to facilitate return of GI's to civilian life).

Mr. McCown also stated that he has been invited to discuss the Georgia Council for one hour on February 3 from 4-5 P.M. on radio.

President Hamilton announced a Welfare meeting at the Town House in Augusta February 9 and 10. He also pointed out that we should think about two things, 1) treatment of returning GI's and, 2) quota system for local chapters to assist state organization financially.

Mrs. Fraleigh noted that Social Circle is very dissatisfied with school operation there. The school only goes through the 8th grade and there is insufficient help and no substitute teachers.

Mr. Curtis Thomas noted that the Community Action Committee is not active in Thomasville and Miss Boas said things are too quiet in Rome but that the Encampment activity is continuing.

Mrs. Frye volunteered to do additional work on welfare problems.

The meeting was adjourned to meet again on Thursday, March 7, 1968.

Respectfully submitted by,

C. W. Aycock,
Secretary

Ha - QUARTERLY REPORT

Florida Council on Human Relations
Director's Report
1st Quarter January--March, 1968

The report for the Florida Council on Human Relations is not an inspiring one for the first quarter of 1968. Statistically, it is a dismal failure. The activities of the State office and of most of the local chapters have not seen any significant accomplishments. A deep rooted pessimism has been the mood of the Executive Director. While problems of funds and a sense of personal ineffectiveness have contributed greatly to this mood--an even deeper cause can be identified. It is almost too horrible to comtemplate that what has happened to the fabric of American society is an almost complete schism between White and Black America.

The report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders identifies this widening gap and has shocked those who will stop and listen. It is my belief that this report is a gross understatement of the facts.

A continuing series of the ususal meetings have been held. Some signs of hope from our organizations in St. Petersburg, Lakeland, Clearwater, Jacksonville and Miami have been seen. The work of Gye Long in the Rural Advancment Project reflects deep dedication of this man and the growing involvement of Bill Miles in the east coast communities is apparent. However, the problems are so great and the resources so few.

My first reaction is to assume complete personal responsibility and to resign with the hopes that another person might provide the leadership which would be successful. On genuine reflection I have rejected this solution, not as a matter of pride but rather because I yield to no person my personal commitment to the council and its basic philosophy.

A second reaction is to suggest that the council idea is inoperable and not feasible. However, to remove one of the few continuing instruments for change--because the task is too great is to add to the cleavage of our society and to contribute to its destruction.

The report of the National Advisory Commission, the distress of the Memphis experience, the overwhelming shock of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the disorder and potential disorder in every American community, while staggering in their magnitude demand a renewal and deepening of our commitment to the cause.

We must double our efforts--even at personal sacrifice. The matter of our financial problems will again be placed before our membership and policy board with a sense of urgency. New sources of funds will be sought out.

We may well admit our frustrations and even anger in these days of trouble. We must also lament the fact that so may persons who count themselves as "men of good will" do not recognize the magnitude of white racism. We can only cry out in anguish that the institutions--the churches, the unions, the media, the political organizations, the business community--will not unite in one massive coalition to set right that which has been wrong in our entire national history. But we will stay with the ship and perhaps one day again "have the dream."

August H. VandenBosche

6a - QUARTERLY REPORTS (p. 2) DPA ES

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES
April 4, 1968

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations met on the above date with the president, the Reverend C. S. Hamilton, presiding.

The meeting was called to order at 12 noon. Among those present were Aycock, Isaiah Graham (Fitzgerald), Curtis Thomas, John McCown, C. S. Hamilton, John Glustrom, Joe Crittenten, F. R. Rowe, Boyd, Frye, Fraleigh, Ingram, Meredith Richardson, Boas, Hubert Thomas, Sutton, Moore and Grover Sowell, Jr. (Griffin), including staff personnel and visitors.

The minutes were distributed and adopted, after which the financial report for March was also distributed and adopted.

In a discussion concerning the support to be given SCLC in the Poor People's Campaign it was noted that only 5 local chairmen had reacted to the resolution proposed by the Advisory Committee, four voted for and one against. With about 15 chairmen not having made contact, it was decided to delay action on the matter until near the close of the meeting so telephone contacts could be made.

Mrs. Boyd reported that the Carroll County Chapter is off to a good start. Their next meeting will be Thursday, April 11 in the First Methodist Church in Carrollton.

The Reverend Rowe stated that the Ben Hill Chapter supplied food to 209 people through the help of the state council. The Reverend T. M. Stubbs (Columbus) supplied over a thousand garments and 43 pledged to become new or renewal members during this same campaign.

Miss Ingram noted that Hancock County had gained three members and that progress had been made in the rape case in that county to the extent that the original charge has been dropped. However, the defendant is still under $2,500 bond. In the same county it was noted by the Reverend Hamilton that the drowning case is now being investigated by the FBI.

Mrs. Fraleigh reported that she had met with the Augusta Chapter during their election of new officers. The Chapter is now seeking approval of a Headstart program.

Mrs. Fraleigh also noted that there is a problem in collecting dues. Forms are being developed to improve communications with delinquent members. Relative to this matter, Mr. Aycock suggested that local Chapters be furnished lists of members in their areas who are delinquent

so that the help of the local councils could be utilized.

Mr. Hubert Thomas reported on the March 14 meeting in Tampa of the Agriculture Advisory Committee. He gave exhaustive testimony before this group of Georgia and Florida representatives which brought out the fact that discrimination still exists in the United States Department of Agriculture. A transcript of the entire testimony will be taken by Mr. Glustrom to the ACLU for legal advice.

It was moved by Mr. Glustrom and seconded by the Reverend Rowe that a letter be sent to President Johnson and other appropriate persons protesting the appointment of Alexander A. Lawrence as a federal district judge because of his racist tendencies. Carried.

Mr. McCown noted that differences with SRC have been settled and that state directors now have representation on the SRC board.

The Reverend Rowe noted that financial aid is available to qualified students through the Marian Davis Scholarship Fund. Interested parties may write Mrs. Terry Radinsky, 5464 S. Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois 60615.

Mrs. Boyd noted that in Carroll County VISTA needs help in purchasing ballet shoes (about $7 per pair) and leotards (about $5 per pair) for dancing students. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Betty Boyd, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia 30117.

The discussion was resumed concerning support for the Poor People's Campaign after the telephone votes were recorded. The final vote of local chairmen was six for and one against. It was moved by John Glustrom and seconded by Curtis Thomas that we sustain the resolution submitted by the Advisory Committee (see copy attached). Carried.

The meeting was adjourned to meet again on the first Thursday in May, 1968.

Respectfully submitted by,

C. W. Aycock

C. W. Aycock,
Secretary

Resolution sent to all local chairmen:

The Advisory Committee on the Poor People's Campaign hereby reports to the executive committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations its recommendations in the form of a motion be presented to the board together with such recommendations received from local chairmen as we think helpful or representative.

Be it resolved: That the Georgia Council on Human Relations is in full accord with the principals and aims of the SCLC as contained in its 1968 pamphlet entitled The Poor People's Campaign.

Be it further resolved: That the executive director be instructed to lend all possible assistance to get numbers of people from Georgia to join this peaceful demonstration and campaign.

The Executive Director is further instructed to obtain from SCLC written assurance that the participation of the delegations promoted by the Georgia Council will in no way be confused in fact or involved with any other campaigns or protests, especially concerning American Foreign Policy. This written assurance will also contain a clause excusing the Georgia Council from any financial obligation in connection with this campaign.

Ga- QUARTERLY REPORTS

To: Southern Regional Council, Inc.

From: Georgia Council on Human Relations

Subject: Third Quarterly Report

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cross section - ages, economic status, educational background, etc. The Council truly was representative of all the people - we had a very lively conference.

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A visit to the Welfare Board was most interesting. A two hour discussion ended with increased understanding both on the part of the Council board members and the Welfare Department. Both groups found grounds for cooperative action.

Memberships: New members from May 1 to September 30 - 155. Memberships by Chapters:

Name:		Memberships:
Atlanta:	Northside	$ 84.00
	DeKalb County	274.00
	North DeKalb	84.00
	Kirkwood	86.00
	At large, Atlanta	190.00
	Athens	168.00
	Glynn County	92.00
	Macon	82.00
	Columbus	66.00
	Rome	130.00
	Southwest Georgia	42.25
	Savannah	249.00
	Augusta	56.00
	Houston County	14.00
	LaGrange	14.00
	Statesboro	60.00
	Georgia at large	19.00
	Out of State	-----
		$1,710.25

REPORT ON COBB COUNTY SUMMER READING PROGRAM

This program was designed to prepare Negro students for the higher academic standards of the white schools, to give them an exciting educational experience not often found in public school systems, and to expose the students to cultural activities in the Atlanta area. We chose to work with students in grades 7-12 having no criteria for acceptance into the program other than that the students were transferring to the white schools.

HOW WE GOT OUR STUDENTS

These students entered our program strictly on a volunteer basis. Early in the summer, we compiled a list of all the Negro ministers in the County. We called each one, explaining the purpose and structure of our program and asking for their support. To each of the ministers, we sent 100 flyers about the program to be distributed to the congregation; a letter to the ministers explaining our program and asking him to talk about it in church; a sign-up sheet, asking for name, address, grade, telephone number and school to be attended for the students who were interested; and a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the ministers to return the sign-up sheet. We then called the ministers after a short period of time, reminding them to send us the sign-up sheets. Flyers and sign-up sheets were also sent to leaders in the community. We should have, also, put up posters about the program in places like, swimming pools, recreation centers, and drug stores. The flyers should mention that social and "fun" events would be part of the program.

After the sign-up sheets were returned, we notified the students about schedules and plans for the program by postcards and letters.

One weakness of the method of recruitment was that we probably missed the poorer, less motivated students that would not volunteer for such a program unless personal contact with the student was made by somebody. We felt that we might have missed some of the students who needed the help the most. We succeeded in recruiting about 85 students.

STAFF

Getting reliable volunteer teachers for the program was by far the greatest problem. This should be done as early as possible. We were lucky to find Peace Corps Volunteers training at Morehouse University, who were eager to work in such a program. Other sources for teachers can be a near-by university or college, Georgia Council members, American Friends Service Committee, League of Women Voters, high school students, etc. We tried to have about one teacher for five students in order to allow small discussions and special tutoring. For administrators, we had three local women as principal and assistant principals.

PROGRAM

We met for one and one half hours, three nights a week for six weeks at a local recreation center. For 45 minutes twice a week, we used a reading program set up by Science Research Associates of Chicago Illinois. These programs compiled in kits are excellent! There are

kits designed for reading, writing, math, etc, etc. The program once started is student run, with each student working on his own level as designated by a placement test. We used the Reading For Understanding Kits, but we feel that other kits may be perhaps, more useful. S.R.A. representatives are found in Albany, Georgia, Robert W. Reese; Thomaston, Georgia, William E. Nall; and in Atlanta, T. P. Bussman - 875-3900. These men will give you all the information and help you need in setting up an S.R.A. program. The kits are expensive, $32.50 for a kit for 30 students but a group could possibly get financial aid from churches or civic clubs, etc. It is a worthwhile investment. The Georgia Council on Human Relations has four kits that could be used for a program. The rest of our evening was spent in small discussion groups. We gave our teachers as much freedom for creativity and experimentation as possible. We wanted to get away from text book education and expose the students to the exciting part of literature.

There was no Silas Marner or David Copperfield for us. The students explored drama, poetry, modern literature, and art. Emphasis was placed on oral reading, discussion, and analysis of the material. A reading project can get all of the paperback books they can use for free. Southern Regional Council at 5 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, has a paperback book program for your use. Write or call them to get the necessary information. Any paperback in publication can be acquired for free. One book we found that was excellent for high school students was A Search for Awareness edited by John H. Bens, published by,

Holt, Rhinehart and Winston Inc. Some of the other books used by the students were:

Profiles in Courage	John F. Kennedy
Science Fiction	Ray Bradbury
On Her Majesties Secret Service	Iam Fleming
Huckleberry Finn	Mark Twain
Animal Farm	George Orwell
Native Son	Richard Wright
Short Stories	Edgar Allen Poe
Tortilla Flat	John Steinbeck
Various Anthologies of poetry and short stories	
Greek Mythology	Edythe Hamilton
Peanuts	Charles Shultz

Books about Negroes or with Negro characters, such as:

Mary Jane

Roosevelt Grady

Willie Mays

Jackie Robinson

George Washington Carver

James Baldwin

Raisin' In The Sun

The Story of Harriet Tubman

We had several field trips for the students. We saw "Nothing but a Man", an excellent film about Negroes in Alabama; the Shakespeare

Comedy, "Twelfth Night" put on by a childrens acting company; the High Museum of Art in Atlanta, and the Braves baseball game. We saw everything for free or for cut-rate prices after calling the sponsor of the program. We urged the teachers to give overnight assignments. We feel that we should have requested short writing assignments. We should also have had more time for our program. We found little need for discipline, giving the responsibility for discipline and attendance to the student was very successful. We made a point of not lecturing to them on how important it was to attend, yet every night we had 80-90% attendance and an increasing enrollment.

At the end of our program we asked for an evaluation of the program by both the students and teachers. We have not planned to follow through with the progress of our students during the school year but this would be recommended.

For additional information on tutorials contact:

Mary Wilder
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

Science Research Associate Inc.
259 E. Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60011

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Randolph Sailes
8 Morgan Circle
Swarthmore, Pa. 19081

Tutorial Assistance Center
2115 S. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TEN STEPS TO SUCCESS FOR A FINANCIAL PROGRAM

1. Appoint the following committees:

   a. Budget Committee
   b. Canvass Committee
   c. Loyalty Supper Committee
   d. Program Committee

2. Make an effort to place every member on one of these committees.

3. Make your budget realistic. Please include your allocation to the budget for the State Council.

4. Train the members of your canvass committee in detail so that maximum success may be achieved with a minimum of embarrassment to the less fortunate members.

5. Plan for and promote to the fullest extent, your Loyalty Supper. Make it possible for every member to be present.

6. Plan a dynamic program. Have someone who knows what the objectives of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are, and one who believes in these objectives implicitly, speak for the Loyalty Supper. Following a dynamic message, a chapter leader should give a report on what proportion of the annual budget had already been subscribed. Pledge cards should be available for the benefit of those present who had not yet signed a card. Effort should be made to complete the subscription to the budget at this meeting.

7. Those members not present at the Loyalty Supper, should be contacted by the canvassers and urged to make some pledge.

8. Good publicity should be given to all chapter activities during this period of time.

9. Plan to follow up by sending each member a note each month stating the amount that has been pledged and the amount that has been given.

10. Write a note of thanks to each person who makes a pledge. Keep the financial status of the chapter before the membership at all times.

SET YOUR DATES

September 25 - 30

Chapter Meeting

Appoint Committees

1. Budget Committee - (Budget Committee prepares a proposed Budget for Chapter.)
2. Canvass Committee - (Canvass Committee should be trained during this time.)
3. Supper Committee - (Supper Committee should make plans for Loyalty Supper.)
4. Program Committee - (Program Committee should plan a dynamic program for Loyalty Supper.)

October 2 - 8

Chapter Meeting

Present proposed budget and get chapter to adopt same.
Mail each member and friend of chapter a copy of budget, together with letter of explanation and challenge.

October 9 - 15

1. Supper Committee should mail invitations to all members and friends of chapter with R.S.V.P. Supper Committee should follow this up with telephone reservations calls.
2. Program Committee should publicize the Loyalty Supper and its programs.

October 16 - 22

1. Canvass Committee should contact business men and ladies and secure pledges for contributions -- either annual or monthly.
2. Canvass Committee should send by mail, pledge cards to each member. Also, write a letter encouraging each member to give in proportion to their ability - with emphasis upon what the chapter and council are doing.

October 23 - 29

Loyalty Supper

Canvass Committee should follow up by contacting members that have not pledged.

PROPOSED LETTER TO BE MAILED EACH MEMBER AND FRIEND WITH A COPY OF YOUR BUDGET AND THE PLEDGE CARD AND A RETURN ENVELOPE.

_____ Council on Human Relations

Street Address

Dear Fellow-member and Friends:

The enclosed pledge card is a part of our finance program for 1967. We are sure that you support the causes for which the Georgia Council stands.

We must come forth with greater financial support. This is our method of doing so. Please be assured that we are not going to make demands upon our members that they are not able to support. We hope you will give in proportion to your ability to do so. Remember that no amount is too small nor is there an amount too large for one to give. We are more interested in all giving something than in some giving all.

Please return your completed pledge card in the enclosed envelope at once.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman of Budget Committee

Enc. (3)

POINTERS FOR CANVASSERS

The Canvass Committee is a significant part of your Finance Program. A leader of your chapter who knows each member personally should spend some time training the canvassers.

The following suggestions may be of help:

1. Emphasis should be placed upon the fact that 100% participation is both desirable and needed.

2. The financial demands of the council should be impressed upon the minds of the canvassers. They should be made to feel that the success of their efforts are absolutely necessary. Each canvasser should be asked to sign his pledge card prior to calling on others.

3. A complete list of all members should be made available to the Canvass Committee. Each member of the Canvass Committee should be given an equal number of names. Care should be used in the assignment of these names.

4. The names of business men and women should be assigned to each canvasser with great care.

5. Canvassers should be furnished with brief explanatory brochures on the work of the Georgia Council. Each canvasser should be requested to emphasize the role of the council in the matter of reconciliation.

6. The canvasser should go out with confidence in himself and in the cause which he represents. He should be instructed that he is not to beg, but give individuals and industries the opportunity to contribute to the cause.

7. Canvassers should seek to open doors for the service of the council to individuals and/or industries.

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Ga.-RAP

REPORT APRIL 2-10, 1966

4/2/66: I left Atlanta 12:00 noon headed for the southern part of the state. Arriving in Americus about 4:00 p.m., I decided to make a few calls. My first call was at Weston's Tailor Shop. Mr. Weston is one of the old community leaders in Americus and Sumter County. In a few minutes Mr. Armstrong came in. He, too, is an old retired businessman in Americus. We talked about the various community problems and concluded that now that the atmosphere created by the movement had subsided a vacuum in community action had been created. In voter registration or school desegregation virtually nothing was being done. From the Tailor Shop, I went into Morgan's Barber Shop. There, I talked with Mr. Morgan and others. The opinions were just about the same. I suggested to all of them that community organization was their answer. They seemed to know their needs but they lacked what it took to bring about a fulfillment of their needs. I suggested further, that they call upon Mr. Vernon Jordan of SRC for assistance in voter registration and voter education. From here, I went to Bainbridge.

4/3/66: I left Bainbridge about 2:00 p.m. to keep an engagement in Thomasville with 32 Negro employees of Flowers Baking Company who had been given severance notices as of April 14, 1966. Mr. Curtis Thomas of NAACP, and I gathered as many facts as we could from the workers and explained the use of the forms against discrimination and the guidelines that were involved. Later we talked with representatives of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters who is the bargaining agent for the workers.

4/4/66: More interviews were held with workers from Flowers Baking Company. A conference for Tuesday afternoon, April 5, 1966 with Mr. W. H. Flowers of the Baking Company was set up. Talked with Miss Genesis Pittman, Route 2, Box 37, Boston, Ga. about the problem of finding a bank that would underwrite a state scholarship for her. She wanted to attend Grady Hospital. Since the banks of Thomasville do not participate in the program, I now have the problem of finding one that does.

4/5/66: Tuesday morning, I took Guite Smith to Mr. Thigpen, the FHA Supervisor, for the third time. Smith is about to loose his farm. This is his third attempt to get the FHA to come to his rescue. I advised that he contact Mr. F. M. Fabianich of the Inspector General's office, USDA. At 2:00 p.m., Mr. Curtis Thomas and I went to Flowers Baking Company for our conference with Mr. W. H. Flowers. We went over the memorandum from the company dated March 30, 1966, announcing the close up of his "Sweet Shop operation" and it's transfer to Panama City, Florida. For about 45 minutes, we talked about the problems involved and asked for a continuation of the conference on Friday, April 8, 1966. Tuesday night I went to Cairo to see Rev. Wilkes about our Welfare Project or study in Grady County.

4/6/66: I went to the OEO office in Moultrie where I talked with Mrs. Betty Pearson and Miss Ruth Horne, Program Developers, about the Basic Education Program under Title III B, that I had been instrumental in getting the council to sponsor. The program, if funded will effect 7 Southwest Georgia Counties. From this office I went to the office of Medicare Alert where I talked with Mr. Odis Johnson and Mr. John Roberson about using their influence to get the council to adopt for programing, on a multi-county basis, programs under Title V and a legal aid program for the poor. They promised to bring them up at the next council meeting. Wednesday night, I addressed the Susie Dunlap Elementary School PTA on the Guidelines governing School Desegregation for 1966-67.

4/7/66: I went into Lee County. Here I talked with Mrs. Pearlie R. Shoots, Mr. Arthur Bivins, Mr. Dock Berryhill, Mrs. Willie L. Hamilton, Mr. James Hamilton and Judge James W. Forrester. At the invitation of Judge Forrester, I visited the Negro school. I have made a separate report to Mr. Jac Wasserman on what I found in the cases of Mr. Bivins and Mr. Berryhill. My conversation with Judge Forrester had to do with the forming of a Community Action Panel. He seemed extremely interested pledged to lend his support.

4/8/66: We met with Mr. Flowers, of Flower's Baking Company, at 9:30 a.m. The conference lasted until 10:30. We were able to get Mr. Flowers to committ himself to considering the 32 workers who will be dismissed on April 14, 1966 for any future job openings in his plant. We also discussed the possibility of a Training Program in his plant. The idea being to get workers prepared for promotion. We also discussed with him the possibility of hiring a Negro Public Relations man who would work in all of his plants serving as a liaison man between the workers and the management. Friday night we reported on our conference to the workers.

4/9/66: I spent in Seminole and Miller Counties. A meeting was set up in Donalsonville for May 8, 1966. Rev. E. O. Benefiled is working on school desegregation in both of these counties. Mr. Leroy Sampson of Donalsonville told of the most fantastic way of getting Negroes on the registration books in Seminole County.

4/10/66: I went to Grady County to interview some young ladies whose names Elder W. G. Wilkes had submitted to help us with our study of the Welfare Department in that County. I arrived in Atlanta for work Monday morning, April 11, 1966.

Hubert D. Thomas

Employment VSNA - PO DC

Ga. - RAP

Mr Hubert Thomas

Ga Council on Human Relations

REPORT 2/19/66 - 2/27/66

SAT., FEB. 19: Traveled from Atlanta to Alapaha, Georgia. Arrived about 3:30 p.m. after stops in Adel for a talk with Rev. Whitherspoon about the Cook County OEO programs and about their projects for organizing a county wide organization. I also told him of the school desegregation conference in Macon, March 17 and urged that a delegation be sent.

SUNC, FEB. 20: Attended church at First Baptist Church in Alapaha, Mr. Brute Shipman, a community leader and I spoke on school desegregation that would take place in Berrien County on Feb. 21. Went to Tifton and Nashville.

MON., FEB. 21: Mr. Shipman and I talked with Mr. Carl Dixon, a member of the Berrien County School Board. He did not forsee any trouble in spite of the fact that he did more to discourage desegregation, perhaps, than any other official in the county. He is a big land owner.

TUES., FEB. 22: I left Alapaha after talking with Mr. Black, Rev. Moore, and Prof. Howard in Nashville. They invited me back to Nashville on March 8, 1966 to assist in the forming of a county wide organization.

WED., FEB. 23: In Thomasville, I conferred with Mr. E. Hill and Mr. Curtis Thomas on the fight that the Progressive Club and the NAACP were having with the Thomas County Board of Education on Title I of the Elementary and Secondary School Act, and its expenditure of funds for low-income children in the schools. Wednesday night, I met with Mr. F. M. Fabianich of the Inspector General's Office U.S.D.A. He was in the area looking into the failure of Negro families ability to get FHA loans. He hinted that FHA was out of funds. This matter will be further explored.

THURS., FEB. 24: Took a load of the Thomasville folk to the Council meeting in Americus, Rev. Clarence Jordan and Mr. Al Henry of Koinonia Farms, were excellent in their discussion of "What Constitutes Good Human Relations". Many problems facing members of the Council were brought up for discussion. In Baker County, it was Sheriff Johnson and his speed trap. In Tift County, it was the failure to obtain a loan from FHA. In Dougherty County, it was failure of the city official to let the Council use the City Hall as a meeting place, nor would the county officials cooperate with Rev. Smith and Father Wright. In the case of the latter, it was suggested that the legal end of the matter be looked into by the ACLU.

FRI., FEB. 25: I went to Fitzgerald where I took part in a county wide rural meeting sponsored by Rev. Rowe and Rev. Colquitt. Problems of Welfare and OEO were discussed by me. Various pieces of literature were passed out by me, including the booklet "You Too Can Get Help".

SAT., FEB. 26: I met with the Associate County Agent in Thomas County, C. W. McIver. He and I went out to David Sanford's, a Negro farmer, to

prepare another application for him so he could meet with the FHA supervisor and Mr. Fabianich, USDA Inspector on Tuesday, March 1, 1966. In Bainbridge, I urged Harrison McIver to get himself and others interested in Medicare Alert. He promised to contact the office in Moultrie Monday about employment.

SUN., FEB. 27: I attended a meeting called by the NAACP to review its strategy for dealing with the County School Superintendent and Mr. Thigpen of FHA. Curtis Thomas and I left for Atlanta at the close of this meeting to be present at the banquet sponsored by SRC for the U. S. Attorney General.

MON., FEB. 28: I came into the office at 8:00 along with Curtis Thomas of Thomasville. Mr. Thomas went to pay Jac Wasserman and Vernon Jordan of SRC, a visit. I went to a meeting with the Postal Task Force at the John Handcock Building. The discriminatory hiring practices of the Post Office in Thomasville were brought to the attention of the Task Force. Thomasville was placed on the agenda for investigation. Discussed in private, the testimony given by a little girl who was beaten by a postal worker during the demonstrations of last November, with Mr. Roberts the Regional Personnel Director. He suggested that I write it up for him. This has been done. At 12:00 the U. S. Attorney General was at the Marriott Hotel.

TUES., MAR. 1: I spent in the office getting out correspondence of various kinds. At 3:00 I went to the Urban League for a meeting called on Welfare by Miss Revelle Pergement.

WED., MAR. 2: I arrived in Crawfordville at 2:30 p.m. and went directly to the school. Prof. King and I had a long discussion about that County and its many problems. At 3:40 p.m. I met with his faculty and suggested that some of them attend the Voters League meeting that night at Friendship Baptist Church. I suggested that this might be, the beginning toward better relations between the school and the League. After school, Prof. King took me out to Mr. Miles Hackney's house. There, I met Mr. Evans and Mr. Billingsley. They concluded, after a long discussion on County problems that a different type of leadership is needed in the county, one that will lend its efforts more toward the development of economic help for the people of the community.

Charlie Evans, Route 2, Box 90, Union Point, Georgia
Miles Hackney, Route 2, Box 131, Union Point, Georgia.

Willie Billingsley, Route 2, Box 190, Crawfordville, Georgia.

From Mr. Hackney's house, Prof. King and I went to the "Center" in the old school building to meet with Mr. Calvin Turner and Mr. Robert Billingsley. The split between the school and these two teachers was

quite obvious in this meeting. According to Mr. Billingsley the Silk Screen Industry had possibilities. I talked with him about the possibility of some MTDA Programs in connection with the industry.

The League met at 8:00 p.m. One could almost feel dissension in the community in this meeting. I talked with them about possible rural programs and stressed the importance of a county organization whose whole aim was working on OEO Programs. Various kinds of literature was passed out.

THURS., MAR. 3: The Finance Committee of the Council met at 10:30 with Mr. Randall in charge. Ways and means of obtaining more finance were discussed. The minutes of the meeting will show these. The executive committee met at 12:00. Because of the bad weather, not too many were present. Dr. Cousins called in his report. He had to attend a meeting at the YMCA.

FRI., MAR. 4: I went to Macon to get a look at their OEO programs. Mr. Hendricks had to leave town so I was not able to do what was planned. The rain came down so hard until I simply could not make very many contacts. I did talk with Rev. W. P. Carten of Turner Tabanacle AME Church, Mr. Johnson of Atlanta Life and Mr. B. Hooper, at length.

Hubert D. Thomas

return to PF - file Ga. R.A.P.

REPORT MARCH 7, 1966 - MARCH 27, 1966

Twenty pleasant and profitable days

3/2/66: I left Atlanta for Nashville, Georgia at 11:30 a. m. I arrived in Tifton about 3:40 p. m. where I checked into the hotel and left for Alapaha, Georgia. In Alapaha, I talked with Mr. Brute Shipman about the organizational meeting scheduled for 8:00 p. m. at Berrien County High School. Mr. Shipman suggested that it would help if I would take a load of people with me who had no transportation. This was done.

With me presiding, the Berrien County Business and Civic League, a non profit organization, was organized. Each district in the county was represented. The following men were appointed to work with Mr. J.H. Black, the president and Mr. Brute Shipman, the advisor:

Frank Moffitt
105 Mathis Street
Nashville, Georgia

J. W. Price
P. O. Box 261
Nashville, Georgia

Ellihue Moore
Ray City, Georgia

A. L. Thomas, Jr.
P. O. Box 1027
Ray City, Georgia

John A. Miles
1411 E. Merrill St.
Nashville, Georgia

Leroy Miles
1411 E. Merrill St.
Nashville, Georgia

Malkuc Johnson
1317 E. Merrill St.
Nashville, Georgia

Samuel J. Owens
P. O. Box 357
Nashville, Georgia

J. W. Watts
234 Cyprus St.
Nashville, Georgia

Eddie Nelson
Nashville, Georgia

Willie Doe
Ray City, Georgia

Roosevelt Daugherty
Route 1
Enigma, Georgia

L. J. Miller
Box 1026
Ray City, Georgia

Willie Favors
914 E. Hamilton St
Nashville, Georgia

(more)

Report 2/2/66 - 3/27/66

Malkuc Johnson
1317 E. Merrill Street
Nashville, Georgia

J. W. Watts
234 Cyprus Street
Nashville, Georgia

Willie Doe
Ray City, Georgia

L. J. Miller
Box 1026
Ray City, Georgia

Samuel J. Owens
P. O. Box 357
Nashville, Georgia

Eddie Nelson
Nashville, Georgia

Roosevelt Daugherty
Route 1
Enigma, Georgia

Willie Favors
914 E. Hamilton Street
Nashville, Georgia

3/8/66: Left Tifton and went to Alapaha to assist in the drafting of a constitution and by-laws for the Berrien County Business and Civic League. Made stops in Adel and Moultrie. In Adel, I tried to spur Rev. Witherspoon to the point of taking the lead in getting a county group together for community organization. In Moultrie, I went by the office of OEO for talks with Odis Johnson and John Roberson on Title 3-B of the OEO Act.

3/9/66: I spent the day in Tifton. Had a conversation with Mr. O.H. Harden, FHA Area Supervisor, about the investigation of the Quitman FHA Office. It was suggested that I have Guite Smith submit another application.

3/10/66: Went into Decatur County. Held a meeting with Rev. H. G. Neal, Rev. C. Shephard, Rev. King, H. D. McIver, W. D. Mann, and L. McIver about a registration drive and voter education under SRC guidelines.

3/11/66: I went to Albany as an observer in the meeting called by HEW for school officials on the new guidelines for school desegregation. The meeting was very calm on the part of the officials. There was defiance but not the vocal kind.

3/12/66: Was spent with my family.

3/13/66: I visited with the Thomas County Branch of the NAACP that met at a rural church, St. Paul. About seventy five rural people were present. They wanted to know about OEO Programs.

3/14/66 - 3/16/66: Was spent in the office in Atlanta.

3/17/66: I was in Macon attending a state-wide conference on school desegregation sponsored by the Georgia Council and the Friends Service Committee. I left Macon for Thomasville and a CAP meeting on Rural Programs under Title 3-B of the OEO Act.

(more)

3/18/66: Met with Odis Johnson, Supervisor of Medicare Alert. He was interested in "Self Help Housing" under Title 3-B.

Held a conference with Mr. Duke of Atapulgus and others in Decatur County on ways to expand the Atapulgus CAP to take in a more representative group. Talked with John Hutchins, Associate County Agent. His office has not been moved to the Agricultural Building. Talked with Mr. Ezell John-Randolph, a farmer of Decatur County, about ASCS elections and the Civil Rights hearing in Macon. Mr. Randolph owns 400 acres of land but has only an 8 acre peanut allotment.

3/19/66: Had a long talk with John Hutchins, Associate County Agent about agricultural problems of Decatur County. He is disturbed about the obvious discrimination in the Decatur County Extension Service.

3/20/66: Attended church in Thomasville, Georgia.

3/21/66: I addressed the PTA of Douglas High School in Thomasville on the new guidelines on school desegregation.

3/22/66: I worked in Brooks County. Saw a Mrs. Bertha Adams who had written President Johnson and Governor Sanders about her plight. She is about to lose her house on which she owes $700.00. I will contact Mr. Josephus Johnson of FHA and some of the folks at OEO on her problem this week.

3/23/66: Mr. Curtis Thomas, of Thomasville, and I met Mrs. Pauley in Albany at 2:00 p.m. for a conference on school desegregation for 1966-67. After this conference Mr. Thomas and I went to Smithville, Georgia to investigate a complaint of a Miss Adree Walker on the Sumter County Welfare Department. From Miss Walker's, we went to Koinonia Farms to check on clothing for Baker County. We came back to Albany at 8:00 p.m. for a meeting of the Southwest Georgia Council on Jury Systems and their effect on American Democracy.

3/24/66: Alfred Morris of the Rural Training Project, Odis Johnson, Medicare Director, John Roberson, his assistant, Logan Lewis, CAP chairman, Napoleon Hill, a farmer, C. W. McIver, Associate County Agent and I had a conference on Title 3-B of the OEO Act. A basic education project was adopted by the Local CAP on March 17, 1966. Alfred Morris is to return to Thomasville March 29, 1966 to write up the project.

3/25/66: Dr. Griffin of Bainbridge, John Hutchins, Associate County Agent H. D. McIver, and I talked at length about the problems of Decatur County. Dr. Griffin has decided that he needs to get more active in problems of his county. He asked for and got various Federal addresses that he could write for information. I left Bainbridge for Tifton where I addressed the PTA

(more)

there on School Desegregation. I was invited to meet with the Civil Leagus on Sunday, March 27, 1966.

3/26/66: I spent in Ware County, Waycross, Held talks with Mr. Freeman, Walker, Sr.; Jessie R. Evans; Prof. Wm. Henderson; the Fluker Brothers; Dr. Kendall, the Adams Brothers and Mr. McCoy, the President of the Voters League about voter registration and school desegregation.

3/27/66: Addressed the Civic League of Tift County at the Community Center in Tifton, Georgia on various Rural and OEO Programs. About 80 people were present, including Prof. Mack, the local principal. This ended my tour. I reported to the office 8:30 a. m. March 28, 1966.

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Hubert D. Thomas
Field Director

Ga - R.A.P.

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA LOOKS AT TITLES III B & V

4/16/66: I left Atlanta about 10:45 a.m. and went directly to Cairo, Ga. to confer with Rev. Warren wilkes and Rev. A. J. Atkinson about our Welfare Project. Transportation arrangements to Atlanta on April 21, 1966 were made and the guidelines of the study was gone over with both of them. While in Cairo, I talked with the Associate County Agent, Mr. George Catchings, about his situation. The County Commission had eased up on its pressure to get rid of him. I left Cairo and went to Bainbridge to visit my family.

4/17/66: I left Bainbridge about 12:30 for Thomasville where I picked up Mr. Curtis Thomas and Mr. D. L. Inman and went to Quitman. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Inman had set up a mass meeting there with the help of Mr. Mack Robinson, a Brooks County farmer, on the new guidelines for school desegregation. An invitation was extended to the rural folks of the county to attend the workshop in Moultrie on April 20, 1966.

4/18/66: Rev. H. G. Neal of Bainbridge and I had a conference with Mr. Curtis Dukes of Attapulgus about the expansion of his Community Action Panel. Mr. Duke had proposed Rev. H. G. Neal as Assistant Coordinator for his programs with a sub-office in Bainbridge. We stayed with him about two hours going over his programs for the improvement of the tobacco workers in Attapulgus and his proposed gardening program. From Attapulgus, Rev. Neal and I went to Donalsonville where we talked with Mr. Sampson and Rev. O. E. Benefield about a workshop that is to be held in Donalsonville, Sunday May 8, 1966, on rural problems. Seminole County has a big Sharecropper population. About 3:15 p. m. I met with, or tried to meet with Mr. W. L. Lamb, Superintendent of Decatur County Schools. Mr. Lamb was simply discourteous and rude. Machinery has been set in motion to bring him around.

4/19/66: I went to Moultrie to confer with Mr. Lonnie Johnson, Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners, Mr. Odis Johnson and Mr. John Roberson about the final arrangements for our conference on April 20. Commissioner Johnson was most helpful. 150 chairs were made available for the meeting in the Agriculture building. Reservations for the consultants were made by Mr. Odis Johnson and Mr. Roberson. I met Mrs. Pauley in Cordele.

4/20/66: I want to Albany to pick up Mr. Jac Wasserman at the airport to take him to Moultrie for the conference. There were people from: Brooks, Thomas, Colquitt, Miller, Tift, Mitchell, Baker, Worth and Daugherty Counties present for the conference, about fifty whites and sixty Negroes. County and City officials from Worth, Colquitt, Miller and Thomas Counties were present. The consultants and resource people

(more)

were, Messrs. Jac Wasserman, National Sharecroppers; Alfred Dempsey, State OEO Office; Wm. Harvey Davis, State Dept. of Family and Childrens Services; Mrs. Carrie Smith and Mr. Faison of the Colquitt County Board of Family and Children Services. Their explanations of Titles III B and V were excellent and the questions from the audience were likewise. A program under Title III B in Basic Education is being written under the Community Action Council for five counties in Southwest Georgia. Various officials were to meet in Thomasville April 21 to further develop these proposals.

4/21/66: I arrived in Atlanta bout 10:30 A. M. to attend a workshop on Welfare project that we are going to do in four counties of Georgia. This session lasted all day.

4/22/66: This day was spent in the office and with Jac Wasserman evaluating the conference in Moultrie and my other experiences.

4/23/66: I went to Rome to speak to a mass meeting at Lovejoy Baptist Church from the subject "Freedom Through Truth". At 5:00 p. m. I spoke to the American Legion Post on the role it could play in our changing society. At 7:00 p. m. I met with the Executive Committee of the Rome Council on Human Relations.

4/24/66: Mr. H. L. Aldridge and I went to Cedartown to meet folks and get acquainted. I talked with Mr. Parks, Undertaker and Civic Leader. Nothing is being done on Economic programs in the County. At some future date, I hope to go back to Cedartown. Monday night I spent talking with barbers, cafe operators etc. about the proper organization of a CAP. At 10:00 a. m. I spoke at Shorter College.

4/25/66: I came to Atlanta for the conference for State Councils at SRC.

4/26/66: A continuation of the conference at SRC and the conference for field personnel sponsored by the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc. This conference lasted through 4/28/66.

Hubert D. Thomas

Hubert D. Thomas

April 29, 1966

Mr. Hubert Thomas
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thomas:

For whatever it is worth, I am sending along a copy of the latest quarterly report to SRC from the RAP program in South Carolina.

This is the kind of report that is most helpful to us, and I think that its good qualities are helpful in any report: it is specific and concrete--giving figures, examples, purposes and results. Maybe they follow the old news reporter's rule of "who, what, where, when, and why--and sometimes how."

Just trying to be helpful.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
cc: Jac Wasserman
Frances Pauley

Georgia R.A.P.

Date: May 7-17, 1966

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director

Subject: My Daily Activities

May 7: I traveled from Atlanta to Thomasville, having left Atlanta at 12:30 p. m.

May 8: A workshop was held in Donalsonville on the various rural programs. The workshop was held on Sunday because the leaders in the communities felt that more people would attend. This is a hard core county. Negroes are afraid to meet at night. The meeting was held at Rev. O. E. Benefield's church. He is the most militant man in the county. There were 80 people present. Literature on the Farm Home Administration and the Office of Economic Opportunity was given to all as they came into the church. We then proceeded to go over each piece of literature allowing the people to ask questions as they went along. Only one or two in the group knew anything about the FHA. There is no Community Action Panel in the county. The Extension Service renders almost no service to low-income people. One of the ladies of the church expressed her fear to Rev. Benefield by saying that my appearance there would cause the church to be bombed.

May 9: This day was spent with Mr. John H. Hutchins, Mr. Augustus Hill, and Mr. George Catchings of the Extension Service.

Dr. Houston Staleworth of Ft. Valley State College came into Mr. Hutchins' office while we were there. Mr. Hill is from the State Office at Athens. He did not seem the least bit disturbed about Agent Hutchins plight. There has been absolutely no change in the Extension Service in Decatur County. Associate Agent Hutchins, (all Negro agents are know by this title while their white counterparts are called Assistants) is in the same office two miles from the Agriculture Building on the Albany Road. Several farmers were informed about the Civil Rights Committee Hearing in Macon, Georgia, May 28, 1966.

Mr. Catchings' position seemed a little more secure as a result of his very fine showing in the county fat calf show. His boy's calf was the Grand Champion, and was number 3 at the fat calf show in Albany. Prior to this feat, the county commissioners were seeking his dismissal because they discovered suddenly that he did not have a degree.

May 10: This day was spent with Agent C. W. McIver at Thomasville. McIver and I went over his file on low-income farmers in his county who had applied for various kinds of FHA Loans Only 3 loans had been made of 20 applications made through his office. The two of us contacted various farmers inviting them to the Civil Rights Commission's hearing in Macon, Ga., May 28, 1966. That night Curtis Thomas and I went to Cairo to work on our Welfare Project.

May 11: I went to Brooks County and to Lowndes County to confer with Agents Jackson and Saunders. Agent Jackson in Brooks County is simply working scared. He is afraid to even talk about his problems and is quite hard to see. Agent Saunders is perhaps in the best situation in the state. His office is integrated and he is invited to most of the planning and other meetings. In spite of this, his work is limited to low-income people (Negro). He states that his biggest handicap in this work comes from the road blocks in F.H.A. The little farmer simply can not get a loan. This offsets the effectiveness of his work with low-income farmers.

May 12: I was sick on this day and had to curtail my activities.

May 13: Mr. D. L. Inman, Friends Service Committee, and I went to Decatur County to take a look at school desegregation in the county and to sit in an organizational meeting of the Community Action Panel. Mr. & Mrs. Dan M. Keeder (white) were taking the lead in organizing the community. There were about 200 people present at the Court House for this meeting. About 9:00 some 50 or 60 men who identified themselves as Jaycees came in and virtually tore the meeting up. Mrs. Keeder had to slip out the back way to possibly escape bodily harm. This incident has done more to arouse the Negro community than anything that I know of. Most of the leaders that we talked with wanted to know what could they do.

Before this, nobody wanted to talk.

May 14: I brought a car load of folks to Atlanta to attend the hearing on school desegregation sponsored by the Civil Rights Commission.

May 15: Mrs. Pauley and I participated in the Freedom rally at Thomasville, Georgia sponsored by the local Branch of the NAACP.

May 16: I went back into Brooks and Lowndes Counties. At Homerville, I attended a meeting with Agent John Saunders. In Valdosta, 413 children had applied for transfer. They are having difficulty getting their Day Care Program approved. Most of the trouble seems to be with the Program Developer.

May 17: I moved on to Adel, Nashville, Tifton, Cordele, and Cobb. At all of these places, names of farmers who could be invited to the Civil Rights Commission's Hearing in Macon on May 28, were obtained. At Cobb, a follow-up of the Berryhill and Bivins cases were made. This investigation continues. An investigator had been to see Mr. Bivins who was very discourteous. This had caused a feeling of fear to grip the community. All that they had was a tag number that seemed not to be correct. The name of the investigator they did not know. I came into the office on May 18.

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Hubert D. Thomas

Ga. - RAP

Date: May 20-28, 1966

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director

Subject: Rural Advancement Report

May 20: Mr. John Gibson, of the Civil Rights Commission, and I flew into Albany from Atlanta. There, we picked up an automobile and headed for Baker County. Because of the terrible weather we had to change our course and go into Decatur County. Upon reaching Bainbridge, we went to the Agricultural Building to inquire for Mr. John Hutchins, the Associate County Agent. We were asked if we had been by his office by Mr. Wheeler, the County Agent. Upon saying, no, we thought that his office was there, he wrote the address of Mr. Hutchins' office on a piece of paper and gave us directions for finding it. We went to Mr. Hutchins' office but he was out. While in his office, we talked with Mr. H. D. McIver, Rev. C. L. Shephard and Dr. M. B. Hutto about the many problems of Decatur County. The purpose of this visit was to let Mr. Gibson see the status of the Negro Associate Agent in the Extension Service.

From Decatur County we went into Thomas County, using the same procedure, we ended up in the separate office of Mr. C. W. McIver, Associate Agent. The difference being, Mr. McIver's office was in the Federal Building. Mr. McIver had a separate office and a separate secretary whose pay was less than that of the white

secretaries who were in the main office up the hall.

From Thomas County we went to Brooks. The office was closed when we got there so we could not see the condition. Mr. Jackson, the Associate Agent could not be found but we learned enough from others, such as the former Negro Agent who has retired, what the condition is. Mr. Stevens, the retired Agent, was most helpful.

About 9:00 p.m., we got to Valdosta where Mr. John Saunders is Associate Agent. He, perhaps, has the best set up in the District. He was frank in his discussion stating that his frustrations resulted from the fact that he really had no machinery for helping "low-income" rural people. To him, the Extension Service has gone middle class.

May 21: Mr. Gibson and I went to Baker and Early Counties early that morning. There we saw and taped testimony from Benjamin Kunney, Sam Toliver and Willie Sutton, These men gave their stories about Farm Home Administration while in these Counties, we saw and talked with Mr. Thompson, a Negro farmer, who was doing temporary work for ASCS.

At 3:30 p.m. we arrived in Americus, Georgia, to see Mr. Bobby Storey. Unfortunately we could not find him. From here, we went to Cobb and Desoto, Georgia for interviews with Mr. Arthur Bivins and Doch Berryhill. Mr. Bivins' story was taped but we could not find Mr. Berryhill. This finished our day so we headed for Atlanta.

May 23: Mr. Gibson, Mr. Jac Wasserman and I helped Mr. Gibson get the hearing together. We got out a mailing list and got materials together.

May 24: Al Ulmer of SRC and Illeft for Lake Worth, Florida for a conference on Self Help Housing.

May 25-26: The conference got underway at 1:30 p.m. with Mr. Bill Channel, AFSC, presiding. He gave the purpose of the conference and showed a film on the California project. Mr. Ben Fraticelli, FCMM, was the consultant for the first day. We went over the project for Southwest Florida Self Help Housing, Inc. I was especially interested in the way the ground work for the proposal was done. On the second day, Mr. Howard Washburn of the California Self Help Project was the consultant. He presented plans, proposals and various other materials on Self Help Housing. A Mr. Trimner, who is head of the School of Architecture, Florida State University, was most helpful to the conference. Mr. Ulmer, of SRC and I are working together to find a consultant who will do some ground work in five counties in Southwest Georgia on Self Help Housing. The five counties have submitted a Basic Education Project under Title 3BOEO.

May 27: I came back to Atlanta to further help Mr. Gibson with the hearing in Macon on May 28.

May 28: Was spent in Macon attending the hearing on the Extension Service, Farm Home Administration and ASCS. Testimony

was given by various Federal, State and local workers, including farmers and other low income people. The audience was shocked when Mr. Eberhart, State Director of the Extension Service stated that he did not have a Negro in the Service that he thought could qualify for the job of County Agent.

May 30-31: Was spent in the office doing various things.

June 1-2: Mr. Wasserman and I left for the White House Conference. I was able to make a small contribution in my Workshop, Group IX, by pointing up the failure of the Guidelines to offer any programs for the hard core rural poor. As I read them, I saw nothing that offered help to or for those who were being pushed off the land or whose income was $600.00 and in some cases less. I suggested that grant money be made available for them and that Community Action Panels work on more programs for them.

June 3: Was spent in the office gathering information for a trip into Early, Brooks, Decatur and Lowndes Counties.

Hubert D. Thomas

Date: June 4-8, 1966

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

Subject: Rural Advancement Report

June 4: I made an effort to find Mr. Bobby Story in Americus, Georgia. He had left for Dawson, Georgia to try andohis last land lease. The lease is the one thing that is most needed in his complaint against ASCS and the FHA. I instructed Mrs. Baunum to have him mail it directly to Mr. Sam Simmons of the Civil Rights Commission, provided he was able to obtain it. In Americus, I was told about the procedure that the Hospital Administration used to impress HEW that it was in compliance. It was reported that certain workers were placed in strategic places during the inspection by HEW. It being Saturday, I could not check the reports out.

June 6: Mr. D. L. Inman, AFSC, and I traveled to Brooks and Lowndes Counties. In Brooks County, we put forth a concerted effort to find someone in the county who would be willing to help organize a group for any kind of a community program, voter registration, community action or a civic group. Unfortunately we failed. Those who could do were not interested and the others were afraid. Mrs. Eddie J. Brooks is struggling with a Day Care Center but because there is no Community Action program, she has not been able to get it funded by OEO.

In Lowndes County, we met with Mr. John Saunders, Associate County Agent. He showed us his plans for helping eight low-income

farmers. He had filled forms showing the amount of acreage in cultivation, the expected yield per acre, the crops planted and suggestions for improving the general farm conditions. Thus, it seems that Mr. Saunders has come up with a program to help these farmers.

We also talked with various civic leaders, Rev. Lawrence, Mr. Harris, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Robinson, Mr. White and the president of the Junior Voters League. Lowndes County in many respects is perhaps the most progressive in South Georgia.

June 7: Mr. McIver, Associate County Agent, and I went to Auscilla, Georgia to look at one of the top farmers in Thomas County, Kenneth Williams. He has between 150 and 200 acres under cultivation. Every available piece of land had something growing on it. On this day he was planting 18 acres of Soy Beans where he had just finished harvesting cabbage. This was his first try with Soy Beans. The farm is mechanized and has a good water supply.

On the afternoon of the 7th, I went to Pelham, Georgia, to talk with Mr. Alfred Allen who is on the State ASCS Advisory Committee. Mr. Allen does not think too much of the role of the Advisory Committee. To him, it only has a window dressing role. In fact, he stated that they were advised not to push too hard. He told of an experience in the ASCS Office in Pelham. When I got back to Thomasville I had a call to come to Warner Robins for a meeting Wednesday night.

June 9: I arrived in Warner Robins about 6:00 p.m. and began talking with various ones that I found on the streets, in the bars, pool rooms and cafes. This being my first visit I wanted to know what these people were saying before I saw the people who invited me. Houston County is beginning to show a few signs of change from it's old hard core attitudes. I was told about two Deputy Sheriffs, two policemen and two firemen who had been hired by the city and county. These being Negro employees of course. Most of the establishments were open to all and official attitudes were changing. One of the men took me to Mr. Silas Smith's home and to the church where the meeting was held. The Chief Registrar, Mr. Pierce attended the meeting and showed a film on Community Relations and what groups could do to help improve them. I talked about the White House Conference and the Rural Poor. Houston County is a big County and has many pockets of poverty. There were two proposals for Day Care Centers, one in Perry and the other in Warner Robins but they are bogged down in local controversy. On my next trip, I will try to get them together in some way.

Hubert D. Thomas

Ga. - RAP

Date: June 16-23, 1966

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director

Subject: My Daily Activities

6/16/66: I traveled from Atlanta to Barnesville, Georgia, where I dealt with a problem that was brought to our attention by Mrs. Withemena G. Williams. Mrs. Sallie Thurman who owned a plot of land was having it taken by the Clerk of the Court of Lamar County. He and an investment company had built several houses on the land. Without the help of a lawyer, Mrs. Thurman succeeded in getting a temporary injunction but has to appear in September term of court. The defendent has called for a jury trial, hence, Mrs. Thurman must have a lawyer. Attorney Jackson of Macon was suggested. There will be a follow up on this case.

At 5:30 p.m., I met with Mr. Nixon and Mr. Pertilla of Tifton as a follow up to a letter that they sent to Mr. Wasserman and Mrs. Pauley about the difficulties Tift County was having, organizing a Community Action Panel. Mr. Wasserman and Mrs. Pauley had written all agencies concerned, sending a copy of the letter from Tifton. The entire committee was to meet at 8:00 p.m., June 17. Thursday night, I met with the Community Action Panel of Thomas County. A $450,000 Title 3-B program had just been funded for that County. They wanted information on more programs. The Title V Program for the county was rejected because the Welfare Department was under staffed.

6/17/66: I went to Moultrie, Georgia, where I visited with Commander Clinton, Program Developer for the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council. While in the office, I got a chance to go over a proposal that had been written for Colquitt County for the aged. The title of the proposal was, Hand. If funded, it will be the first of its kind funded in the area.

From Moultrie, I went on to Tifton. Things had begun to move. The Program Developer for the Area, Mr. Smrcina was there. Mr. Dunn, chairman of the board of County Commissioners had agreed to explore the possibility of a surplus food program for the county. This is the result of the people in the community finally getting together for a common cause.

6/18/66: Mr. D. L. Inman and I went to Brooks County where we found and interviewed fourteen children and their parents who applied for transfer to the formerly white school in Morven, Georgia. These interviews were made as a result of a call that came to the office from HEW to investigate the activities of Mr. Humphrey, the Superintendent of Brooks County Schools as it relates to school desegregation.

6/19/66: Mr. D. L. Inman, Mr. Curtis Thomas and I went to Valdosta in Lowndes County for a mass meeting on voter registration. I spoke from the subject, "You Are The Coming Americans". This meeting was spear-headed by the Lowndes County Voters League.

The details for a voter registration were gone into with the leaders, Mr. Harris, Rev. Lawrence, Mr. Saunders and others.

6/20/66: Mr. D. L. Inman and I went to Baker County to make arrangements for the council meeting on June 29. This meeting will center around credit unions. We found a new look in Baker County. A County Action Panel was being formed. Head Start was beginning and they are hopeful of getting some proposals going.

6/21/66: I went to see Mrs. Louise Chastain, Welfare Director of Thomas County, to see if our office could help her find the needed personnel to round out her staff. As a result of the conversation, one young lady was sent in for an interview at 10:00 p.m., June 22, 1966. Her name is Shirley Ann Rush, a graduate of Knoxville College. Mrs. Chastain invited me to address her staff the next time I was in town.

6/22/66: I was sick so I went to the doctor and loafed around all day.

6/23/66: I came to Atlanta for the RAP Conference.

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Hubert D. Thomas

Ga-RAP

Date: 6-24 - 8-3, 1966

From: Hubert D. Thomas

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director, GCHR

Subject: Forty one days of Rural Activity

I left Atlanta after the last RAP Conference, June 23, 24, 1966, with a determination to see if I could really do something to really help low-income people in Southwest Georgia to do something to help themselves. With this in mind, I put forth all of the effort that I could muster to make our workshop in Baker County on Credit Unions a success. To the surprise of friend and foe, the Southwest Georgia Council met in the court house in Baker County on the night of June 29, 1966. Council members were there from Sumter, Worth, Thomas, Colquitt, Mitchell as well as Baker Counties. Unfortunately, no one came from Daugherty County. Members from the other counties contributed this absence to fear.

The officials of Baker were gracious and cooperative, especially the Deputy Sheriff. As I talked with him after the meeting, I think I saw a tiny spark that suggested change. The Consultants, Mr. Delay, Mr. Ulmer and Mr. Wasserman did an excellent job of getting across what a Credit Union is and how "Low-Income" people can benefit from organizing one. We look forward toward helping Baker County organize a Community Credit Union.

Mr. Ulmer, SRC, Mr. Wizner, Mr. Thorkelson, lawyers for the Council's Welfare project and I came into Thomasville from

Baker County. Mr. Ulmer and I talked with Mr. Odis Johnson about the possibility of a pilot project in Self-Help Housing in the area. Mr. Johnson, being a builder, was quite interested and wanted all of the information that he could get on Self-help Housing. He also agreed to seek out twelve families who might be interested.

At 10:30 a.m. June 30, I addressed the staff of the Welfare Department of Thomas County from the subject, What Shall We Do With Them? Mrs. Chastain, the Director had invited me as a result of a previous conversation that we had had on a Title V program that we needed her approval for before it could be submitted.

Mr. Curtis Thomas, NAACP, took Mr. Wizner and Mr. Thorkelson into Grady County for interviews with Welfare recipients who were interviewed during the survey. On the night of June 30, we met with the ministers of Thomas County to inform them of the Welfare Project and to seek their help in spot-lighting violations of the regulations. The lawyers gave expressions of satisfaction about the job that was done in the survey. On July 1, we all came to Macon to make interviews in Bibb County. The results were not as good as they were in Grady County. There was just too much rain.

July 4 through July 7, was spent in the office making plans for a workshop in Worth County on ASCS Elections on July 27.

July 8 through July 10 was spent at Jekyll Island attending our mid-summer conference. To me, the most interesting featuse of the conference was the roving workshops. People were given a chance to discuss in a very informal way the problems of school desegregation, voter registration, the role of the church in a changing society and even "Black Power".

July 11 through July 14 was spent in the office getting out invitations and fact sheets for the ASCS workshop. This was done with the help of our entire staff, Mr. Wasserman and Mike Kenny, Mike was most helpful.

July 15 through July 21 was spent in Crisp, Lowndes, Worth, Brooks, Thomas, Grady, Decatur and Thomas Counties looking up farmers, inviting them to the ASCS workshop on July 27. In Worth County, Mr. Badler and Mr. Glover were very helpful. They are Vocational Agriculture teachers. For some strange reason, no one in Worth County wanted to approach the authorities about the use of the court house for the workshop. Mr. Cantrell, Principal of Holley High School gave permission for the use of the school.

The Title III B Basic Education Project, that we worked on in the spring is underway. Three centers have been established, Thomasville, Moultrie, Colquitt. Each center will train 50 heads of house holds whose level of education is below the 6th grade for six months. While in training they receive $32.00 per

week plus $2.00 for each dependent up to four. At the end of the first six months another class will begin. What I consider a very good staff ahs been gotten together with perhaps one exception, the Director of the Moultrie Center. We had to compromise because of political overtones.

On July 22 and 23 I was called back tothe office to attend a fine state conference on a proposal on cooperatives in these five states, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana.

On July 24 I was the main speaker at a mass meeting sponsored by the Thomasville Branch of NAACP. This mass meeting was a climax to the Voter Registration Project that was funded by SRC, Curtis Thomas, Director. There were 1,262 people registered in the six week period. Most of these were from the rural precints of the county. Because of this, I was able to center my talk on ASCS Elections.

On Friday, July 22, Mrs. Pauley and I talked with Mr. Vernon Jordan of SRC about funding a Voter Registration Project for Cordele and Crisp County. The idea behind this was to try to help the various factions in Cordele come together on a common cause. Mr. Jordan stated that if they would send in a proposal they would fund it if a responsible organization would head up the drive. Fortified with this, I went to Cordele from Sylvester Monday night to talk to the young mends club and the NAACP. I gave them a copy

of the Thomasville proposal and budget and tried to stress the importance of them trying to get together.

Tuesday, July 26, we found out that the Board of Education had denied use of the Holley High School for the ASCS workshop. Because of this, I had to go back to Sylvester and obtain another meeting place. The Christian Aid Building was obtained. In spite of the feeling of Mr. Sam Young and other local people, I could see Prof. Cantrell's position in this matter. Prof. Cantrell was most helpful giving me use of a slide projector and screen for the workshop.

The ASCS workshop on July 27 was well attended. Mr. Cook of the State Office in Athens, Mr. Roberts the District ASCS Supervisor, the manager of the local Worth County office were resource people for the workshop. Mr. Cook presented the slide picture, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, and did what I consider, a very good job. The resource people were excused and Mr. Wasserman of NSF explained how low-income farmers could use the petition method for getting a farmer from their community on the election ballot.

July 28 through August 3 was spent in the Coolidge, Meigs, Ochlocnee, and Centenial Communities working on a Self-Help proposal and ASCS elections. Mr. Alfred Morris, a consultant, Curtis Thomas and I held meetings in all of these communities, talking

with farmers and farm workers about Self-Help Housing. We had conferences with such men as the FHA Supervisor in Quitman, Congressman J. L. Pilcher in Meigs, Representative Willis, in Coolidge, the Mayor of Boston, Mr. Pittman and others. Their interest in Self-Help Housing was surprising. Because of their influence we had 27 people at the meeting in Coolidge on August 1; 21 at Meigs on August 2 and 51 in Boston on August 3. From Boston, the three of us went to Centennial for a ASCS picture and other information on the election. Mr. Forrest Monroe was the sponsor of this meeting.

The Self-Help Housing proposal when completed, will provide for 12 families. This will be a pilot project.

Hubert D. Thomas

Ga- R.A.P.

Date: 8/6-8/24, 1966

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director

Subject: Rural Voter Education, ASCS Elections and Self Help Housing

On August 6, 13, 20, 1966, I attended meetings of the Georgia Voters League in Macon, Georgia. As a result, I have had a chance to listen to most of the candidates for State Offices in the coming primary on September 14, 1966 or their representatives. In the areas in Southwest Georgia where SRC has funded Voter Registration projects there has been quite an upsurge in Voter Registration, especially in the Rural areas. Registration alone is not enough. Many of these people do not know how to effectively use the ballot. In attendance at these meetings, were from 300 to 400 people each Saturday, from 77 counties in Georgia. Many of them were rural folk seeking information. Unfortunately, the leadership of the Georgia Voters League has had very little to give. Most of the time, on the part of the Leadership, was spent trying to see how much money they could obtain from certain candidates for their support in the primary. This has left the new rural voters in, perhaps, a worse shape than they were before they got on the registration books. Some way has got to be found to help these people to know and understand how to mark the ballot.

In my talk with various community leaders, such as, Clarence Bell and Elbert Burney of Decatur County, Herman Coachman and Leroy Sampson of Seminole County, J. C. Gaines and Rev. Clifford Hammond of Grady County, Forrest Monroe, Cutris Thomas and Rev. Hankins of Thomas County, James Nellon and John Shingler of Worth County and Walter Miller of Baker County, I have tried to stress the importance of a grass roots get out the vote campaign, advertising that it be done without money from candidates. They have got to learn that when a man running for office gives you money, he no longer feels obligated while in office to listen or be sympathetic about the many problems of low-income or minority groups.

On Monday, August 8, 1966, in Thomasville, Elijah Hill, Curtis Thomas, Harry Martin, Alfred Morris of SRP and I met with the personnel men of a large industrial plant who were taking a look at Thomas County for the location of a food processing plant that would eventually furnish employment for some 1600 people in an 8 county area, Thomas, Grady, Colquitt, Brooks, Mitchell, Decatur, in Southwest Georgia and Jefferson and Leon Counties in North Florida. We were asked to put forth every effort to help conduct a labor survey in these counties on August 11, 12, 13, 1966. A potential labor force of between 7,000 and 8,000 was needed for the

plant to even consider coming to the area. The name of the plant could not be revealed.

The officials of Brooks and Decatur Counties were quite cool toward the survey. They refused to meet with any Negroes or inform them in any way about the survey. Working hurriedly, I was able to get some work done in these two counties. About 500 potential workers from each county, mostly by Negro, signed the survey sheets. The entire survey produced more than 10,000 potential workers.

I learned this week that the Campbell Soup Company is the Company seeking to locate in the area. A decision will be made within the next 30 days on the location. If and when this plant comes to Southwest Georgia, it is going to mean a bonanza for the small farmers of the area. Working with the Extension Service, the Vocational Agriculture Department and other agencies, we have got to begin encouraging the small farmers of the area to organize to meet the needs of this plant.

The Title III B Project, Technical Rural Agriculture Project, that efforts of the Southwest Georgia Council brought to the six counties in the area impressed the personnel men of the Company very much.

With the limited staff of the Council, with aid from NSF and Rev. Sherrod's group, I ghink that we have done a good job when

it comes to informing the low-income and minority group farmers about ASCS Elections. One area wide work shop was held in Worth County. Smaller ones were held in Thomas, Decatur and Baker. In Sumter, Worth, Baker, Thomas and Decatur candidates by petition should appear on the ballots. In Brooks there is a probability but in Seminole and Early, I did not get any effective response. The only thing that I see left for us to do now is urge farmers to vote on September 22 or earlier and mark their ballots correctly.

The Self Help Housing Project for Thomas County is just about complete as far as writing up the proposal is concerned. Mr. Josephus Johnson of FHA spent Auguts 22, 23 interviewing 17 applicants for loans to construct homes. In a conversation over the phone with him on August 26, Mr. Vanlandingham, FHA State Director, had decided to forward the applications along with an unfinished copy of the proposal to the FHA offices in Washington. The purpose for this I was unable to get.

A non-profit organization with a broadly based advisory committee, Thomas County Self Help, Inc. has been organized to sponsor the project. This has not taken too well with Commander Clinton, Executive Officer of the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council. At a meeting of the Council on August 23, he spoke of writing a multi-county proposal. In connection with this, he had met with Mr. O. H. Harden, District FHA Supervisor on August 22, in Moultrie.

As I understand it, he made very little, if any, impression on Mr. Harden. As it stands now, we will have to wait for further developments. I don't believe that it is worth while to do anything else until we hear from Mr. Vanlandingham's office. In my opinion, any further activity will only serve to confuse the people whose hope for a better house, we have built up.

For the record, I ommitted to talk about the cooperation of ASCS Officials. For the most part, there was a striking difference in the attitudes of the office managers when compared with past years. Thomas County was the only county that had a map that could really help a farmer know his community. The others were simply outlines of the county, showing nothing that would help. If the names of the eligible voters were posted in Decatur, Grady, Seminole, Early or Brooks, I did not see them. When I asked, I was told that the lists had not been completed. Thomas County had its on the bulletin board when I went into the office.

In Decatur County, school desegregation is at a standstill. Of the eight children who applied for transfer, only one was notified that the transfer had been accepted. In this connection, a formal complaint has been filed with the Attorney General by Mr. Joe Corker on behalf of his two children, Haywood and Hazel Mae. As I observe the area, school desggregation is in worse shape than it was last term. There is more organized resistance.

Hubert D. Thomas

Georgia RAP

THE SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

Invites You To Attend An Area Wide
Meeting On ASCS Elections.

1966 ASCS Elections To Be Held On
September 23, 1966

"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""

No Negroes were elected in Georgia as regular members to ASCS Community Committies in 1965, although there are more than 25 counties where the number of Negro farm operators make it possible to elect Negroes to ASCS Community Committies. This meeting is called for the purpose of seeing that each Community not only has Negro Candidates on the ballot, but assuring that the Candidates selected are those chosen by the Negro Communities, rather than the white power structure.

If you want to have a Candidate of your choice on the ballot .....

If you want to know more about the new regulations issued for this election .....

If you need help in organizing your Community .....

Come to this meeting to be held:

Date: July 27, 1966
City: Sylvester, Georgia
Place: Christian Aid Building, Railroad Street
Time: 8:00 P.M.

We are expecting you,

Hubert D. Thomas
adp

Hubert D. Thomas
Field Director

Date: October 5-7, 1966

To: Board of Directors of Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Hubert D. Thomas

Subject: Southwest Georgia Rural Advancement Project

When I came to the Georgia Council on Human Relations and to the Rural Advancement Project in October of 1965, I came with a definite knowledge of some of the things that I would like to accomplish. Having done quite a bit of work, dating back to the 30's, with the Extension Agents, Vocational "Ag" Teachers, 4-H Club boys and girls, boy scouts and various other civic and religious organizations, I had developed a desire to really do something effective to help rural people see and evaluate some of their problems with an idea of finding a solution. Having the opportunity to work with the staffs of the Council and the National Sharecroppers Fund gave me a chance to fulfill this desire for which I am very grateful to all of you.

Upon the completion of my orientation, I went to Southwest Georgia. Here I began talking with old acquaintances, County Agents, Principals of Schools, Vocational men, farmers and Community leaders of all levels. Among some of the things that I wanted to find out were these:

1. What is your relationship with the Farmers House Administration?

2. Do you have trouble getting loans?

3. Is there a Community Action Panel in your county?

4. Does the County Agent visit your farm?

5. Has your Board of Education taken steps to desegregate the schools?

Armed with the many answers that I got as a result of these questions and with a mailing list, I came back to Atlanta, where I organized three workshops on rural problems, Albany, Bainbridge, and Thomasville. Worth, Tift, Mitchell and Dougherty Counties came to Albany; Seminole, Miller, Early and Decatur came to Bainbridge; Grady, Thomas, Brooks, and Colquitt came to Thomasville. The motivation of the various communities was put into the hands of community leaders or what I thought would be potential leaders. The late Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, Georgia Council; Mr. Jac Wasserman, Regional Director of NSF; and I conducted the workshops. They were well attended. Mr. Wasserman stressed the importance of the community organization in the fight for a better life for the poor. Rev. Holmes stressed the importance of trying to establish communication with the power structures in the various communities. Human Relations of necessity are poor when people can not communicate. My role was that of distributing various literature on Federal and State Programs, including forms for reporting discrimination. A brief outline of the type of things that we were interested in helping each community do was gone into in detail with the emphasis being put on self-help and motivation.

My next attack was on the Quitman office of FHA. Mr. Curtis Thomas, local president of NAACP, and I, working through various sources and by personally canvassing farmers found that not a single OEO loan had been made to a Negro farmer in this area. Housing loans and Operating loans were out of the question. The Associate County Agent of two counties, Lowndes and Thomas, joined with us to the point that they asked us to send the farmers to their offices and they would help them make applications.

In a period of three weeks twenty low-income farmers had made applications for loans. Mr. Thigpen, FHA Supervisor, became disturbed. The NAACP began complaining to Washington. In a few weeks a full scale investigation of the FHA office was made by the Inspector General's Office. Mr. O.H. Harden, District Supervisor asked us to arrange a meeting with the farmers of the area. We did. Mr. Harden, Mr. Thigpen and the Assistant Supervisor, Hubert Hill, were all present. They all went over the services offered by FHA and assured all that they were anxious to cooperate. For the first time these farmers got a chance to talk with these officials. Mr. Harden asked Mr. Thomas to lay off and that results would be forth coming.

In a few weeks loans were approved for C. A. Paytee, OEO and Operational, Andrew Hill, OEO and Operational, Napoleon Hill, Section 502, housing. In Lowndes County and Brooks County, similar

results were observed. As a result of the pressure brought to bear in this fight, the FHA Supervisor was transferred. His replacement has an entirely different attitude.

With FHA out of my hair, I turned my attention to the CAP office in Moultrie and toward organizing a multi-county Human Relations Council. Mrs. Pauley, Executive Director of the Georgia Council, along with the late Rev. Holmes, Associate Director, and I worked out the details for the organization in the office. The field work was left to me. With help from Father Wright, the first meeting was called in Albany at his Parish House in Albany. Eight Counties were represented at this meeting. Mrs. Pauley and Father Wright were instrumental in presenting the function of the Council. The next meeting was held in Tifton at the Episcopal Parish House. At this meeting, the organizational structure was set in motion and the Southwest Georgia Chapter became an active body. Later, meetings were held in the Dougherty County Court House and the Baker County Court House.

When we began work there were no Community Action Panels in the area. With the help of community leaders in Thomas County, a group of us appeared before the City Commission of Thomasville to discuss with them, the function of the "War On Poverty". When we left, we had assurance that a committee would be appointed to look further into the matter. In one Council meeting, we tried to

motivate the leaders of each county to do the same thing that was done in Thomasville. I met with groups in Camilla, Valdosta, Nashville, Donaldsonville, Newton, Bainbridge, Quitman, Americus and Colquitt urging them to get on the Executive Director, Commander Robert Clinton, of the Southwest Georgia Community Action Panel, urging him to get busy and help them organize for some programs.

In the meantime, Mr. Alfred Morris of the ~~Rural Advancement Project~~ SRTP had approached me about the possibility of using my influence to get a Title III-B Basic Education Project going in the area. With this in mind, I organized a workshop on Title III-B and Title V at Moultrie. Mr. Odis Johnson, Director of Medicare Alert and Mr. John Roberson, his Assistant Director, along with Mr. Lonnie Johnson, chairman of the Colquitt County Board of Commissioners were most helpful in getting this workshop together. In spite of the predictions of the Executive Director of the OEO Council, Commander Clinton, one hundred and sixty people were present. Sixty-one of them were white, representing officials from small rural communities like Berlin, Boston, and Meigs and other interested persons.

The resource people for this workshop came from the state office of OEO, NSF, the Department of Children and Family Services and the local Welfare office in Colquitt County. As a result of the information gained and the momentum that was generated at this workshop, CAP's were organized in Worth, Colquitt, Thomas, Grady, Miller

and Mitchell Counties. Mr. Morris found nothing but support as he worked to develop the proposal in the six county area. Twenty-one days after the proposal to train 300 seasonal farm workers was submitted it was funded for $458.00. Here again, is a concrete example of the effectiveness of the Southern Rural Training Project. Without the technical help afforded by the Project, the proposal would not have been developed. Community motivation without technical help is just about empty.

The Technical Rural Agricultural Project is in high gear. There are three centers: Moultrie, Thomasville, and Miller Counties. With one exception they are well staffed. Working with friends at Florida A&M University, I was able to obtain a young man, John L. Kirby, as counselor for the project. Mr. Kirby's work has impressed all who have observed him, including Mr. Bruce Kashdan of the Migrant Division of OEO.

In Miller County, the pre-vocational work is headed up by a Mr. Johnson and a Mrs. Maddox. To really understand what can be done with low-income rural people whose education level is below the sixth grade, one needs to observe this project. Here one can see a shop being constructed under the guidance of the instructor and an addition is being made on the building where classes are held. The County furnished the materials, the students are doing the work.

When the Southern Rural Training Project ended, I persuaded Mr. Al Ulmer of SRC to hire Mr. Morris to work with me in selling a Self-Help Housing Project, as a pilot project, to the officials and low-income people of Thomas County. Immediately we met opposition from the Executive Director of the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council. In spite of his objections, we worked with the FHA officers and local community leaders in setting up meetings in Meigs, Boston and Coolidge on Self-Help Housing. Eighteen heads-of-households who were part time farm workers made applications for loans. Mr. VanLandingham, State Director of FHA, sent his assistant down to the area to interview the applicants. His findings were sent to Washington. In about ten days he gave us the Green Light, so we set up a meeting at the Federal Building with FHA officials, the applicants, and other interested persons. A film on Self-Help Housing was shown. This film was shown later in Moultrie and Colquitt. In all, about 175 people saw the film. In a few days we plan to submit a proposal to OEO on Self-Help Housing. If more education and better housing can be made available to low-income rural people better wages will automatically follow. Better skills have always produced better wages. Primarily the problem is a social one as I can see it.

Many more have been our exploits this year. Working very closely with the Civil Rights Commission, a hearing was held in Macon, Georgia, in May, by the Advisory Committee on Civil Rights on Discri-

mination in the Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration and the Agricultural Stablization Service. In preparation for the hearing, Mr. John Gibson, of the Civil Rights Commission, and I, traveled all over Southwest Georgia, visiting the segregated offices of the Extension Service, FHA and ASC, talking with farmers, making tapes of our findings. Much of this was used against the Service at the hearing. The Negro Extension Agent left this hearing with a feeling of utter disdain after hearing the State Director say that not a one of them was qualified to be a County Agent.

The Welfare survey made by the Council, cooperating with the NAACP, LDF, and the Columbia School of Social Work was a tremendous success. More than two hundred welfare recipients were interviewed in Floyd, Bibb, Fulton and Grady Counties. I was in charge of the Grady County project. Here again, the cooperation of the NAACP president, Curtis Thomas, and D.L. Inman of the Voters League, proved invaluable. The cases have all been documented, various ministers have been given Welfare Handbooks and a Federal Law-suit, challenging the "Employable Mother clause" of the regulations, has been filed with the District Court, Attorney C. B. King of Albany, is handling the case.

In Voter Education and School Desegregation, the work has been equally as exciting. At the Voter Education workshop for the Second Congressional District on Septemberll, 1966, there were 309

people representing nine counties of the District. Meetings were held in Brooks and Colquitt Counties. At these meetings people were taught how to mark ballots, what to expect when they got to the polls and what rights they had if they needed help in the marking of ballots.

In School Desegregation, there has been plenty of activity. Investigations have been made in Decatur, Brooks, Crisp, Seminole, Thomas, Colquitt, and Miller Counties. In all cases, the Justice Department, HEW, the Civil Rights Commission and the FBI have been alerted for proper action on the problems.

To evaluate the works of the year, I am convinced that, more technical help, such as has been offered by the Southern Rural Training Project is needed in the field. Very few low-income people know what they want. They don't know what they want because they know so little about what is available. Ways and means must be found to push forward to a "Shore" that is only "Dimly Seen".

Hubert D. Thomas

Hubert D. Thomas
Field Director

Ga - RAP

Date: 11-11-66

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director, Georgia Council

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director, Rural Advancement Project

Subject: My most recent contacts and endeavors

In October, I hit upon the idea of using the AME Methodist Annual Conferences as a vehicle for making new contacts and informing the many ministers that I would meet at these conferences, about our services and work and to try to solicit their efforts in the "War on Poverty" and injustices.

To date, I have visited four of these conferences, Southwest Georgia at Donalsonville; South Georgia at Cairo; Middle Georgia at Douglas; and Augusta at Vidalia. Being active in the layman's movement in the church, I had no trouble getting on the programs. At each conference, various leaflets and books on Federal programs were passed out, names and telephone numbers of various agencies were given. Many were unaware that these things existed. In Cairo I talked about Credit Unions. Bishop E. L. Hickman, the presiding Bishop, became interested in this, so much so, until he invited to have a conference with him on the subject. When all of his conferences are over, we plan to get together again to explore the possibility of establishing a Credit Union, as a pilot, in the South Georgia Conference.

The booklet, "Know Your Rights", that was published by the Council and the ACLU, commanded quite a bit of interest. People want

to see the pictures, a workshop is in the making in the lower Chattahoochee Region, Early, Clay, Calhoun, Quitman, Stewart, Chattahoochee, and Randolph Counties, on a subject "Know Your Rights" and to explore the possibility of getting a Title III-B Basic Education Project developed for the Region. Mr. Ben Shorter of Cuthbert, is doing the leg work in this connection. Mr. Robert Davis, principal of Kaigler High School, Georgetown, Georgia; Mr. Walter Dawkins, principal of Speight High School, Ft. Gaines, Georgia; Mr. John R. Harris, principal Washington Elementary and High School, Blakely, Georgia and Rev. Daniel T. Grant of the school in Cuthbert, have all been very helpful in helping me make contacts.

In making an evaluation of our work in ASCS elections, I retraced our steps. Not one Negro farmer was elected in the areas where we worked. For some reason we simply did not get our message of voting for the farmer of your choice by getting him on the ballot by petition across to the farmers. In the Decatur County area, a group of thirteen farmers filed a complaint about the placing of one Paul Wilson on the ballot with Victor B. Phillips in the ASCS office in Washington. The investigation revealed that Mr. Wilson owned one acre of land in Zone F of the County. This qualified him for being placed on the ballot. Here again, is an illustration of the advantage that the power structure will take of the small farmer and minority groups. Completely ignoring such successful farmers as Mr.

Bernice Bowie and Mr. Ezell Randolph, they placed the name of a man on the ballot that they knew Negro farmers would not and could not respect. We have got to continue our work of educating these farmers.

November 1 and 2 was spent with Mr. Ken Vallis and Mr. Melvin Johnson of the Migrant Division, OEO, looking over the Title III-B Basic Education Project in Southwest Georgia. From all that I could observe they were well pleased with the work going on at the three centers. It was suggested that we get in an application for refunding right away. Mr. Vallis also asked that I assist in getting another project going, since that was the only one in Georgia. To this end, I have already begun work. The Lower Chattahoochee and the West Georgia area, are under consideration. Which ever area shows the most interest is the one that I will be working with to help develop a proposal. Walton Sharp of NSF will be called upon to assist in this project when the leg work is finished.

In Miller County more work has been done on MDTA programs for the county. Mr. James Merritt of Bethel High School has agreed to work with Judge Terry Toole, of the Court of Ordinary, in making the necessary labor survey. Mr. Brown, manager of the Labor office in Bainbridge, was due in Colquitt November 10 to further look into the possibility. Here again, when the leg work is done we will be calling upon Walton Sharp of NSF.

In the area of community organization, we have finally got something going in Decatur County. On the night of October 31, about two hundred Negro people of the county met at the gymnasium of Hutto High School as the result of the "Herculean" efforts of Mr. H.D. McIver. After much deliberation, they decided to call themselves the Democratic Club of Decatur County. Surely this is political but it has got an organized effort going. One hundred and twelve persons paid the annual dues of one dollar ($1.00) at this meeting and set up another meeting for November 3 and a county wide mass meeting for November 6. I could not return for these meetings, but the reports that I got, were good. These are grass roots people wanting to do something about their status. The doctors, teachers and other professionals were not on the scene. With proper officers and continued technical help and information a real strong community organization can evolve out of this beginning.

They wanted to know why they could not have "Headstart", NYC Programs and other OEO programs like the neighboring counties. This, we were able to explain. Within a month or two I can see a change taking place in Decatur County.

The Southwest Georgia Council meeting in Albany was, in my opinion, quite successful. The crowd was smaller than usual but I think that this was good. A big crowd might have upset the power structure of St. Paul Church too much. As it stands now, I think

that there is a possibility of using the church again for a future meeting. If the representatives of the five counties represented will take the message of "Know Your Rights" to their communities, I think we can get our message across. This is only the beginning of an intensive effort in this area. As soon as the slides are made available we will take the message to the grass roots.

To summarize my observations on this trip:

1. Rural ministers and laymen of the AME Church have knowledge that they have never been exposed to.

2. There is a new spirit of self-help that has to be followed up.

3. Our work must continue on ASCS elections.

4. We can set the ground work for another Title III-B project in one of the areas.

Hubert D. Thomas

Ga. - RAP

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

Reply to
REGIONAL OFFICE
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. 404/522-3697

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field director

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Mississippi representative

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South Carolina representative

ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

December 1, 1966

MEMO

To: Hubert Thomas

From: Jac Wasserman

I have just received a compilation of the total number of applications received for various types of FHA loans during the year 1965. It also includes the total number of loans made during this same period.

I find the statistics almost unbelievable for the sixteen southern states reported on.

The following figures are given for the state of Georgia:

Applications received from Negroes		granted
Operating loans.....	679	405
Farm Ownership loans....	212	41
Soil and water loans....	3	0
Rural housing loans.....	345	67
EO loans.....	539	250
Emergency loans.....	109	80

There were a total of 11,226 Negro farm operators in Georgia in 1964, of which 5,062 were tenants. The full and part owners numbered 6,164. The statistics do not reveal how many of the tenants were sharecroppers. Knowing what we do about the economic plight of most Negro farmers, it is incomprehensible to me that there were so few Negro farmers in Georgia that made applications for the various types of FHA loans.

Two explanations occur to me.

1. Many farmers who inquired about loans were turned away by the FHA County Supervisor without making formal application. We have previously run into this situation, but FHA has issued instructions to its offices that all farmers who apply for a loan should be requested to fill out an application, regardless of whether "there are not funds available at present," or whether the County Supervisor believes "that they are not eligible." It is quite possible that many farmers were discouraged from filing formal application for loans for the above reasons. Naturally, if so few farmers filed applications, and those that did file were screened for eligibility -- that would account for the high percentage of loans granted Negro farmers who filed applications.

2. The other explanation is that there are still a great many Negro farmers who use conventional banking facilities for their operating and other loans, rather than FHA. Or is it that their previous experiences with FHA have discouraged them from applying?

In any case, it would appear to me that it is necessary for us to find out the reason for the small number of applications filed and to intensify our efforts to have Negro farmers apply and file applications to FHA for whatever assistance they require.

If you have any facts or theories to explain this phenomenon, please share them with me.

Ga- RAP

Date: 11-22, 12-18, 1966

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

Subject: From Wrightsville to Columbus

As I sat in the office November 16, a call came from Mr. Roosevelt King, principal of the Negro school in Wrightsville, asking that I come to that city and meet with a group of Negro citizens who wanted to do something about conditions in Wrightsville.

On December 22, 1966, I arrived in Wrightsville and went directly to the school to see Mr. King. He took me to his house and began telling me of his observations in Johnson County since his coming there in September. I became a little bit disturbed when he said to me "I don't want you to let any of these people know that you and I are friends or necessarily know each other". But after listening to him I was able to see his point of view.

In Johnson County there was no school desegregation. The polls in Wrightsville were segregated in both the primary and the general election. Negroes voted at the court house while whites voted at the City Hall. Eight children applied for transfer but did not enter school after their parents were intimidated by the Sheriff. No bodily harm, but he would ride up in front of the homes and sit for an hour or more. Some parents were asked if they valued their jobs. Thus: fear was spread throughout the county. In the manufacturing plants Negro employment was almost nil, the usual janitorial jobs. These were

among the problems that Mr. King wanted me to go over with this group.

To my surprise there was an NAACP Chapter in the county. But it had no sense of direction. Mr. Charles Outlaw, Chapter President, had the "guts" but not the "know-how". There were 100 active members. Mr. King introduced me to him. We went to the AME Church for the meeting with 20 good substantial men present from all parts of the county. For about two hours we held a very informal discussion. I listened to them and tried to come up with an answer. Telephone numbers and names of the various Federal Agencies were given, literature was passed out and gone over. When the meeting closed I felt that this community had been helped a little. Upon advice of Mr. King, I went on to Dublin to spend the night.

In Dublin, I tried to see Mr. Bacote who is on the State ASCS Advisory Committee but he was out of town. In talks with Mr. Luther Coleman, Associate County Agent, I found nothing that made him happy about his role with the Extension Service. Unlike Agents McIver and Sanders, he has not been able to work out a program for low-income people by joining forces with the CAP of his area.

From Dublin I went into Eastman where I walked into a Barber Shop and introduced myself. Here, I met a most interesting man, Mr. Sam Johnson, a barber. I asked about school desegregation, he had the answer; I asked about public accommodations; again, he had the answer. I asked about voting and registration, to this he had an answer. The one thing that impressed me about Dodge County was the effect that

Congressman elect Stuckey was having on the fast changing patterns of the county.

Mr. Johnson told of three little Negro girls who were transfered to a formerly all white school in one of the rural areas of the county. After two days they went back to the Negro school. On the fourth day the white principal, who was a lady, came to the Negro school and stated that she had come for her three little girls. They are apparently doing fine. I heard of no intimidation in that county as I talked with the school principal, the counselors and others. Sam Johnson was very critical of the way that votes were swapped for money in the county. He felt that this was the great handicap of Negro leadership there as far as the development of a solid community organization was concerned.

In Cochran, Beckley County, just seventeen miles away, things were not so bright. I did see one white faculty member at the Negro school. Mr. McDonald, the principal, introduced me to a substitute teacher who was only a high school graduate that he thought had great potentials as a teacher if she could get aid. I talked with Mr. Joe Hendricks of Macon, Mercer University, about her. He asked that she send her transcript for evaluation. There was no solid community organization in the county. The low-income farmers, especially Negro, have had very little access to knowledge of USDA programs. In the near future I hope to return to Beckley County for an extended stay.

conference with Mr. Robert Bailey and his staff about a Title III-B project for the West Central Georgia OEO Council. A meeting was set up with representatives of the eight counties involved for December 8, 1966. The pamphlet "Know Your Rights" was widely distributed to school people and civic leaders. This county is well organized. Two Negro Policemen had been recently hired.

Several trips were made to Ellaville in Schley County to see Mr. Milton Terry who was about to lose his 200 acre farm. After making contact of various kinds, from Congressman elect Brinkley, Senator Jimmie Carter, to the State Director of FHA, Mr. VanLandingham, we were able to get FHA to take another look at his situation. To date I don't know the results of our efforts. Mr. Terry was advised to keep us informed. This he has not done.

On Saturday, Dec. 10, a call came from Brooks County about one Willie Head who had received a threatening letter because he refused to sell his 172 Acre farm to some white neighbors who wanted it. Curtis Thomas of NAACP and I went to Pavo to investigate. We talked with various ones there among whom were his wife and the ex-postmaster of the town. The ex-postmaster gave us a good run down on Klan activities in that small rural area. He, too, had been a victim of intimidation. Fortunately, we did not alert the FBI or the Justice Department, for upon further investigation we found that Willie had concocted the whole story including the writing of the letter. This is an illustration of the care that we must take in making our investigations. We must strive

to get all of the facts.

In Columbus, I met with Mrs. Barfield, Executive Director of the Lower Chattahoochee area and Mr. E. C. Bryant of the State OEO office about problems of that area. It is one of the poorest in the state. Six of the eight counties are EDA or 100 percent poverty counties. They wanted to look at the Basic Education Proposal for Southwest Georgia and to know how it was progressing. In the near future I am to meet with representatives of the eight county CAP.

The first anniversary of the Southwest Georgia Council was a tremendous success. Curtis Thomas did a marvelous job of co-ordination. Jac Wasserman of NSF, was guest speaker for the occasion. One hundred and fifty persons were present from Thomas, Grady, Brooks, Decatur and Worth Counties. The "Know Your Rights" slides were shown and a box of 600 pamphlets was distributed to various leaders with instructions to see that Sunday School classes and school children be given them for study.

A follow-up on the ASCS Complaint from the thirteen farmers of Decatur County was made. While in Waycross I accidentally found that the office manager in Decatur County had used one of the vocational teachers of the county to help quiet the farmers of the area. In so many instances a middle class Negro is used by the power structure to keep the status quo. Only one farmer out of the thirteen has heard from Victor Phillips of ASCS. He had said nothing to the others. We have got to get these farmers together on our next trip so this matter

can be further protested.

On December 15, we submitted to the Migrant Division of OEO a Self-help Housing Proposal. Many hours of thought and labor has gone into this proposal for Technical help. If it is funded I think that we will have another vehicle for improving rural housing, for low-income people. The Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, the Thomas County Community Action Panel and the Southern Regional Council all combined their efforts to produce the proposal. Many conferences were held with FHA personel trying to convince them of the practical possibility of Self-help Housing for low-income people. There is still much to be done.

Hubert D. Thomas

Office of Economic Opportunity
APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

FORM APPROVED.
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 116-R019

CAP 1. SUMMARY OF APPLICATION

1.1 TYPE OF APPLICATION

- [ ] INITIAL APPLICATION
- [x] ADDITION OF COMPONENT PROJECTS
- [ ] AMENDMENT TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAM
- [ ] OTHER *(Specify)*

DO NOT FILL IN: *(For Administrative Use)*

1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICANT

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY
Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. Box 987

POST OFFICE	STATE	ZIP CODE
Moultrie	Ga.	31768

1.3 TYPE OF APPLICANT

1.3.1 PUBLIC AGENCY *If applicant is a public agency, check if it is a:*

- [ ] CITY
- [ ] COUNTY
- [ ] STATE
- [ ] TRIBAL COUNCIL
- [ ] INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
- [ ] OTHER *(Specify)*

1.3.2 PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION *If applicant is a private organization, check if it is a:*

- [ ] NEWLY ESTABLISHED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
- [x] NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION WITH A PRIOR CONCERN WITH POVERTY
- [ ] INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
- [ ] OTHER *(Specify)*

1.4 AREA TO BE SERVED BY THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Southwest Georgia

COUNTY(IES) IN WHICH AREA IS LOCATED
Baker

STATE(S)	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(S)
Georgia	2nd.

1.4.1 POPULATION OF AREA

URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
---	4,543	4,543

1.5 PERIOD OF GRANT *How long will the Community Action Program be financed by the grant requested in this application?*

NO. OF MONTHS: 6

1.6 COMPONENT PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THIS APPLICATION
(Use separate form if more space is required below.)

COMPONENT PROJECT NO.	BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF COMPONENT PROJECT	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF COMPONENT	TITLE II-A PORTION ONLY: FEDERAL GRANT REQUESTED	TITLE II-A PORTION ONLY: NON-FEDERAL SHARE TO BE PROVIDED
7 - 2	An educational and prevocational program for 60 seasonally employed Agricultural workers			
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF ALL COMPONENT PROJECTS	$90,190		
	COST ATTRIBUTABLE TO TITLE II-A ONLY		$90,190	

1.7 ACCEPTANCE OF CONDITIONS

On the basis of all forms, exhibits, and supplementary statements attached hereto, application is hereby made for a grant pursuant to Title II-A of the Economic Opportunity Act in the amount specified above to support the Community Action Program proposed in this application. It is understood and agreed by the undersigned that any grant received as a result of this application is subject to the conditions contained in the COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM GUIDE. Assurance is given that the personnel policies of the applicant agency and of any delegate agencies will conform to the standards set forth in PART B. Section 8 of the CAP GUIDE (Selection of Personnel).

TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN
Robert J. Clinton, Executive Director SWGCAC

SIGNATURE

TELEPHONE NO. *(Include area code)*
912 - 985-3610

DATE
December 28, 1966

Office of Economic Opportunity
APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

FORM APPROVED.
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 116-R019

CAP 2. PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY
Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.

DO NOT FILL IN: *(For Administrative Use)*

2.1 PROVISION OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE

Attach a statement describing how the non-Federal share of total estimated program cost will be provided. The statement shall describe separately for each component:

a. The amount of the non-Federal share to be provided in cash and in-kind.

b. The basis for estimating the fair value of each of the in-kind contributions.

c. The name and nature of the agency or organization making a contribution to the non-Federal share (whether from public or private sources), and whether there are any conditions attached to the receipt of the local share.

2.2 INCREASE IN NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION

Attach a statement, including necessary data, explaining that the contributions from non-Federal sources for this Community Action Program (described in Item 2.1) are in addition to the aggregate expenditures or contributions for similar purposes from non-Federal sources which were being made prior to the submission of this application.

2.3 RESIDENT PARTICIPATION

Attach a statement describing the ways in which the maximum feasible opportunity to participate in program development, conduct, and administration will be provided to residents of the areas and members of the groups to be served. The statement shall describe:

a. The ways in which such residents and members have participated in the preparation of this application.

b. The roles that will be played by such residents and members in program direction, policy-making, and advisory capacities in carrying out the program proposed by this application.

c. The ways in which opportunities will be provided for participation by such residents and members as program employees.

2.4 MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

Attach a statement describing the efforts being made to mobilize public and/or private resources through coordination of existing and proposed activities. The statement shall describe:

a. The ways in which existing public programs concerned with the problem of poverty will be coordinated with the Community Action Program.

b. The ways in which existing private activities concerned with poverty will be coordinated with the Community Action Program.

c. The ways in which the different component projects of the Community Action Program will be linked to one another and to existing public and/or private programs. This shall include an indication of why the component projects to be undertaken were selected (in terms of the characteristics and location of poverty in the community and in light of possible alternative projects).

2.5 ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Attach a fully executed copy of the Civil Rights Assurance Form for the applicant agency.

2.6 CHECKPOINT PROCEDURE ON COORDINATION

Attach a statement describing how the checkpoint procedure on coordination, as set forth in Part F of the CAP GUIDE, has been followed, and identifying the character of support by local public and private agency officials for the community action program and any existing problems of program inter-relationship.

ATTACHMENT
CAP FORM 2

2.1 Not Applicable.

2.2 Prior to the submission of this application there were no expenditures made from non-federal sources for adult education programs with stipends for the seasonal farm workers.

2.3 (a) Resident Participation - This program was developed after a free interchange of thoughts between different resident groups of the county. Farm workers, farm owners, educators, Sheriff, agricultural officials, Public Health Nurse, the Local Community Action Agency, and Employment Security Director of the area, agreed on the desirability of a Title III-B (EOA) program, for six months, for low-income seasonal farm workers. The various above named groups have agreed to cooperate on the project, and a proposal was then reviewed at a special group meeting attended by concerned parties. The approval of the proposal brought formal application. (b) The Advisory Committee is representative of the different groups in the county, and was augmented to the TRAP Advisory Committee. One-third of each committee is composed of the low-income farm workers for whom this program is drawn. Indigenous persons will assist in recruiting, will serve as sub-professional aides, and will work cooperatively with the Assistant Director-Counselor.

2.4 Mobilization of Resources. County Public Health Unit, Employment Security Director and the Farm Extension Service have been informed of this project's development (see CAP Form 46). Each has pledged, to the extent of their facilities, support for the CAP sponsored project. Other local civic and religious organizations will assist in recruitment and give volunteer services to the program once it has begun.

2.5 Assurance of Compliance on Civil Rights. (See Attachment)

2.6 Checkpoint Procedure on Coordination. The CAP agency has agreed to sponsor the program and make it an integral part of its TRAP project. Representatives of the Georgia State OEO Office, Regional OEO representatives in Atlanta, and the Migrant Division of OEO in Washington has been informed of the program and invited to attend the group meeting. The support of various public and private agencies has been outlined above, and also on CAP Form 46.

Office of Economic Opportunity
APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

FORM APPROVED.
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 116-R019

CAP. 3 APPLICANT AGENCY

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY
Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.

DO NOT FILL IN: *(For administrative use)*

3.1 GOVERNING BODY

What kind of governing body or policy making body is responsible for the community action program (Board of Directors or Trustees, Policy Board, etc.)? Attach a description of the governing body, its relationship to its own staff, and its relationship to other agencies in the community, using diagrams where feasible. Include an explanation of how members are elected or appointed to the governing body, both initially and as the terms of present members expire.

3.2 ROLE OF GOVERNING BODY

Indicate the responsibilities exercised by the governing body by checking the appropriate box or boxes.

- [X] NAMES KEY EXECUTIVE STAFF
- [ ] MAKES MAJOR POLICY DECISIONS
- [X] APPROVES APPLICANT'S BUDGET
- [X] APPROVES THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM DESCRIBED IN THE APPLICATION

OTHER *(Specify)*

Does the governing body have the power to authorize expenditures for the community action program without the need for concurrence by any other person or group? [ ] YES [X] NO *If the answer is "No", attach an explanation.*

3.3 MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNING BODY

List each member of applicant agency's governing body, the position he occupies on such body and the organization which such member represents or with which he is affiliated, if any.

NAME OF MEMBER OF APPLICANT'S GOVERNING BODY	TITLE OR POSITION OF MEMBER ON APPLICANT'S GOVERNING BODY	OTHER ORGANIZATION WHICH MEMBER REPRESENTS OR IS AFFILIATED WITH *(if any)*

(Use Continuation Sheet if necessary.)

3.4 BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON STAFF DIRECTOR

Has the director or principal administrator of the staff of the applicant agency been selected? If answer is "YES", attach biographical data as required in Part F of the CAP GUIDE.

[ ] YES [X] NO

3.5 IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICANT

Insert the identification number assigned to the applicant agency by the Internal Revenue Service in the space provided.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
58-0957513

ATTACHMENT
CAP FORM 3

3.1 Augmentation to the TRAP Advisory Committee has been made to give support, advice and direction to the program. The Committee has broad-based representation of groups in the community, farm worker, local CAP, and key community leader.

The purpose of the committee is to advise and consult with the Project Director during the tenure of the program and lend technical and moral support as needed. The Advisory Committee also has the responsibility to see that the program is carried out as designed.

Should a member of the Committee resign, a representative of the same group will be asked to serve by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee and the Project Director. Terms of the members of the Advisory Committee will be for the entire program.

3.2 Expenditures for the program will be made through the Finance Officer of TRAP, who has been selected by the Advisory Committee.

Continuation of Advisory Committee Membership

Mr. J. R. Brazwell	Member	Farm Worker (W)
Mr. Lloyd Connell	Member	CAP Chairman-Grady
Mr. J. Norwood Clark	Member	Mayor of Cairo
Mr. Henry Holton	Member	Farm Worker (N)
Mr. Neil Boddiford	Member	CAP Chairman-Worth
Mr. Sam Young	Member	Farmer (N)
Mr. James Nellons	Member	Farm Worker (N)
Mr. E. B. Hilliard	Member	CAP Chairman-Mitchell
Mr. J.W. Toombs	Member	Physical Education Teacher (N)
Mrs. Olive Bradley	Member	Farm Worker (N)
Mr. Earl Jones	Member	CAP Director-Baker County
Mr. Dan James	Member	Farm Worker (N)
Mr. O. C. Sindersine	Member	Banker

Office of Economic Opportunity
APPLCATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

FORM APPROVED.
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 116-R019

CAP. 4. ELIGIBILITY OF APPLICANT

(This form is to be filled in by the applicant agency's counsel.)

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY
Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.

DO NOT FILL IN *(For Administrative Use)*

4.1 TYPE OF APPLICANT

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE NONPROFIT

4.2 PUBLIC AGENCY *If public, indicate whether applicant is an agency of:*

☐ STATE(S) ☒ COUNTY(IES) ☐ CITY(IES) ☐ INSTITUTION(S) OF HIGHER EDUCATION *(See Item 4.3 for definition)*

☐ TRIBAL COUNCIL(S) OTHER *(Specify)*

If applicant is a public agency, proceed to Item 4.7; do not answer Items 4.3 through 4.6.2.

4.3 INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

☐ *Check here if applicant is an institution of higher education as defined in Section 401(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1963, Public Law 88-204. If this is the case, proceed to Item 4.7; do not answer Items 4.4 through 4.6.2.*

Was the institution in existence prior to August 21, 1964? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4.4 PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

If applicant is a private nonprofit organization other than an institution of higher education, answer all of the following questions.

4.4.1 NONPROFIT STATUS

Has the applicant received a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service that it is tax-exempt and capable of receiving tax-deductible contributions? ☒ YES ☐ NO

4.4.2 *If the answer to Item 4.4.1 is "YES", give date of ruling by the Internal Revenue Service:*
DATE December 23, 1965

4.4.3 *If the answer to Item 4.4.1 is "NO", has such a ruling been applied for?* ☐ YES ☐ NO
If "YES", give date of application for ruling: DATE _____

4.4.4 *If the above-described ruling has not yet been granted by the Internal Revenue Service, do you certify to the best of your information and belief that the applicant qualifies for such a ruling?*
☐ YES ☐ NO

4.4.5 NONPOLITICAL
IS APPLICANT A POLITICAL PARTY?
☐ YES ☒ NO

4.5 CORPORATE STATUS

INCORPORATED	IF YES, GIVE DATE AND STATE OF INCORPORATION	IF NO, GIVE DATE OF ORIGIN
☒ YES ☐ NO	September 27, 1965 -- Georgia	

4.6 CONCERN WITH POVERTY

4.6.1 PRIOR CONCERN *Has the applicant agency had a concern with problems of poverty prior to the submission of this application?*
☐ YES ☐ NO

If the answer is "YES", attach a statement describing the date on which this concern began, the way in which it has been expressed, and any results that have been achieved through such concern.

4.6.2 SPONSORSHIP *Is the applicant agency sponsored by a public agency or by a private institution or organization with a prior concern with problems of poverty?*
☐ YES ☒ NO

If so, attach a statement describing the sponsoring agency, institution, or organization and the nature of its sponsorship. A letter or resolution from the sponsoring agency should be included, expressing its agreement to be a sponsor of the applicant agency. Where the sponsor is a private institution or organization, the statement should include a description of its prior concern with problems of poverty. (See Item 4.6.1 above.)

4.7 CERTIFICATION OF AUTHORITY

I, the undersigned, as a duly licensed attorney at law, hereby certify that to the best of my information and belief, the applicant agency has the authority, under applicable principles of law, to carry out the program described in this application.

TYPED NAME OF COUNSEL	SIGNATURE
Sam J. Gardner, Jr.	

Office of Economic Opportunity
APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

FORM APPROVED.
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 116-R019

CAP 7. COMPONENT PROJECT: CONDUCT AND ADMINISTRATION

This form is to be used to apply for a conduct and administration grant under Section 205 of Title II-A Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY	COMPONENT PROJECT NO.	DO NOT FILL IN *(For Administrative Use)*
Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.	7. 2	

7.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF PROJECT

Title III-B (EOA) Program for seasonal Farm workers

7.1.1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT *Describe the component project, using only the space below:*

This is a program of basic education and prevocational teaching for 60 persons. A wide range of supportive services (counseling, health) are included.

7.1.2 WORK PROGRAM *Attach a description of the work program for this component project, following the requirements for such a work program contained in the CAP GUIDE.*

7.1.3 AREA AND GROUP TO BE SERVED

7.1.4 LOCATION AND TYPE *Describe the location within the community of the people to be served directly by this component project and the type of population to be served (pre-school, aged, families with children, etc.)*

7.1.5 POPULATION TO BE SERVED *How many people will be served directly by this component project?* | *How many of these are poor?*

7.2 DELEGATION OF ACTIVITIES TO OTHER AGENCIES

The following information is to be provided if any part of this component project is to be carried out by an agency or organization other than the applicant.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATE AGENCY

TYPE OF AGENCY *Is the delegate agency a (check one):*

☐ PUBLIC AGENCY ☐ PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION ☐ INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

7.2.1 SCOPE OF DELEGATION *Attach a statement describing:*

a. *The degree of responsibility that the delegate agency will have in carrying out the component project.*
b. *The qualifications of the delegate agency to undertake and complete the component project.*
c. *The way in which the applicant agency will supervise and/or coordinate the activities of the delegate agency.*

7.2.2 ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS *Attach a fully executed copy of the Civil Rights Assurance Form for each delegate agency.*

7.3 PREVIOUS APPLICATION

Has this component project, in substantially its present form, ever been the subject of a previous application for Federal financial assistance?

☐ YES ☐ NO *If "Yes", attach an explanatory statement.*

7.4 BUDGET

COST CATEGORY	ESTIMATED COST
1. PERSONNEL	$ 28,875
2. CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACT SERVICES	2,250
3. TRAVEL	600
4. SPACE COSTS AND RENTALS	900
5. CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	2,275
6. RENTAL, LEASE, OR PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT	1,200
7. OTHER COSTS	54,090
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT	$ 90,190
NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION	None
FEDERAL GRANT REQUESTED UNDER TITLE II-A	$ 90,190

7.4.1 BUDGET DETAIL *Attach a statement giving the basis for estimating the cost of this component project, in accordance with the instructions set forth in the CAP GUIDE. Where convenient, the cost estimates should be shown on CAP Form 23 (Budget for Component Project).*

7.4.2 PERIOD OF GRANT *How long will this component project be financed by the grant requested in this application?*

6 months

NUMBER OF MONTHS

6 months

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Community Action Program

Assurance of Compliance with the Office of Economic Opportunity's Regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Southwest Georgia Community Action Council (hereinafter called the "Applicant")

(Name of Applicant or Delegate Agency)

AGREES THAT it will comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P. L. 88-352) and the Regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity issued pursuant to that title (45 C.F.R. Part 1010), to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives Federal financial assistance either directly or indirectly from the Office of Economic Opportunity; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Applicant either directly or indirectly by the Office of Economic Opportunity, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it either directly or indirectly by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining either directly or indirectly any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, or discounts, the referral or assignment of VISTA volunteers, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by the Office of Economic Opportunity, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignee, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant.

Date December 28, 1966

Southwest Georgia Community Action Council

(Name of Applicant or Delegate Agency)

By _____

(President, Chairman of Board, or comparable authorized official)

Executive Director

County Agriculture Bldg.

Moultrie, Georgia 31768

(Mailing address)

Office of Economic Opportunity
APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

FORM APPROVED.
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 116-R019

BUDGET FOR COMPONENT PROJECT

This form is to accompany each component project form (CAP 6, CAP 7, or CAP 8) in applying for a grant under Sections 204, 205, or 206 of Title II-A, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Applicants are not required to use this form -- they may substitute a typed budget which contains the same information in the same order as on the form.

NAME OF APPLICANT
Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.

DO NOT FILL IN: *(For Administrative Use)*

BRIEF TITLE OF PROJECT
Title III-B (EOA) Program for seasonally employed farm workers

COMPONENT PROJECT NO.
7 - 2

B-1.0 PERSONNEL

B-1.1 PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY APPLICANT AGENCY

NUMBER OF PERSONS	POSITION OR TITLE	SALARY PER MONTH	PERCENT OF TIME ON PROJECT	MONTHS TO BE EMPLOYED	COST
1	Assistant Director-Counselor	$650	100	6	$3,900
1	Secretarial clerk	350	100	6	2,100
2	Basic Education instructors	450	100	6	5,400
2	Prevocational instructors	500	100	6	6,000
4	Sub-professional Aides	300	100	6	7,200
1	Custodian	275	100	6	1,650
					26,250

COST OF FRINGE BENEFITS *(Indicate basis for estimate)*

Social Security & workmen's compensation (10% of $26,250)	2,625
SUB-TOTAL, PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY APPLICANT AGENCY	$28,875

B-1.2 PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY DELEGATE AGENCY(IES)

NUMBER OF PERSONS	POSITION OR TITLE	SALARY PER MONTH	PERCENT OF TIME ON PROJECT	MONTHS TO BE EMPLOYED	COST
	N/A				

COST OF FRINGE BENEFITS *(Indicate basis for estimate)*

SUB-TOTAL, PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY DELEGATE AGENCY(IES)	$
TOTAL, PERSONNEL	$ 28,875

APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

BUDGET FOR COMPONENT PROJECT *(Continued)*

B-2.0 CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACT SERVICES

B-2.1 CONSULTANT SERVICES

NATURE OF SERVICES	BASIS FOR FEE ESTIMATE	FEE TO BE PAID
CPA, Basic Education & Prevocational	30 days @ $75	$ 2,250
	SUB-TOTAL CONSULTANT SERVICES	$

B-2.2 OTHER CONTRACT SERVICES

NATURE OF SERVICES	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	FEE TO BE PAID
N/A		$
	SUB-TOTAL, OTHER CONTRACT SERVICES	$
	TOTAL, CONTRACT SERVICES	$

B-3.0 TRAVEL

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST
Staff	1,000 mi. mo. for 6 mos. @ 10¢ mi.	$ 600
	TOTAL, TRAVEL COSTS	$

B-4.0 SPACE COSTS AND RENTALS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST
Training sites	$150 mo x 6 mos.	$ 900
	TOTAL, SPACE COSTS AND RENTALS	$

B-5.0 CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST
Telephone & Postage	6 mos. @$100 mo.	$ 600
Office supplies	$75 per mo. x 5 (office staff)	375
Testing materials	75 @ $10 per trainee	750
Educational materials	75 @ $10 per trainee	750
	TOTAL, CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	$2275

B-6.0 RENTAL, LEASE, OR PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST
Typewriter, File cabinet	& mimeo machine	$ 300
Staff desks, chairs, tables		250
60 desk, chairs & 2 portable chalkboards		650
	TOTAL, RENTAL, LEASE, OR PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT	$1200

B-7.0 OTHER COSTS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST
Training allowances	(see attachment)	$51,840
Medical services trainees	75 trainees @ $10 each	750
Materials for prevocational	$20 x 60 trainees	1,200
Bonding & liability ins.	6 months	300
	TOTAL, OTHER COSTS	$54,090
	GRAND TOTAL, COST OF COMPONENT PROJECT	$61,315

ATTACHMENT
CAP FORM 23

Page 2 of 2 - Training allowances are computed on a bases of $30 a week plus $2 for each additional dependent up to four, thus making the maximum $38 weekly. The total shown, $51,840, is computed on the average of three dependents or $36 weekly for 60 trainees for 24 weeks.

Care has been exercised to assure that the salaries paid in this project are comparable to prevailing rates of governmental units in the area. Members of the Advisory Committee, who have a knowledge of prevailing salaries, have approved this project.

Ga-RAP

ADDENDUM TO
THE SOUTHWEST GEORGIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.
TITLE III-B (EOA) PROGRAM
FOR SEASONAL FARM WORKERS
TECHNICAL RURAL AGRICULTURE PROJECT

I. THE SPONSOR

This addendum to the Title III-B (EOA) program has been developed and structured to become an entity of the "Technical Rural Agriculture Project" (TRAP), sponsored by the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc, (SWGCAC), for Baker County, Georgia. Therefore, the sponsor for this project will be the SWGCAC. SWGCAC is governed by a Board of Directors and administration is under the supervision of an Executive Director.

CONTACT PERSON

Mr. Robert J. Clinton, Executive Director of SWGCAC, will serve as the initial contact person for the project. His mailing address is:

Mr. Robert J. Clinton, Executive Director
Southwest Georgia Community Action Council, Inc.
P. O. Box 987, Moultrie, Georgia 31769

An Advisory Committee, composed of three persons from each of the presently six participating counties, will be augmented with three members from Baker County to give direction to this program. One of the three committee members from Baker County is a low-income farm worker, and the other committee members chosen make the body broadly representative of the area. The Technical Rural Agriculture Project Advisory Committee, who has developed overall policies for the on-going project, will assist Baker County in hiring staff personnel, give continuing advice and assistance to the Project Director, and assure that the program adheres to the basic EOA III-B proposal and guidelines. CAP Form 3 provides identification of the additions to the Advisory Committee.

II. THE AREA

The Area to be served by the program is Baker County, Georgia, a pocket of poverty surrounded by an advanced economic area. Baker is a small "sprawling" EDA county with three small towns comprising the county, Elmodel, Medford and Newton, the county seat. To the north the county is bordered by Dougherty County, Albany the county seat, a highly industrialized economy, priviledged with two major military installations (Turner AFB and Marine Supply Depot), Aero Commander, an

airplane manufacturer, and a host of light and heavy manufacturing industries. To the east the county is bordered by Mitchell County, Camilla, the county seat, a rapidly growing county of light manufacturing and food processing industries.

Although Newton is only twenty-two miles from Albany, and ten miles from Camilla, the town as well as the county, basically, remains in abject poverty -- a small rural farm county, with inadequate water supply, sub-standard houses with outside toilets, and because of a sparse population, most school children have to travel anywhere from 10 to 20 bus-route miles to the nearest elementary and high schools. Hence, a substantial portion of the population is economically destitute and functionally illiterate.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Agricultural conditions. The population of Baker County is approximately 4,543, and is classified as 100% rural farm. The town relies heavily on agriculture (peanuts, cotton and corn) to employ a substantial portion of the populus. In 1959 there were 501 farms in the county, 353 being commercial and 75 part-time farms. Of the commercial farms, 165 sold less than $2,500 per year. Farm tenancy is prevalent,[1] moreover, in 1964 there were 276 farms in the county, 164 being commercial and 73 part-time farms. Of the commercial farms, 49 sold less than $2,500 per year, and farm tenancy remained prevalent.[2]

The losses of farms and farm income in the county are attributable primarily to farm mechanization and the loss of agricultural subsistence programs, and such losses accounts for the surplus of farm labor which prevails in the county.

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1 County and City Data Book, 1962.

2 1964 Agricultural Census Preliminary Report for Baker County.

The extended lay-by and off-farm periods in the agricultural cycle of the area further threatens jobs of many of the farm laborers. During the lay-by and off-farm seasons of the year, farm workers cannot obtain even casual employment on the farm and they must search

hard to find menial jobs. Employment for these farm workers in the industrialized cities of Albany and Camilla, Georgia is negligible because of their lack of education and job skills.

Five months of the year farm workers can only obtain casual employment. The agricultural cycle of the area has been designated by the County Agent and local farmers as follows:

March 1 - May 15	- Plowing and planting
May 15 - October 1	- Lay-by
October 1 - December 15	- Harvesting
December 15 - March 1	- Off-farm

With average weather conditions, harvesting on a small scale begins around the middle of September and peaks during the month of October, phasing out around the first of December.

The Manager of the Employment Service Office has endorsed this proposed Title III-B EOA project. The ES Manager and the County Agent agree that the program could run on a full-time basis without disrupting the local farm economy. Furthermore, both agree that sixty farm workers could be recruited for the project. Hence, this project will be designed as a six-month program, serving 60 farm workers.

Income. Income statistics further demonstrate the need for a program to upgrade the earning capacity of unskilled farm laborers. The median income is $1,660 and 75% of the population have incomes under $3,000 a year.

Baker County ranks 37 in per capita income among the 300 lowest income counties of the United States.[3]

Contributing to the low income pattern is an average hourly farm wage of less than one dollar per hour and sporadic employment. The average income for farm laborers is $.30 to $.40 per hour for a minimum ten-hour day and six-day week. A skilled farm equipment operator can earn up to $6.00 a day. It is the general feeling of the county agent and local farmers that it will be "some time" before farm workers in the area will come under the new minimum wage coverage for agricultural workers.

Even though farm workers would have to leave their native county to improve their economic conditions if they were better educated or

possessed saleable job skills, family ties would keep them as residents of the county. Furthermore, the maximum distance to be traveled in the acquisition of economic security is twenty-two miles. A distance of negligible importance in today's work-a-day-world.

Education.[4] Education statistics reflect the need for basic and remedial education. Over 34% of the heads of households have completed only six grades or less, and only 15% have a high school education. The local Superintendent of Schools and County Commissioners are doing everything possible to encourage and motivate the school-aged population to remain in school; however, their efforts are not gaining the success they would like because of the distance to be traveled in attending school (10 to 20 bus-route miles to the nearest elementary and high schools).

3
U.S. Department of Commerce. "Listing of the 300 Lowest Ranking Counties in the U.S. Ordered by Per Capita Income in 1959 (Rev. 3/9/65).

4
City and County Data Book, 1962.

The educational situation in Baker County is not typical of most rural areas of the South. The educational level of adult males is lower than that of females because boys are called upon to quit school and work in the fields at an early age to augment the family income. It is also true that Negro adults in the county have completed less years of schooling than the white population.

The local ES Manager especially favored the basic education training of the proposed program because of the need in the "tight" labor market of Albany, Georgia for persons whose literacy level is at least above six years of formal education. Not only is there a shortage of skilled workers in the Albany, Georgia area, but also a substantial demand for semi-skilled workers who are functionally literate. The latter group this project can help.

The ES Manager was also concerned about the fact that none of the young adult Negro males from Baker County could pass the minimum reading requirement to get into the Job Corps. Furthermore, the two Area Trade Schools in Albany, and MDTA programs in the area are searching, in vain, for young adults with limited education. A vast amount of manpower

potential is lost because of a lack of education. This project would not be a panacea to the problem but could make an immensurable contribution in alleviating the manpower shortage of the area.

III. THE PLAN

This Title III-B EOA project, as proposed, will be a six-month program to reach 60 farm workers who are characterized by their low-income and undereducation. Basic education, prevocational training, and supportive services (counseling, job-development, physical examinations) will be extended to all participants.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

This program will be open only to farm worker families who have, during the one year preceding the commencement of this program: (1) earned at least 50 percent of their total income as agricultural employees; (2) been employed only on a seasonal basis and not by one employer for the entire calendar year; and (3) have incomes below the poverty level. Preference will be given to heads of families whose annual income level is below $2,000, and persons 18 years of age and older will be eligible to participate.

The plan of this project is to reach approximately 45 males and 15 females, although this ratio will be a flexible one and may be altered if conditions warrant. More males than females are planned for inclusion in the program since better job opportunities are immediately available in the area for men who can raise their educational and vocational skill levels. An additional reason for having a larger number of men than women in the program is that welfare payments are not made in Georgia to families with male heads of households who are physically and mentally able to work. Therefore, the marginal farm family headed by a male may be in more drastic economic straits than a similar family headed by a female.

RECRUITMENT

No difficulty is anticipated in filling the 60 slots available in the program. The recruitment activities of the program will be under the combined directions of the TRAP Director, Baker County, CAP, the local Sheriff and civic leaders. Farm owners are being encouraged to

notify their employees and former employees of the project. Personnel of the Agricultural Extension Service, the Public Health Nurse, as well as religious leaders have offered their support in recruitment.

ALLOWANCES

It is proposed that weekly allowances be paid to all trainees actively participating in the program. Through the selection process, only persons with low family income ($2,000 and below per year) will be enrolled. The Finance Officer of TRAP will handle the payment of allowances.

Allowances for trainees are needed so that the program not work a hardship on the participants. As a rule, the trainees have no savings fund to tide them through a training program, nor can they depend on extended credit. The head of a family does have an obligation to provide for his charges, and the success of this project would be endangered if the trainees (seeking to provide the bare necessities of life for the family) frequently were absent from classes or if the turnover rate of participants was extremely high. By lessening the economic hardship on trainees, the payment of training allowances should diminish absences and dropouts, as well as improving the overall quality of the program.

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

The intent of this program is to include a broad range of supportive services to the trainees. Included in the medical services will be: a general physical examination, tuberculin test, urinalysis, hemoglobin test, serology, visual acuity test and smallpox vaccination. The county does not have a local physician; however, a physician who comes to the County's Health Department once a week from Colquitt, Georgia for the well baby clinic, has agreed, with the assistance of the County's Public Health Nurse, to administer these services in Baker County.

The County's Public Health Nurse has agreed to assist in classroom instructions by presenting lectures and demonstrations on sanitation practices and facilities and proper diet.

An Assistant-Director-Counselor will be employed to consult with the trainees, both individually and in groups. He will endeavor to aid each trainee in the development of individual family and civic goals. The counselor is expected to work closely with the TRAP Director to broaden the trainees's self-confidence and to motivate them to an all-out effort in the program. In addition, the counselor will maintain frequent contact with the employment service, compiling and disseminating information to the trainee on job opportunities.

BASIC EDUCATION AND PREVOCATIONAL TRAINING

Basic education and prevocational skill training instruction are the heart of this project, since the low-income status of the trainees can be attributed largely to these deficiencies. Therefore, the basic education instruction will be realistically structured to meet the needs of adults and will be intermeshed with the prevocational training which is designed to help the trainees raise their income in agriculture or to better find non-farm employment.

Basic Education. During the program, four hours of basic education will be offered each day, five days a week. Each day two of the four hours of basic education will be devoted to communication skills (reading, writing, spelling, vocabulary), and one hour of arithmetic (addition, subtraction, percentages, fractions).

Basic education must be broadly interpreted to meet the needs of these agricultural workers who, quite often, have little knowledge of the institution or society in which they live. Therefore, the fourth hour of education each day will be devoted to an enrichment program on a wide range of topics: safety (fire and accident prevention at home and as it relates to operation of farm equipment); health principles (sanitation, personal hygiene, proper diet); public services (training, education, health and welfare); work orientation (employee responsibilities and work habits); legal (taxes, insurance); credit unions (what they are and what they mean, how they are formed and operated, and their benefits to persons with low income); and consumer education (credit costs, comparative shopping, family budgeting).

Trainees will be tested during the first week of the program and assigned to one of the two sections of educational achievement: first through third or fourth through sixth grade. Grouping will remain flexible because it is expected that some persons will achieve rapid educational progress. A student-teacher ratio of approximately 15:1 will prevail. All staff instructions in basic education will be holders of a certificate to teach in Georgia or possess a college degree.

Upon the request of the TRAP Director, the Sub-Professional Aides will augment the basic education staff by rendering individual tutoring.

Prevocational Training. The roots of poverty may be identified as primarily a lack of education and job skills. Therefore, job skill development is also a vital part of a program designed to help the trainees rise above the poverty income level. Time, legislation, and facilities preclude formal job training, but constructive prevocational training can be utilized to raise the level of job skills and improve income prospects.

Prevocational training will be offered two hours a day and will be geared to the interest and capabilities of the trainees and the job needs of the area. Each trainee will receive instructions in one of three prevocational skill "clusters": agriculture, building trades and home-making.

The agriculture cluster will include such topics as: insecticide and fertilizer preparation and application, farm machinery operation and minor repair.

In a second cluster, prevocational training will be given in the building trades, such as carpentry, electrical work, brick masonry and plumbing. Where it is possible and not in conflict with local restrictions or employment opportunities, the trainees will be aided and encouraged to apply their learning toward construction and improvement of their homes and sanitary facilities. (Funds for repairs may be obtained through FHA loans).

A third section of training will be offered in homemaking education and will include: child guidance, home care of the sick, home and family hygiene, home management, sewing and clothing care, and food

preparation and serving. These home management courses will not only aid the trainees to improve their home-life, but will also be designed to introduce the opportunity for employment in home-related occupations.

The combined knowledge gained by the participants in basic education and prevocational training should improve the earning capacity of all the trainees, whether they remain in agriculture or obtain employment in other occupations.

Instructors for the prevocational phase will be persons qualified by teaching and/or work experience and a student-teacher ratio of 15:1 will be maintained.

Four Sub-Professional Aides will be assigned to assist the basic education and prevocational instructors in clerical matters and to give tutoring help to trainees. In addition, every effort will be made to secure volunteer instructors to augment the basic education and prevocational staff, thereby lowering the student-teacher ratio below 15:1 and "individualize" instructions.

FOLLOW-UP

Trainees will be tested during the last phase of the project to determine their educational progress. Where adult education classes are offered on a higher level, the staff will encourage project graduates to attend. The project staff will encourage the formation of adult education courses in areas where they are not presently operational.

Those trainees requiring counseling or other services at the end of the project will have every effort expended on their behalf to effect referral and orderly transition to the appropriate agency.

The TRAP Director and the Assistant Director-Counselor will cooperate with the local office of the State Department of Employment Security to assist persons seeking job placement in local industry. In addition the Project Director will seek to implement a transition of some trainees into the more advanced MDTA training.

REPORTING

Reporting will be as outlined in the Administrative Guidelines of TRAP. All staff members of this project will be given copies of said guidelines during the period scheduled for staff orientation.

IV. TIME SCHEDULE

It is proposed that this program be phased-in to coincide with the second phase of TRAP. The tentative dates for Phase II of TRAP are February 1, 1967 to August 1, 1967. The first week of this proposed program will run concurrent to the Twenty-seventh week of TRAP.

FIRST WEEK

The potential teachers, prevocational instructors, and other staff who will participate in the program will have been contacted and will be formally recruited during the week. Orientation of the staff on the overall plan of the program and on their own specialities will also occur, as well as the conditioning of sites to be utilized in the program. Trainees will be recruited, test administered, and physical examinations performed.

Because of the experiences of TRAP, first week problems which existed for TRAP will be avoided; hence a smooth beginning is anticipated.

SECOND WEEK

All test and physical examinations will be completed. Final orientation of staff and conditioning of buildings will also be completed. The staff will assist the trainees in arranging car pools by which they can be assured transportation to classes.

THIRD TO TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK

Basic education, prevocational training, and supportive services will proceed as outlined above. Classes will terminate at the end of the twenty-sixth week and a graduation ceremony will be held. Financial records and reports will be kept abreast of the project development.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK

This week will be utilized to bring an orderly conclusion to the program. The staff will be utilized to perform those functions which the Project Director deems necessary for an orderly conclusion of the program.

V. DESCRIPTION OF STAFF

A broad-based Advisory Committee, with at least one-third representation of farm workers, will review the final program plans, develop

overall policy for the program, hire staff personnel, periodically evaluate the program's progress, and make recommendations to the Project Director for changes and improvements.

The Assistant-Director-Counselor will be responsible for the administration, project expenditures, and coordination of training for the center. He will assist in recruiting, selecting, administering achievement tests, maintaining case records, compiling occupational information, categorizing, evaluating, analyzing and interpreting data and counseling trainees and their families. In addition he will be responsible for coordinating job development and placement with the Employment Service.

The Secretarial-Clerk will assist the project staff with correspondence, reports and reproductions as required.

The Basic Education Instructors (2) will be holders of a college degree and/or certified to teach in Georgia. They will provide instructions in the basic educational materials and administer periodic tests to evaluate training progress. The trainee-instructor ratio will be 15:1.

Prevocational Instructors (2) will be proficient in the skills in which they offer instructions and will be qualified by education and/or experience. They must be able to communicate effectively with the trainees, offer patient supervision and raise the occupational expectations of the trainee.

The Sub-Professional Aides (4) will be indigenous persons who are capable of enlisting the confidence of expected enrollees. Aides will be assigned to each teacher and will work under the supervision of assigned teacher. The duties of the Aide's will be diverse: recruitment, assistance to basic education and prevocational instructors on clerical matters, tutoring help to trainees, follow-up activities for counseling services, etc.

The Custodian will attend to the janitorial and maintenance work of the training sites and the project office.

Ga - R.A.P.

Date: 12/23/66 - 1/12/67

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

Subject: Baker County Project

On the rainy morning of December 23, 1966, Mr. Alfred Morris, of Florida A & M University, who had been hired as a consultant, and I went into Baker County to explore the possibility of developing an addendum to the Basic Education Program under Title III-B OEO that was funded for six Southwest Georgia Counties last August, for Baker County. Upon my suggestion, our first stop was at the Baker County Court House and the office of Sheriff Ben Johnson. I wanted Sheriff Johnson to know, first hand, why we were there and to brief him on the Project. He was at home sick but we talked with his brother who is his deputy and the Chief of Police. Upon learning of our mission and listening to the possibility of the Project bringing $90,000 to the County without any cost to the County, their cooperation was pledged. Having accomplished this, we felt free as we moved in and out of the County. Various others were contacted, the County Attorney, Earl Jones, County Agent, W. D. Drennon, J. C. Edwards, SCS, farmers, Negro and white, school people, Public Health Officials and Mr. Robert Hawkins, ES Manager for the area in Albany. All endorsed the Project and pledged their assistance and the help of their agencies. Armed with this information, we arranged with Mr. Jones for a CAP meeting, Tuesday, December 27th.

The CAP met in Mr. Jones office at 11:00 a.m. The Executive Director of the Area Council and the sponsoring agency, Robert Clinton,

came from the Moultrie office. Mr. Morris and I went through the existing project and explained how they too could become a part of it. The CAP voted to adopt the Project so Mr. Morris and I began its development and set up a meeting for January 9, 1967 at the Baker County Court House. To this meeting all interested people were invited. From Mr. Jones' office we went to the home of Sheriff Johnson to talk with him.

Mr. Morris and I spent December 28 and 29 getting our facts together and writing the proposal. Upon completion of this, he was no longer needed so the remainder was up to me. I brought the rough draft to Atlanta where I completed it and sent the Executive Director, Robert Clinton, a copy so he could study it before the meeting January 9th.

There were about forty citizens present for the meeting. The entire proposal was read item by item and a discussion period was held. The only objection came from the Executive Director who thought the salaries too high for the area. This discussion I avoided by saying it was a matter for them to work out for themselves but I did suggest that I certainly would not let a matter of a few dollars come between the possibility of getting the Project and not getting it. When the meeting was over, I remained around talking with various ones. If this proposal is funded, I think that we will have made a break-through as far as better human relations are concerned in Baker County.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about my work in Baker County was my conversation with Sheriff Johnson after the meeting January 9. He told me his life's story. It was one of complete deprivation. He was born very poor. His father died when he was five and left his mother

with two smaller brothers to support. At the age of seven he was hired out to a farmer, almost an indentured servant. He grew up with little education moving from farmer to farmer to earn a living for himself and the family. At the age of fifteen he got into the CCC Camp by stepping up his age. While in Camp, he studied and improved his education. Finally the Army and World War II got him. Here he continued to study and serve. Upon discharge he came back to Baker County determined to be among the "haves" even if he had to crush the "have nots".

Under the"GI Bill" he bought a farm and rented it out so it would pay for itself. He tried to encourage his brothers to do likewise but they could not see the wisdom in such a deal. In the menatime he got a job for the City of Newton as Chief of Police. Later he got a job with the Alcohol Control Group in Waynesboro searching for moonshiners. After several years on this job he returned to Baker County to run for Sheriff and won. This is his third turn as Sheriff. Remorsefully, he said "I had to shoot a man" (his name I don't recall). They hauled me into Federal Court, but I at least had heart enough to drive him to the hospital when I could have left him in the ditch to die". "I want you to help us in any way that you can for we certainly need help in Baker County." We shook hands and I left.

My work in Baker County certainly has been rewarding. If this project to train 60 seasonal farmworkers is funded for six months new economic strength will be brought to the county and I think that the various groups will have had their first lesson in working together for the good of all

Ga - RAP.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT IN GEORGIA - PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE
February, 1967

As I look, in retrospect, at Rural Advancement in Georgia, Southwest Georgia in particular, for the year 1966, I am able to see some significant beginnings. In 1965 when I began my work, there were virtually no community organizations in the various counties. Last year in every county and rural community where we were priviledged to work, community organization was given priority. In many of the communities now, you will find vigorous community organizations meeting the needs of the various communities in many ways. Boston, Georgia is a case in point.

Boston is a small town in Thomas County. Its population is approximately 2,000. Years ago it was a very prosperous farming community, characterized by poor schools for minority groups, sharecroppers and some fair housing. Employment was no problem for there was land to plow. By 1965, tractors had replaced the mules and plow, houses were badly in need of repair, the sharecropper was almost a legend for the history books. The school by comparison was very much the same as two decades ago. On the streets, men and boys were loafing. In early 1966 we were invited to come down and talk with a group by an energetic man whose name is Napoleon Hill. Mr. Tom Delton and I went. As a result Boston now has a strong Men's Club, incorporated and non-profit, dealing with the many problems of the community. On two different occasions last year, we and they met with the city and county officials to talk about a workable program for the community. New Hope and new life is

envisioned for Boston because of the efforts of Mr. Hill and his group.

Decatur County and Bainbridge where there was absolutely no community organization for low-income or minority groups in 1965 fell in line in 1966. Today they have a strong Democratic Club. Its fundamental interest is political but this, to me, is good for in the final analysis, most problems have their roots in the politics of the community. H. D. McIver furnished the leadership. As a result, a new breed can be seen on the horizon in Decatur County. This could be seen in the out look of the ladies who attended, five of them, our school desegregation meeting in Thomasville February 4th. They left the meeting expressing a desire to do battle with the status quo in Decatur County. Within a month we have high hopes of an active NAACP Chapter in the County. Mr. Clovis needs only twelve more members in order to apply for a Charter.

What has been said about Boston and Bainbridge could easily apply to ten or twelve other counties that we have worked. Berrien, Cook, Grady, Miller, Worth, Baker, to name a few.

On the economic front I know of nothing that has brought more hope to the low-income people than the Title III-B Basic Education Project that was developed for six Southwest Georgia Counties last year. For six months 150 people attended classes learning to read and write along with prevocational skills in three centers under competent instructors. On January 20 they graduated. One man who had never finished the sixth grade passed the GED test for a high school diploma.

At the age of 35, he is talking about trying to get in college in September. As these 150 low-income people sat and listened to Mr. Ed Kelly, a newspaperman, speak to them about Success, one could feel a new sense of dignity in their very being. To see them walk across the rostrum to receive their certificates, meant as much to me as anything that I have ever seen. About 25 percent of them have obtained jobs already that they could not qualify for 7 months ago. Some are waiting to get into MDTA classes. In Miller County, Employment Security tested the entire class for employment in Early County. For the 150 slots for the next six months there are more than 800 applicants. If our efforts accounted for no more than this in 1966, they were well spent.

Since December we have worked on an Addendum to the 6 county Title III B Project for Baker County. This has been approved by the Migrant Division and will begin operation February 7. Sixty seasonal farm workers will be benefited by this project for the first 6 months. Like the others they will earn while they learn. The Addendum involves $89,618. Already we have begun our application for refunding of the entire project. It will be submitted by February 22 and will involve nearly $700,000 for the area.

The future holds many challenges for Rural Advancement work in Georgia. They are by far bigger than anyone man can tackle. In March, if everything goes well, our Pilot Project on Self-Help Housing will be funded. This will truly be a challenge. A competent staff will be

no easy job, for so few know what it is all about. This is going to mean that we will have to be on the scene.

In the matter of Cooperatives and Credit Unions, we have only scratched the surface. Here again more technical help is needed but we shall endeavor to move ahead. At present Bishop Hickman of the AME Church and I are engaged in conversations and exploratory efforts about a Credit Union for the South Georgia Conference of the Church.

General apathy is griping most communities in the matter of school desegregation. The militant have already transferred their children and have just about forgot the masses. School officials along with Negro principals and politicans are doing a tremendous job as it relates to keeping the status quo. Our regional conferences on School Desegregation bear this out. Most of the economic ills of low-income and minority groups, it seems to me, can be traced directly to the inadequacies found in a dual system of Education. Jobs are the product of good training and education; therefore, I firmly think that there can be no let up in this area.

To sum up our 1967 activities we will be pushing ahead:

1. On Self-Help Housing.
2. Working with OEO groups to get more Title III B projects going.
3. To get at least one Credit Union firmly established.
4. To continue the fight for the elimination of a Dual System of Education.

Hubert D. Thomas

Ga. - R. A. P.

Date: March 15, 1967

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director, GCHR

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director, GCHR

Subject: Beginning Signs of Reality in Rural Advancement

Since my return from the NSF Conference in Memphis, Tennessee and Batesville, Mississippi in February, I have been observing the areas where we have been working trying to find patterns of change. When I say patterns of change I mean how far along have the people in the many communities been helped toward self motivation.

My first example will be Baker County. On December 30, 1966, we began work on the development of a Basic Education Project for the county. This involved bringing together all segments of the county to work on a project that would eventually bring $89,000 in federal funds to the county. Six months before, in my opinion, it would have been futile to even try. As we moved about the county, talking to officials, both county and city, school officials, supportive agencies and people who would be involved in the project, the question, "would you like to have a project involving $89,000 in your county?" was asked. In all instances the answer was "yes" and what will we have to do to get it? The answer was, you are going to have to work with the Community Action Group to get it. This brought about two meetings with all interested agencies and people present.

At these meetings we defined Community Action and then explained what would be involved in a Basic Education Project under Title III B. Questions were many. Among those present were the skeptics. Their fears had to be allayed. Rampant in the minds of the County Agent and the big farm operators was how farm labor would be affected by the paying of stipends. To answer this, the guidelines of the project were stressed. This won them over. The CAP approved the project and asked the Council to sponsor it. Whenever something came up that they thought might keep them from getting the project they got together to find a break-through.

When the Interagency group met in Baker County, I think that they too could observe a desire on the part of the community to want to help themselves. If there was any desent it came from the Civil Rights workers in the community. The Project has been funded, the staff has been employed and work begins on March 16, 1967. Fifty heads of households whose education is below the sixth grade and who earn less than $2,000 per year will have an opportunity to improve their vocational and educational skills. To those of us who worked on the Baker County Project, there is a feeling that the people in Baker County can work together to get other things done for themselves.

Another example of a community organizing to change some former patterns is Bainbridge, Georgia. The Democratic Club that was organized there last summer did not die with the end of the po-

litical campaign. It meets once every month discussion community problems and planning attacks. On Monday, March 13, 1967, the city hired its first Negro policeman. Another will be hired as soon as the committee finds the person it is looking for. Twelve months ago they thought it could not be done but when they got organized and began a series of talks with officials it came about. Under the leadership of H. D. McIver, they are now talking about a Voter Project and School Desegregation.

In the eight county area of West Central Georgia things are becoming more settle. On February 20, 1967, we began developing a Title III B Project for seven of the counties in the area; Macon, Crisp, Sumter, Dooley, Webster, Taylor and Marion. Instead of having to go from office to office to try and get supportive help for the program from the various agencies, Mr. James Hamilton, Community Developer, arranged for meetings of all interested persons at central locations in Butler, Cordele and Americus. In Butler we met in the county commissioners' office. The Chamber of Commerce and the courthouse in Cordele. While in Americus we met at the Health Center. Meeting together, these people could talk about their common problems.

When the people in Schley County, where they had not been able to get together on common goals, heard about what was going on in the other seven counties they wanted to know how could they participate. A Community Action group was formed; there by making us have to rewrite our project to include Schley County.

The project has been completed and submitted for funding. It involves $290,000 to train 90 seasonal farm workers in the area.

In Macon County for the first time low-income people heard the FHA Supervisor say the county was 100 percent and that they could qualify for 502 and 504 loans from FHA even in the city of Montezuma. The Supervisor pledged his support to any self-help housing project that could be developed and funded. This is the direct result of people getting organized for Community Action.

Last year in Cordele they failed to get a grant for Voter Registration simply because Negro leaders could not get together. The picture is different now. Mr. Rivers who ran a good race for City Commissioner last year is taking the lead trying to bring all factions together. They are going to submit another proposal for Voter Registration this year with a common goal in mind - getting Mr. Rivers elected next time.

On March 7, 1967, I went to Unadilla to investigate a welfare complaint. Having not been there before I stopped by to see a friend in Vienna, Mr. Napoleon Williams, the Principal of the school to get some information. When I began talking with him about welfare regulations he immediately got interested and wanted a copy of the regulations so he could study them. He called in his Vocational Agriculture Instructor who has wide rural contact so I could talk with him. When I left I had my contacts in Unadilla. The Principal of the school in Unadilla took me to Mrs. Hunter's house the lady who

had made the complaint. He too wanted to know about Welfare Rights. Upon the invitation of the Principal I am going back to Unadilla.

On March 13, 1967, I journeyed to Jakin, Georgia, to observe the operations of the Hunter Farms. Mr. J. W. Hunter, a Negro farmer, owns and operates an 1100 acre farm. He is utilizing every agency of USDA in the operation. Cattle is his big money crop. He has more than 500 so he concentrates on pastures and feed for the cattle. On this farm I saw all modern equipment, including housing and barns. All of his children have finished or are attending college. As I talked with him I got the impression that his success could be traced to hard work and sound management.

When I mentioned our anticipated workshop on the minimum wage and Social Security for farm workers he said, "be sure to invite me for I need to know". I am of the opinion that if in some way we could find funds to take a group of small low-income farmers on a tour of Mr. Hunter's operation it might help motivate them to the point of more self-help and better farm operation.

To me these are some of the signs of the effectiveness of our Rural Advancement Project. It needs strengthening. One man has to move too fast and can not spend enough time on any one specific project. Community organization is the key to a better life for rural areas in Georgia.

Hubert D. Thomas

$3,000.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quacterly payment, Rural Advancement
Project grant

Rural Advancement Project

April 10, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

Ga - RAP.

Date: June 5, 1967

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

Subject: Our Rural Advancement Work

Cooperatives: Mr. Merlin Miller of the Cooperative League USA and I have been exploring in various ways the possibility of establishing a marketing co-op for low-income farmers in several areas of Georgia. Our first exploration took us to Albany State College for a conference with farmers from Randolph, Mitchell, Lee, Terrell, Baker, Calhoun and Early Counties. President Jenkins of Albany State College and Dr. Deloper of the Social Science Department of the College were most cooperative and were responsible for the success of the conference. Several Vocational teachers were present and made contributions to our discussion.

The Associate County Agents in Lowndes, Thomas, Grady and Decatur Counties were apprised of our endeavor. Unfortunately we could not get broad participation from them because of their very restricted role in the Extension Service today. I visited the County Agents of these counties and found them quite unsympathetic toward the idea of organizing poor farmers. For the most part they contended that existing co-ops could render the services needed. Mr. Whittle of Thomas County, who is dead now, was quite expressive of this point of view. Agent George in Grady County suggested to his associate that he should go slow on any new ideas. As a result of these experiences, I suggested to Mr. Miller that perhaps we should contact Mr. L. W. Eberhart, State Director of Extension Service. A report of the meeting and proposed guidelines for the project were sent to all conference participants.

Mr. Miller and I made another trip to the western part of the state, the Lower Chattahoochee Area in Columbus and to the Community Action for Improvement, Inc. office in LaGrange. On this trip we talked with Mrs. Virginia Barfield, Executive Director of Lower Chattahoochee and Mr. Olan Faulk, her assistant. They expressed a tremendous amount of interest for there is very little going in the area program wise. From Columbus, Mr. Miller and I journeyed to Troup County, Hamilton, Georgia, where Mr. McBride and Mr. Miller had arranged a conference on the on-going OEO sponsored Harris County Farmer's Cooperative. Mr. McBride is manager of the project and Mr. Miller is the Associate County Agent.

This Cooperative is the brain-child of Agent Miller. It is made up of some sixty low-income farmers who are working together to

raise their economic levels and remain on the land. A proposal has been submitted by Community Action for Improvement, Inc., Si Kahn, Assistant Director, to OEO for the expansion of the program to two other counties.

Mr. Miller journeyed alone to Athens and the University of Georgia for the conference with the Extension Service.

Legal Services: A call came to the office from the chairman of the CAP in Baker County inquiring about a legal service program for the area. As a result of this call, I began exploring all possibilities. A conference was arranged with Mr. James Cordell, Regional Director of Legal Service for OEO. The guidelines for developing such a program were obtained and machinery was set in motion to develop a multi-county project. Working through local people, a conference was arranged for Mr. Cordell to meet with the lawyers of Baker, Colquitt and Mitchell Counties along with the Executive Director of the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council. Mr. Cordell explained the program to the lawyers, how it worked, what it was designed for and what would have to be done to obtain one.

The CAP agencies of Baker and Miller Counties adopted the program so I developed a proposal for the two counties with assistance from Mr. Wahrhaftig of our staff. The proposal was submitted to the Regional Office for approval and then sent to the lawyers of the area for Judicial Circuit approval and comment. At this writing the approval has not been obtained.

Fair Labor Standards Act Workshop: The Southwest Georgia Chapter sponsored a workshop on the minimum wage and the Social Security laws as they affect farm workers and domestic help in Sylvester on May 21st. The leg work for the conference was done by me and community leaders from Worth County. Some eighty three people from Decatur, Thomas, Worth, Tift, Crisp and Colquitt Counties were present. Mr. Holloway of the Albany Social Security Office and Mr. Garrett of the U.S. Labor Office were very good in getting across to the audience the spirit and letter of the law. The questions were many. Mr. Holloway and Mr. Garrett very patiently and skillfully tried to answer questions. As a result of the success of this workshop, others are anticipated in Crisp, Thomas and Decatur Counties.

Welfare: Mr. Curtis Thomas and I worked very closely with the lawyers in the Grady County Welfare case. We had to get up witnesses and transport them to Albany for depositions. A National Educational Television outfit was on hand. The men traveled to Cairo to

make pictures that were relevant to the case. Mr. Charles Sherrod's group helped in this. Our welfare clinics have changed the outlook for welfare recipients in the area.

Farm Programs: Last year with assistance from SRC and Mr. Ulmer, we developed a self-help housing project for Thomas County. Because of many obstacles it was not funded for technical assistance by OEO. Recently, after many conferences, phone calls and visits the chances seem very good for funding in the very near future. Just last week, I took Mr. Tom Holt of the OEO Migrant Division to the area for personal contacts. He saw the need and spoke favorably of the project. The two of us journeyed to Fitzgerald to see what could be done to salvage a Title III-B Basic Education program for that area. To date, there is nothing going in the way of funded projects. Community organization is great but there has not been a break-through of any kind.

In Decatur County working with the Assistant County Agent and Dr. Griffin, a Negro physician, we were able to help Mr. Emmitt Thompson purchase 480 acres of farm land for $91,000.00. The FHA and the Georgia Development Authority had turned him down after much negotiation. The sad point is that Mr. Thompson is having to pay 8% when FHA could have made the loan for 5%.

Mr. Tumblin in Decatur County has one of the best arranged farms that I have ever visited. All of his equipment is modern and is housed under shelter. His farrowing pens and cattle feeders are up-to-date and are in the right proportion for his 167 acre farm. His crops are well diversified and conservation practices are used. Mr. Tumblin is a young farmer, forty seven years old. His two oldest children are in college and the others are attending school.

Credit Unions: My work with groups on Credit Unions has not been too successful. This perhaps can be attributed to the fact that I have not had the time to spend with any one group. However, I am meeting with a group on June 21 headed up by Mr. Forrest Monroe to see if we can really get a Credit Union going. The name of the group is the Unified Singing Convention. It has more than three hundred active members with some money on hand. This should be an asset.

School Desegregation: On the surface, school desegregation is dormant in Southwest Georgia. Summer Headstart Programs in many of the counties were not funded this year because of the intense opposition from officials in the counties to integrated programs. This was very definitely true in Baker County where I met with the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools at the request of the

Regional OEO Office. Underlying this official opposition and scarcely seen unless you are on the scene working is a growing concern by whites to work with minority groups to bring about changes. This was very much in evidence in Baker County. To have had white women express a willingness to recruit white children and to have teachers express a desire to teach, to me, means that all is not lost.

The fact that the Justice Department has filed suit against the Board of Education in Decatur County charging them with operating a dual system is bringing some new thinking to that area. HEW is taking another look at Grady and Thomas Counties. They now have fourteen days to answer relative to their plans on desegregation. In this, I see a tiny shift.

Since I made my last report there has been activity on all fronts. "The Harvest is truly great, but the laborers are few." If we continue in our efforts to develop more community leaders, more laborers will come forth and change will be inevitable.

-- Hubert D. Thomas

Ga - R.A.P.

Date: September 17, 1967

To: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director GCHR

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

Subject: Field Activities

GROUP MEETINGS:

Since my report August 18, 1967, I have participated in group meetings in the following counties: one in Seminole, three in Grady, two in Thomas and one in Lowndes. The meeting in Seminole was held at St. John's AME Church, Sunday, August 27. St. John is located about eight miles west of Donalsonville in a community dominated by one of the most facinating men I have ever met, Dr. Dullas Moore.

Dr. Moore is an AME minister whose influence reaches in many directions. People come from far and near to receive his healing affects. Not only is he a militant community leader but he is a big farmer and a business man. Working through others who know him well and are close to him I think that once he has the know how and the information on federal programs he can use some of his tremendous influence to bring about some change in this hard core southwest Georgia county. For instance, I liked the way he spoke from the pulpit on voter registration and the school problems of Seminole County. Inch by inch I think that Dr. Moore can be motivated to really get involved in the problems of Seminole County.

I was invited by the Grady County Men's Civic Club along with Attorney C. B. King to meet with the Grady County parents on their school problems. Prior to the meeting on August 24, 1967, two county mass meetings had already been held. A Dr. Boykins from Florida A&M

University and Dr. Tate of the Georgia Teacher's and Education Association had met with the parents of Grady County. The problem centered around the appointing of a white principal by the Board of Education to head the Negro High School, Washington, consolidated along with eight white teachers. Only two Negro teachers had been appointed to the formerly all white schools.

From the information that I could gather Dr. Boykin was brought in as a consultant by the Board of Education to convince the Negro parents that they simply could not find any more qualified Negro personnel for teaching positions. To me this was a blessing in disguise because for the first time, to my knowledge, the oppressed people of Grady County were aroused to the point that they were willing to get involved enough to take on the power structure of Grady County.

School opened on August 28, 1967 with a boycott that was seventy five per cent effective. Tuesday it was about sixty per cent effective, on Wednesday it had dwindled to fifty. Thursday night a mass meeting was called to hear a report from a committee from the Civic Club and the school trustees who met with the Board of Education on this night. Upon listening to the report another line of strategy was decided upon. A meeting was called for Sunday, September 3 to be held in the park. At this meeting the boycott was called off and it was decided to go into the courts. This is where I had suggested that they begin.

In Thomas County we dealt with Self-help Housing and the Credit Union. In Lowndes the people wanted information on School Desegregation

Guidelines. The leaders were given copies of them and the latest court decision.

THOMAS COUNTY SELF-HELP HOUSING:

The Chairman of the Board continued in his efforts to ignore the board and run the project to his liking. Contact was made with the various board members to try and force the chairman to call a board meeting to accept the grant and advertise for staff in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the non-profit organization. A petition has gone out for a meeting of the board on September 19. Unfortunately the chairman of the board has no conception of the tremendous amount of organizational work that has to accompany a self-help housing venture. Adequate housing, being perhaps, the greatest pressing need of the rural poor we will continue to fight to bring it to rural areas. Self-help is one of the tools. I have met and had a conference with Mr. Claude Hurst of International Self-help Housing Associates who has an office here in Atlanta. The two of us will be working closely together on Self-help Housing for Southwest Georgia in the near future.

GATLINGBURG, TENNESSEE

I listened with a great amount of intensity about the problems facing the Human Relations Councils and their role in the present racial crisis in the South as they were discussed by the various State Directors and SRC Staff at the "Staff Retreat". The little work that I have done on the Human Relations' level has convinced me that the voice of Human

Relations Councils must not be muffled in any way now. In spite of the "back-lash" and "go it alone" attitudes that are fast developing there are to be found in most communities those who want to effect changes in the System. These people must be brought together in various ways to meet the challenge of the times. I have seen whites and blacks in Cordele, Newton, Albany, Vienna, and other places get together to discuss problems simply because some one from our office has moved quietly and akillfully to bring people together to talk. You may say this did not produce membership for the Council. If so, you are right. On the other hand problems affecting people of the various communities were seen in a new light. What but a Human Relations' Council could have brought the Mayor of Albany along with other concerned whites to a meeting in the Dougherty County Court House?

Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

Ga- R.A.P

Date: September 29, 1967

To: Board of Directors, Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

Subject: Southwest Georgia Rural Advancement 1967

In many of the rural counties of Southwest Georgia, 1967 brought forth some change.

VOTER REGISTRATION AND VOTER EDUCATION

Voter registration projects, with assistance from SRC and VEP, were conducted in Thomas, Brooks, Lee and Terrell Counties. A proposal has been submitted for Grady County and should be operative October 17, 1967. As a result of these projects, approximately 4,000 people were added to the voter lists of these counties. Organizing the registration campaigns in Lee and Terrell Counties was quite interesting in that it got the people of these two counties together again. In Lee County there were no OEO programs or any community organization that was active. Upon learning that Federal Registrars were being sent to the county the entire community became aroused, as a result some nine hundred people were registered. Mr. Vernon Jordan, VEP Director, Mr. Charles Sherrod, of the Baker County Project, and I held two voter education meetings in the county. Rev. Murray Willis, a community leader who had never registered, opened the doors of his churches and permitted meetings for the first time. Judge Forrester, the Sheriff, and the Registrar, all joined in to create a new image for Lee County.

In Terrell County there was more organized leadership. Mr.

D. U. Pulliam and Mr. Davis for many years had carried on a relentless fight against the tyranny in the county. The grant from VEP and the sending of Federal Registrars gave them the opportunity to do the job that they had been working at so long.

The campaigns in Thomas and Brooks were outstanding in that they aroused all segments of the counties to their civic responsibility In Thomas County the court house opened two nights a week so people could register. In Brooks County where it had been difficult for anyone to register, especially Negroes, the court house remained open on Saturday afternoons. Whites who never thought about voting registered as a result of this campaign.

WORKSHOPS

The workshop was used very effectively for disseminating information on various Federal programs to multi-county groups. For example, one was held in Sylvester, Georgia on the minimum wage law amendments and the Social Security Act. Resource people were obtained from the District Offices in Columbus and Savannah. About one hundred interested community leaders from Decatur, Colquitt, Worth, Crisp, Thomas, Tift and Sumter Counties attended this workshop. Many of the participants for the first time, were given an opportunity to ask questions of the Federal officials present that were very vital to their economic well-being. Various pieces of literature covering the subjects involved were passed out and explained so they could go back to their communities and render a similar service.

In Baker County, a workshop was held on the credit union and

its possibilities in the economic life of the poor. This too, was a multi-county affair. The participants came from Seminole, Decatur, Dougherty, Thomas, Sumter, Colquitt, Baker and Macon Counties. The very unique element in this workshop was the fact that it was held in the Baker County Court House. Those in Baker County who were in a position to know said that this was the first interracial gathering in a public facility in Baker County.

Resource people for this workshop came from the Georgia Credit Union League, Inc. and SRC. Mr. Al Ulmer of SRC who demonstrated with a set of charts was perhaps the most effective consultant. Many were the questions, especially from some of the rural whites who were present. As a result of the information gathered during this workshop, a group in Thomas County known as the Unified Singing Convention, began meeting in June of this year for the purpose of organizing a Credit Union.

Mr. Delay, managing director of the Georgia Credit Union League, was invited to attend a meeting on June 21, 1967. Contact was made with the four existing Credit Unions in the area with the help of Mr. Delay. Mr. Dilson of Sunnyland FCU met with a committee from the group and further discussed the pros and cons of a Credit Union. Mr. Zouks from Mr. Delay's office met the group twice. His last meeting was for the purpose of applying for a Charter for a Federal Credit Union. Some sixty five people had bought the initial share of five dollars and twenty five cents ($5.25). At present, the group is waiting to hear from the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions on

its Charter application. Once this obtained and the Credit Union is functioning well, we will move into another organizational effort in another county.

Further work on Credit Unions was done with Bishop Hickman of the A.M.E. Church. To date our plans have not been worked out. When they are, we hope to involve the ministers and churches of the South Georgia A.M.E. Conference.

COOPERATIVES

The cooperative movement among low-income farm families in Georgia is very limited. There are several reasons for this. To point out the three that I consider the most responsible: 1. Low-income farmers are rugged individuals who know only one way of doing things, their way. Fear has kept them from joining together in a cooperative effort. 2. The Extension Service and other farm agencies have not furnished them with the needed technical help. 3. Sources of finance, such as, Farmers Home Administration, have been virtually closed to them for cooperative loans.

Harris County has, perhaps, done more toward developing a viable marketing co-op for low-income farmers in the state. This was made possible because the Associate County Agent there saw a need to improve the lot of the small farmers in his county. Mr. Miller began working with them, organizing them and impressing upon them the need to change from the row-crops to vegetables to raise their income levels. Some sixty farmers under his direction formed the Harris County Farmers Co-op. With their own limited funds and self-help they built a

community center there and a grading shed. Okra and peas were contracted for, as far away as Montezuma. A proposal was submitted to OEO through the CAP which was funded. This gave them a full time director and manager. Surplus equipment was obtained which eliminated the necessity of going into debt for needed equipment such as tractors and trucks. By buying seeds through the Co-op, they were saving some 60¢ per pound. Mr. McBride, the manager, was an outstanding former Associate County Agent. This further added to the technical help for the farmers. Soil tests and sound bookkeeping practices are becoming a way of life for the small farmers of Harris County as a result of this cooperative effort.

Mr. Merlin Miller of the Cooperative League USA and I made a survey of several Southwest Georgia Counties looking for an area to begin a project that would raise the income of the minority group low-income farmers in the area by $300.00 per year. This was to be done by diverting from row-crops to vegetables and feeder pigs. Contact was made in the five counties that had Negro Agents working, Grady, Lowndes, Thomas, Brooks and Decatur. For the most part, we found that the County Chairmen were not too friendly to the idea. In Thomas County, Mr. Whittle, who is dead now, said that existing Co-ops such as CPA could serve there need. In Grady County, Chairman George expressed to his assistant, Mr. Catchings, that he should be careful about our new ventures. To us, this meant that we could not expect too much help from the Extension Service unless orders came from the top.

A conference was held at Albany State College for farmers

from Baker, Randolph, Dougherty, Mitchell, Early, Sumter and Lee Counties. Dr. Jenkins, President of the College, and Dr. Deloper of the Sociology Department were responsible for getting this conference together. Several vocational teachers from the various counties were present but no Associate or County Agents. The Agents are not allowed to leave their counties without permission from the County Chairman. To Mr. Miller and I the meeting was productive and showed signs of interest in the co-operative movement but there were not enough farmers in the area to warrant a feasibility study.

From Albany Mr. Miller and I journeyed to Columbus and LaGrange investigating the possibility of involving OEO Agencies of the areas in our undertaking. Here again, we found that the working base was too limited.

Mr. Miller asked for and got an appointment with the Extension Service at the University in Athens. We met with Mr. Dewitt Harrell and Mr. John Demons searching for ways that the Extension Service could help with the formation of Co-ops for low-income farmers. Our story was listened to, but no commitments were made. These would have to come from the State Director based upon the information that we gave.

I am of the opinion it will be almost be futile for low-income farmers to form or to be too strongly encouraged to form Cooperatives without the proper technical help and know-how from governmental as well as private agencies. They simply can not survive a failure.

The Farmers Home Administration has begun to make loans more

freely to low-income farmers, especially is this true in the offices where Negro Assistants are located. These loans are for housing, small business adventures, operating purposes and associations for the purchase of machinery. One of the latest machinery associations is to be found in Decatur County where Agent Hutchins took the initiative.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

The Georgia Council and the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia developed a booklet the title of which was Know Your Rights. The Southwest Georgia Chapter of the Georgia Council on Human Relations sponsored workshops in Albany and Thomasville utilizing the booklet and the slides on its content. In Albany, Attorney C. B. King served as consultant while in Thomasville, Mr. Jac Wasserman of the National Sharecroppers Fund did the job. There were about forty people present in Albany and approximately one hundred in Thomasville. Seven hundred and fifty booklets were distributed throughout the Southwest Georgia area.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING

In July of 1966 with help from Mr. Al Ulmer of SRC, I began work on a pilot Self-Help Housing Project for eighteen low-income families in Thomas County. Fighting against many odds this project was funded by the Migrant Division of OEO in June of this year for $34,000. This money is to be used for technical help and the training of the individuals in the art building of their homes. The money for the material would be loaned to each individual family by FHA. The expected cost per house would range from $3,600.00 to $5,000.00 with

payment ranging from $27.00 to $42.00 per month. To date, this project is bogged down in what seems to be a power struggle between the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council and Thomas County Self-Help Housing, Inc., a non-profit organization organized specifically to sponsor Self-Help Housing in Southwest Georgia.

The FHA in the area has begun making 502 to low-income families for home building. J.B. Scott from Coolidge, Georgia, has just about completed his house; Eddie West of Meigs, Georgia will begin building soon. Those FHA offices that have Negro Assistants are doing the best job when it comes to granting loans to low-income families.

OEO PROJECTS

The only OEO Project that is really reaching the rural poor in the Southwest Georgia area is the Title III-B seasonal farm worker project, TRAP, that was developed in 1966 and re-funded in 1967 to include Baker County. The project is presently training some 400 seasonal farm workers whose educational skills are below the sixth grade and who have few if any saleable job skills. The impact of this project could be felt at the graduation exercises of the first class in Baker County September 18, 1967. There were 38 graduates. Three of the men in the class got certificates in welding while two were certified in the building trades. Each lady had made the dress that was worn at the exercises.

Overshadowing the skills that each individual had obtained from the six months of training in the project was the fine spirit of cooperation that had developed between the races in this very rural

rural county. To hear people say, "We just did not think this could happen in Baker County," meant to me, that our efforts in Baker County were not in vain.

Two other Title III-B Projects were developed in Georgia in 1967. One to train 180 seasonal farm workers in the West Central Georgia Area and one to train 200 in the Lower Chattahoochee area. These have not been funded because of a lack of funds. Chances for funding of the West Central Project looks good at the moment.

A Legal Services Project for Baker County was developed and sent to the local Bar Association for study and approval. To date, it is bogged down in controversy among the members of that group. The project was written to include Miller County. Consequently we have two Judicial groups to break through.

WELFARE

Perhaps nothing that the council did in 1967 had more impact upon changing a statewide system than did its Welfare Project. Grady County was our main target but Welfare workshops were held in Thomas, Dooly, Decatur, Tift and Brooks. The "Employable Mother" clause in the state regulations was our major point of attack. We found that white women who were recipients were not cut off when schools closed and sent to work in the fields as were Negro women. Many, many contacts were made and many questions were asked to obtain this information. Lawyers from the Legal Defense Fund went with us into the fields to question workers in Thomas and Grady Counties. A suit attacking the legality of the "Employable Mother" clause in the state regulations

was brought in Federal Court. The result being that women who were recipients of AFDC were not cut off systematically during the summer of 1967.

OTHER FRONTS

More than 500 pieces of literature were mailed to farmers and community leaders on the changes in the 1967 ASCS regulations. Two multi-county workshops were held in Baker and Decatur Counties on the regulations governing these elections. The ASCS offices did a good job in 1967 when it comes to furnishing information to the farmers on the importance of these elections this year. In Decatur County last year a Negro man who had never farmed and who owned only one acre of land was placed on the ballot. In 1967 successful Negro farmers were placed on the ballot. This represented a first.

Investigations were made in Mitchell, Tift, Colquitt, Cook, Decatur and Taylor Counties into the denial of use of public facilities by citizens of color. Information was obtained that led to investigations by the FBI in each case.

We were called upon many times to furnish HEW and OEO investigators to furnish names of community leaders in their investigations of school systems, hospitals and OEO projects.

Dr. J. H. Griffin of Decatur County perhaps made the greatest contribution to the farmers of Southwest Georgia. Mr. Emmitt Thompson, a Negro farmer of that county wanted to buy 400 acres of land valued at $91,000.00. The FHA and the Georgia Development Authority turned him down or would only lend a portion of the amount

involved. Working through the Associate County Agent we were able to get Dr. Griffin to make the $91,000.00 loan, thereby keeping the farm in the hands of Negroes. Mr. Thompson had a tremendous crop this year. Dr. Griffin also saved the farm of Mr. B. Kunney in Baker County for the sum of $28,000.00.

Mr. Myles Hunter of Jakin, Georgia is the most successful farm operator that we visited in 1967. He owns and operates approximately 500 acres with all of the modern equipment and approximately 500 head of cattle.

For 1968 I would suggest that ways and means be sought to strengthen the Rural Advancement Project. Certainly another worker would double the results. Better housing and jobs are the most pressing need of the rural poor. To obtain better jobs, more training and re-training programs must be brought to rural areas. Farm life must be made both pleasant and profitable if rural people are to remain on the land and develop once again rural communities.

Ga- R.A.P.

Date: October 26, 1967

To: Mr. John McCown, Executive Director GCHR

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director GCHR

Subject: My Last Trip

October 13, 1967, I met with the Unified Singing Convention at Friendship Baptist Church in Metcalf, Georgia for the purpose of further selling the idea of a Credit Union as one of the vehicles that low-income people can use to better their economic ills. Some two hundred people were present at this rural church for the workshop.

The functions of a Credit Union were reviewed in depth; how one is organized, its purpose, the various committees and their functions. This was done by using charts and other materials that were available. The necessary information that was being asked for by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions was gotten together and forwarded to Washington by Mr. Forrest Monroe, the contact man.

October 14, 1967, Saturday, I went into Grady County to get together with the leaders of the Cairo Civic Club on the mass meeting on how to conduct a Voter Registration Project for Grady County. The VEP had made a grant of $1,000 for an eight week program. Having been instrumental in obtaining the grant for the county, I felt a deep responsibility to the leaders. To me it was

highly important that they understood the rules and regulations as set down by VEP before the mass meeting October 17.

October 15, 1967, Sunday, five of us journeyed to Albany, Georgia for a mass meeting that dealt with Voter Education. Representatives were present from Randolph, Early, Dougherty, Thomas, Worth and Terrell Counties. Literature from the office of the Secretary of State and SRC was made available to all and profitable discussions entered into. Attorney C. B. King was brilliant and forceful in his discussion of the "Power of the Ballot." Low-income people in general and minority groups in particular, must be motivated through all possible ways to the fact that the ballot will perhaps do more to help them reach their goals than any one single thing. Votes make politicians move.

October 16, 1967, Monday, I met with the Advisory Committee of the Southwest Georgia Title III B Project. The Project is in a very precarious state. There is a struggle for control between the Director and the sponsor, Southwest Georgia Community Action Council. It seems that the council would like to obtain control from the advisory committee whose function is to operate the project. The whole matter was to be worked out in Moultrie October 24.

October 17, 1967, Tuesday, I went into Decatur County where I met with E.S. personnel and a man from the I.G. office investigating discriminatory practices in the Extension Service.

A visit was also made to Brinson and Foulstown to observe the operation of the Stubbs Brothers and their harvesting practices. They formed an association, got a loan from FHA for the purchase of machinery to harvest corn, peanuts and soy-beans. By doing so the small farmers are in a better position to get their crops to market.

Tuesday night we went into Cairo for our voter registration kick off. The crowd was not what we had anticipated but the organization was put together. A captain was named for each precint and strategy for a concentrated eight week campaign was mapped out. Upon advice from us and through local initiative, two deputy registrars were sworn in, T. C. Cloud and Hollis Vandergriff. The first report October 22 was good, approximately 153 were registered. At this rate we expect 1000 new registrants at the end of the eight week period.

October 18, 1967, Wednesday, we went to Camilla and Albany investigating the case of Mrs. Mary Bell Scott, 283 Palmer Street, Mrs. Scott was taken from the car of two men that parked beside the road, by the deputy sheriff and was beaten and locked in jail. Attorney C. B. King's office is handling the case.

October 19, 20, 21, 1967, was spent attending the Brooks County Baptist Association. By previous arrangement, I was to appear on the program twice. The night of October 19, a welfare clinic was held. Saturday afternoon we talked about Federal programs and what

the church and its ministers can do in their implementation.

October 22, 23, 1967, were spent raising a defense fund for Joe Louis Saddler. Joe is a young man who was stopped by the State Patrol for the minor offense of illegal parking and taken to jail because he did not say yes sir when questioned. For the same offense he was beaten in jail by the jailer, made to pay a $20.00 fine and turned loose without medical attention. He was taken to the hospital by friends where he had to pay for treatment of his wounds. The Justice of Peace, the Judge of the City Court and the Judge of the Recorders Court refused to issue a warrant for assault and the arrest of the jailer. An FBI investigation has been made and more than $200.00 have been raised for this young man's defense. It will cost $750.00. If this kind of injustice is allowed to go unchallenged they will continue to exist.

Hubert D. Thomas

Ga. - R.A.P.

Date: January 15, 1968

To: Mr. John McCown

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director, GCHR

Subject: Rural Advancement

My work during the month of November was highlighted by our trip to Birmingham, Alabama where a public hearing was held at Miles College on Hunger and Malnutrition in the south. This hearing was sponsored by the Citizen's Board of Inquiry and the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty. Mrs. Sandra D. Raspberry was the co-ordinator for the hearing.

Originally, our plan was to take eight ladies from Southwest Georgia. Because of a last minute back out, the two ladies from Decatur, County did not attend. In attendance were two ladies from Dougherty County, two from Grady and two from Thomas. All of the witnesses gave good sound testimony but the two from Grady County were outstanding. This, perhaps, could be attributed to the tremendous amount of work that we have done in Grady County on Welfare.

Mrs. Jackson of Dougherty County Resources and Development, Inc. and Attorney Holden of Attorney C. B. King's office were most helpful in the success of this project. An orientation meeting was held in Albany where Attorney Holden was able to point out the type of testimony that would be most effective.

Decatur County officials flatly refuse to implement either the food stamp or surplus commodity programs. Therefore we felt that it was highly important that witnesses appear from that county. Unfortunately those selected felt that the word might get out and that they would be intimidated in some way.

A similar hearing was held in Columbia, South Carolina. Judging from some of the recommendations that the Governor of that State made to the present legislature the publicity of the hearing must have brought forth some results.

The month of November saw the conclusion of a very successful voter registration drive in Grady County. The Cairo Men's Civic Club who sponsored the drive with support from VEP concluded their efforts with a banquet that was well attended by the workers and other interested citizens. The Board of Registrars agreed to let the two deputy registrars appointed for the drive to continue to work. The next step has got to be voter education for those new voters; in order that they might become a potent force in the body politic of Grady County. Without this, voter registration has its limitations.

During the month of November a depperate effort was made to organize a group in Decatur County for Voter Registration. H.D. McIver and Rev. King were the only two individuals who had any inclination to do anything about it. Forty one per cent of the

population of that county is non-white but less than a thousand are on the registration books as a result of a purge conducted in the county last year. Most of these are concentrated in the City of Bainbridge. A meeting was held at the parsonage of, perhaps, the leading pastor of the county involving a group that was thought to be representative but because of the attitudes expressed, nothing was accomplished. But for the work of the Associate County Agent in helping poor families obtain Social Security benefits, nothing is going in the county to upgrade the poor.

The month of November also saw the application by the Unified Singing Convention of Grady and Thomas Counties for a Federal Credit Union Charter rejected because its Constitution and By-laws were too loosely drawn. As a result, several meetings were held and a revision of the Constitution and By-laws was accomplished. Another application has been made to the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. The Unified Singing Convention, to me, is the most cohesive group that I have been priviledged to work with. The convention is composed of ten choirs mostly from rural churches. It meets once a month at the church of one of the choirs. All money raised during the convention except the expense of the convention remains at the church. There are about two hundred members but the singing attracts crowds. At these gatherings one is able to get a hearing on questions and issues that affect the well being of the folk involved, be it welfare, voter registration or community action programs.

If a credit union charter can be obtained for the group I see no reason for it to be anything but a success because the group is accustomed to group action.

Since beginning this report, I have talked to Mr. Hawkins of the Georgia Credit Union League. He had been informed by Mr. Rutland of the Federal Bureau of Credit Unions that most of the requirements for a charter had been met and as soon as the $25.00 fee is forwarded, an organizational meeting could be held. This could well be the culmination of our many efforts in the development of a Credit Union for the Unified Singing Convention.

Three cases of civil rights violations were investigated and reported in November. One case involved a very poor Negro woman who lived on a farm between Boston and the Brooks County line. Two white men came to her house at night forced her to travel to town with them at gun point and admit before them that she was having an affair with the step father of one of the men. For three days her six children were left alone and she had to scout about. She came to me one Saturday, November 24, seeking some relief. After making the proper contacts, the lady was moved out of the community and was given AFDC. Unfortunately we could not persuade her to bring charges against the men involved. One was an elected official, County Commissioner. All she wanted was to be left alone.

Most of the month of December was spent in helping the

Advisory Committee of the Title III-B Project in Southwest Georgia maintain at least a portion of its control over the Project. Addesperate attempt was made by the officials of the Multi-County CAP located in Moultrie to control the local Community Action elections. Most of the vocal people of the CAP Board were gotten off by various means, be they white or black. As the present Board is constituted three or four members of the power structure will control the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council. Maximum participation of the poor no longer seems to be desirable as far as OEO is concerned. A refunding proposal for the project has been submitted to the Migrant Division of OEO by the present Advisory Committee of the Project. Southwest Georgia has also submitted its own proposal. Just how a compromise is going to be worked out at this point is anybody's guess. An official from the Migrant Division of OEO was in the area January 8 through January 11 working with the Project's Advisory Committee, the State Office and the Regional Office of OEO trying to solve the problem. So far, the only solution seems to be that Southwest Georgia will control the project. In the meantime the poor seasonal farm worker is caught in the middle and the good race relations that were developing in Baker and Miller Counties as a result of the Project, seem doomed. One hundred and forty eight finished the third phase of the training course January 12. The last class ends in Baker County on March 31.

A series of conferences were held with the officials of

Albany State College during the month of December. The purpose of these conferences was to arouse the officials of the college as an educational institution to get interested in developing a project that would offer training, both literacy and prevocational to the people in the nearby counties, Decatur, Seminole, Early, Lee, and Randolph. The idea being to help the unemployed seasonal farm workers in the area qualify for jobs that will be open soon in the industrial complex surrounding the Albany-Dougherty County area.

An official of the Migrant Division of OEO and I met with the officials of Albany State College January 11. As a result of the meeting, they agreed to explore the possibilities of developing an educational and prevocational project for the area using Title III-B funds. As soon as the details are worked out I will assist in the development of the proposal.

On December 18 the case of Joe Lewis Saddler versus the jailer of Thomas County was to come up for trial. Joe was beaten in jail in September because he failed to say 'yes sir' when he was arrested by the State Patrol on the minor traffic charge of illegal parking. Through our efforts, a defense fund of $500.00 was raised and Attorney C. B. King was employed for his defense. The presence of a black attorney, C. B. King, made all of the difference in the conduct of the court on this day. The Solicitor, the Judge and all defense attorneys were exceedingly cautious in

in their deliberations. Not one time did we hear the familiar court house language used during the trials. Care was teken to inform those who were facing charges of their right to counsel and trial by jury.

One case stands out. A nineteen year old Negro school drop-out was charged with stealing from a department store. He entered a plea of guilty. The judge, instead of the customary sentence, two to five years in a work camp, gave the young man a lecture and sentenced him to two week ends in jail and six months probation. Every body attributed this to Attorney King's presence in the court chambers.

Nobody wanted Saddler's case to come to trial. The Solicitor and the private attorney for the jailer wanted to reach a compromise. The trial Judge made it quite clear that there was no discrimination in his court. All of us concerned in the case were asked to come to the jury room so we could talk things over. After listening to all parties Attorney King agreed to a postponement until the March term of court. In the meantime a federal suit is being prepared. The moral in the Saddler case, win or lose, it seems to me is not to let injustices go unchallenged. This is the only way the long history of injustice in the courts and by law-enforcement officers is going to be up graded, whenever I hear of it, I try hard to appear on the scene.

For six months now we have been working in various ways to get the Lowndes County Board of Education into the courts. The successful defiance by that Board is being used as an example of what can be done by certain Georgia officials. To date, we have not been able to come up with plaintiffs who are willing to file suit. Lowndes County has long been noted for its outstanding Negro leadership but on this simple matter no one wants to be counted. Our next meeting is set for January 28.

In talking with Associate and Assistant Extension Service people they now seem to have new-found hope for a better deal. The much publicized report of the Georgia State Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission on discrimination in the Extension Service plus the investigation by the I.G.'s office for the USDA has had a profound effect on the State Office. While the report of the I.G. has not been made public, it is generally felt that virtually the same kind of discriminatory information that the Advisory Committee obtained was gathered by the investigators. We have good evidence that makes us think that the very wide discrimination in salaries will be corrected before this year ends. New trends also should take place in 4-H Club work as a result of the investigation. We, in Rural Advancement, have been very much in on the happenings as they relate to these investigations.

In 1968 new and more bold attempts at community organization are anticipated. 1967 saw community organizations begin to fall

apart. For various reasons low-income people seem to have lost hope and desire. This is especially true in Baker County when there was such a strong movement at one time. Most of the community leaders are now employed in the OEO programs there. Because of this, there no longer seems to be much concern. The same thing is true in Sumter, Dougherty, Colquitt and other counties of the area.

Hubert D. Thomas,
Field Director

January 16, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant for 1968 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures - 2

Ga. - R.A.P.

Date: March 4, 1968

To: Mr. John McCown, Executive Director GCHR

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

Subject: A Review of RAP Work

During the months of January and February I made a special effort to return to some of the farms and farmers that we helped to get FHA loans when we began our RAP work. If you can recall, Mr. C.A. Paytee was a small Negro farmer who lived between Boston and Barwick, Georgia near the Brooks County line. In 1965 and early 1966 he was on the verge of losing his sixty five acre farm. The FHA and the banks had turned him down for a loan of any kind. The Associate County Agent took me to Mr. Paytee's farm in December of 1965. Using the NAACP as a vehicle an attack was launched upon the discriminatory practices in the Quitman FHA Office. The District Superivsor was brought into the picture along with the I.G.'s office. A meeting was called to which the farmers of the three counties served by the Quitman office were invited. The District FHA Supervisor, the County Supervisor, his Assistant and the Associate County Agent were the resource people. The various lona programs of the agency were explained and the procedure for obtaining them. The Associate County Agent, whose job was to work with low-income rural people, invited the farmers to come by his office so he could help them fill out their applications. Change was in the making.

Mr. Paytee made the first application and obtained the first loan. The loan was for $2,600.00 for a FHA supervised hog

project. The Mr. Paytee that the Associate County Agent and I visited in January 1968 was a different man. He had saved his farm, his loan payments were up to date and his hogs were fine. More than a $1000.00 worth were ready for the market. The same observation would apply in varying degrees to Mr. Cole, Mr. Hill and Mr. Sanford. Mr. Cole needed more and better supervision than than the others. His hogs did not look too godd. They need to be treated for worms and his pastures needed up grading. These deficiencies were pointed out to him during our visit.

Another observation on this trip was the need for technical help for the poor farmer. For instance: Mr. Cole had turned his cotton land too deep. He wasn't planning to use a herbicide. He was encouraged to go by the Extension office for help and information. The old ways won't do. If the small farmer is to survive he must have technical know how. He must be encouraged to attend, litterally brought, to tractor clinics like the one held by Mr. George, Vocational Agriculture instructor in Donalsonville.

A demonstration pole barn and shed was build by the farmers of the New Union Community on the farm of Mr. Ben Cooney by the farmers under the supervision of Prof. Washington and myself. Utilizing the materials of his worn out barns we were able to construct the barn for approximately $175.00. What was done on Mr. Cooney's farm can be done on others through mutual help.

Southwest Georgia Title III-B Project:

Mr. Tom Holt of the Migrant Division OEO and I spent four

DAYS TRying to iron out some of the problems that had beset this project that has furnished literacy and prevocational training for some 400 seasonal farm workers in the area. The local power structures in the counties involved, the Regional OEO office and the CAA seemed determined to take the project from the control of the poor. The matter is still unsolved as of this report. The Baker County class will finish March 15. At this point no one knows if the project will be refunded.

A similiar project has been developed and submitted by Albany State College involving some of the counties in the Southwest Georgia Area. If this project is funded it will fill part of the void created if Southwest Georgia fails to get refunded. If illiterate people in the area are to share in the new jobs coming to the area ways and means must be found to raise their literacy level. Title III-B projects offer the most hope because they furnish stipends for the participants.

ASCS Recommendations:

Mr. Victor B. Phillips, ASCS Civil Rights Coordinator sent out a request for recommendations for suggested changes relative to ASCS elections. Feeling that that I was incompetent for such a task, I set out to contact farmers to get their opinions and ~~xxx xxxxxxx~~ recommendations. Farmers in Early, Seminole, Grady, Thomas, and Baker Counties have been contacted. Virtually all of the farmers had the same complaints until a Negro farmer gets on the committees they will never be able to fairly share in the program.

Recommendations:

1. That only full time farm operators be allowed on the ballot.

In the past in some counties a man who owned only one acre of land has been placed on the ballot. This was done by the officials and the power structure to make sure that the respectable minority farmers would not vote for him.

2. In any county where minority farmers make up thirty per cent of the farm operators that it be mandatory by law that a Negro be on the committee.

In the past minority farmers were scarcely considered in the ASCS election process. Sharecroppers and tenants were vittually left out. Any benefits were usually kept from his knowledge or through unfair methods they were taken from him.

3. That it be made unlawful for a check for benefits to be made out to anyone but the farmer involved.

In the past landlords have taken assignments of various kinds from Sharecroppers and tenants.

4. That all meetings where various awards are made for outstanding performance by the various offices be held in a public place or a place where minority groups are accustomed to going. Recently the Early County office received an award for doing the best job in the county in 1967. The State Director and other officials were on the scene but the minority farmers were absent.

5. That minority farmers be hired in all county offices for land measuring and other activities.

In the past and in many counties now there is no minority employment participation.

Agricultural Hearing:

I got a call from Mr. William Seaborn, Civil Rights Coordinator for the Department of Agriculture, to appear at a hearing in Tampa, Florida March 14. To prepare myself for this I have been talking with Home Demonstration Club ladies, 4-H Club folk, Associate County Agents, Home Agents and farmers trying to get from them areas of continued discrimination. In many instances very few if any changes have taken place since the Civil Rights Commission's report of 1965 on the Georgia Advisory Committee's report and recommendations of 1966. Even the report of the I.G.'s office, which has not been made public, made in 1967 has done very little to alter the old patterns.

Investigations:

The Sanders brothers who are commonly known in the county where they live as twins were having difficulty filing for social security. The census records of 1910 showed that one was 15 in 1910 and the other 17. I spent three days, January 17, 18, 19, searching for people who grew up with them and obtaining the necessary information for proof of age. A confrontation was had with the Social Security personnel in its Thomasville office. The results of this effort are forth coming.

Mrs. Annie Simmons was hurt on her job at the Modern Cleaners and Laundry. The laundry worked ten people but was not

covered by Workmens Compensation. This matter was taken up with the State Board. The result being, compensation for Mrs. Simmons and coverage for the others.

The case of Rev. Clark in Cordele had no foundation.

The case of Mr. Bennie Roberts in Moultrie is still under investigation.

The very strange welfare case of Mrs. Austin of Climax, Georgia is still being pursued.

Meetings:

Two meetings were held in Cordele. Mr. Rivers, President of the Defunct Voters League asked my assistance in the reorganization efforts. Using materials obtained from SRC and the NAACP this has been accomplished and a voter registration drive began.

The organizational meeting of the Inspirational Singing Convention was held. Mr. Zouks of the Georgia Credit Union League and Mr. Victor Wadworth of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions were present. The officers and committees were named and the credit union is now ready for members and business.

CAA meetings were attended in Moultrie, Cordele, Thomasville and Montezuma.

Conferences were held with Regional and State OEO offices on problems affecting this area. Dr. Sherman of Albany State College accompanied me during these conferences.

Rev. L. Reid Lawrence, a civic leader in Lowndes County, invited me to Valdosta on two occasions. My job was that of organizing the community for political action. Unfortunately we could not

see the situation through the same eyes. I can never be a party to anything that does not consider people. The select few dont mean much.

The workshop called by the Federation of Southern Co-ops was very profitable. So was the conference called by SRC and the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Baker Continues to hold its weekly mass meetings. Two visits were made to them.

Mr. Curtis Thomas and I went to Monticello, Florida to made contacts for an investigation of the welfare department of Jefferson County by HEW beginning March 10. Names of contact people were submitted to Mrs. Frances Pauley of HEW.

My next project will be that of organizing another credit union. At this point I am not sure of the county. Work will be done in Worth, Baker and Seminole searching for possibilities.

Hubert D. Thomas

Testimony Before Advisory Committee of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture
Presented March 14, 1968 at Tampa, Florida
By Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director, Georgia Council on Human Relations

DISCRIMINATION IN U.S.D.A. PROGRAMS

Since 1964 and the passage of the Civil Rights Act, many volumes have been written about the many practices of discrimination against minority group and low-income farmers. The report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1965, the Georgia Advisory Committee's report to the Commission as a result of a public hearing in Macon, Georgia in 1966 and various inspections by the Inspector General's office, - the latest in Georgia was made in the fall of 1967, - all have pointed out that there has been and still exists discrimination in all U.S.D.A. programs. Add to these reports and investigations, the many reports by private agencies; such as the National Sharecroppers Fund, The Southern Regional Council, the Georgia Council on Human Relations, the Negro Extension Workers, and weigh the present changes, one concludes that the chief state administrators have neither the will nor desire to make changes that will bring all farmers into the mainstream of American agriculture.

While it is true and a fact that mechanization and technology have eliminated, to a large degree, the need for a large farm labor pool, the fact remains that black farmers are leaving the land and rural areas at twice the rate of their white counterpart. You know the statistics. The question now becomes, how can we keep these least equipped people, the black farmers, on the land and out of the

cities by eliminating the discrimination in the various farm programs and making farming once again pleasant and profitable for them.

Without the research and services of the Cooperative Extension Service and its workers, farming cannot possibly any longer be a viable means of making a living. It is this service that the black farmer is finding it increasingly hard to obtain. In the state of Georgia the black Extension worker is almost helpless to help because of the many restrictions and regulations engulfing him or her. Before 1964, the black farmer looked to the Negro Agent as their leader. They expected him to come by to check the 4-H Club projects. the farm problems and changing methods. Because of the many indignities received at the hands of the white workers there is an extreme reluctance to participate. This was clearly demonstrated by the testimony given by Mrs. Mary Hankins and Mrs. Nora Cain from the New Union Community in Thomas County at a Civic League meeting on March 4, 1968. In reporting on their Home Demonstration Ladies Club they had this to say, "When we Home Demonstration ladies of New Union Community began working under the supervision of Miss Ophelia Smith after the first one or two meetings she asked us to try to encourage more women to join the club. We mentioned the whites of the community and asked wasn't we supposed to integrate in these clubs? Her answer was, 'no, the colored will have theirs in their homes and the whites in theirs." The discomfort of such an attitude as was displayed by this white worker filled these ladies with despair. The

result being no further participation. A Negro worker and a white worker working together in public meeting places could eliminate a problem such as this to the benefit of all.

In Grady County, Decatur, Mitchell and Sumter, where Negro workers continue in 4-H Club work, it is still limited to children of color. At Attapulgus, Georgia the Negro Home Economists meets with her club at an integrated school but all of her club members are black.

Flora Mickens of Magnolia High School who has been a leader in 4-H Club work and is president of her council had this to say about her integrated activities on March 6, 1968, "Mr. Thomas! I never really had a chance to know what 4-H Club work was like until I went to Camp Rock Eagle last summer. The facilities were so much better than what we were accustomed to at Dublin." "You are not just competing against colored boys and girls but against boys and girls with a chance to go to Chicago or Washington." Observe the difference in motivation.

In Georgia there seems to be a plan to eliminate the black extension worker. Since 1964 eleven positions have not been refilled. In Morgan County Associate Agent Clark has been urged to transfer to Greene County. The County Agent there is retiring but no one expects the County Commissioners to hire Agent Clark. Instead, we expect the job of Associate or Assistant to be eliminated in Morgan County.

In Decatur County, today March 12, Mr. King, the District

Agent, is conferring with the Assistant Agent. We have reasons to think that his job is at stake. The office of Assistant Agent Hutchins is located 2½ miles from the County Agriculture Building. John Gibson of the Civil Rights Commission and I visited this office in May of 1966. There are no changes as of today. Miss Coachman, the Negro Home Economist, is housed in the Agriculture Building. Why not the Assistant Agent?

In Thomas County the discrimination is even more flagrant. The County Agent and the Associate are housed in a Federal Building in separate offices. This is one instance where compliance could be had overnight but for the will or desire to do so.

Besides being discriminated against, thereby making this work less effective, 22 Negro workers who have more years of service are paid less than white workers. This is where discrimination really hurts. Since all of the black workers have been told by Mr. L. W. Eberhardt, director of this state's Extension Service, that none of them had the qualifications of a County Agent the matter of unequal salaries merits immediate attention.

In May of 1966, Mr. L. W. Eberhardt gave as his two main reasons for not appointing or promoting a Negro to County Agent, "County Commissioners must approve any choice made by the Extension Service. Another factor is Negro qualifications. We don't have one Negro in our Service who graduated from the college of agriculture here." meaning the University of Georgia in Athens. Here again the black

worker is required to make the bricks and gather the straw. Discrimination kept them out of the University.

To sum up: The Extension Service in Georgia has made few visible changes since 1964.

THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Know how and benefits from research are of very little value if the farmer can't get credit or money to operate. Until recently it is a commonly known fact that most black farmers have had the doors of finance closed to them. Bogged down by the sharecropper and tenant system of the South the black farmers of Georgia have had virtually no viable financial source for survival. This system was designed to exploit him and the poor white farmer. The Farmers Home Administration being a direct federal program of financial assistance to farmers it seems almost immoral that we have to sit here and talk about discrimination in its practices. And yet they exist. Only in those offices where Negro Assistants have been employed have we seen any substantial changes.

For the most part the Negro farmer is limited to small operational loans. In some instances these are tied in with an OEO loan.

Jake Williams, Jr., Route 3, Box 181, Thomasville, Georgia has a 37 acre farm in Grady County. Since 1957 he has tried to get a loan to improve his housing, barns and pasture land but could never qualify until December, 1967. This was an operational loan in the amount of $700.00. Mr. Williams feels if a Negro employee had not

BEEn in the office he would not have been able to get even this small loan. Last year he lost 23 head of cattle mainly because he could not furnish enough feed because of the severe drought. Had he been able to get financial aid earlier he perhaps could have saved this loss. In 1965 he applied for a loan but to no avail. If Mr. Williams is to keep his 37 acres of land and make a living, he must have the assistance of FHA. An OEO loan should have been tied in with this small operational loan, thereby, giving him another chance. Incidentally, Mr. Williams spent three years in fox holes in the S. W. Pacific in World War II, but his government can't invest in him.

The County Supervisors have treated these offices as if they were their own private businesses. When the black farmer walked in, in most instances, he met hostile attitudes. He could never get waited on until all of the whites had been served. Until Negroes were placed on the application committees, he had nobody to look out for his interests. It was almost impossible to get a loan for capital investment. The case of Emmett Thompson in Decatur County is a case in point. He had a chance to buy the farm of a relative that contained 456 acres. The price was $91,000.00. All of the white farmers in the community wanted it. He went to the banks, Georgia Development Authority, FHA, but to no avail. After much pressure from private sources, FHA finally approved a $60,000.00 loan or thereabouts. Dr. Griffin, a wealthy Negro doctor, finally came to his rescue and made the $91,000.00 loan at 8%. There was reason to think that Mr. Perkins

the Supervisor was leaning to the white farmers in this deal.

If the Negro rural folk are to remain on the land provisions for better housing have got to be made. The grant authority appropriations that have not been funded since 1964 must be restored. And they must be tied in with self-help programs administered and supervised by FHA. In Georgia, FHA has not been willing to push a single self-help housing adventure. A group in Thomas County was funded for $31,000 in June of 1967 to do a pilot project but because of power structure influence and objections, nothing has been done. The state director was anti. Instead of working with the local group he sent the 18 loan applicatinns for loans to FHA for participation in the self-help pooject to Washington. This was needless delay. One of his assistants was sent to the area to talk with the applicants and screen them for 502 loans. To date, only two of the 18 applicants have been processed for loans. The hard core poor want, for the most part, good housing just like the middle class. Outside toilets, ppen wells can no longer suffice as a way of life. FHA is the one agency if substantially financed and is permitted to take risks on human beings, poor human beings, that can really develop and reach the hard core.

ASCS

Here again we find a fully financed federal program that took on the color of the white supremists of the South. The elections for many years have been conducted just as the primary elections of the

South were for so many years - to the white voters only. Until 1964 virtually no efforts were made to educate low-income or minority farmers in the processes of the elections. In the programs that meant so much to his economic well being, the black farmer had no representation on the county or community committees.

In many counties since 1964, Negro farmers who had one acre of land were placed on the election ballots. Any sensible person or farmer would conclude that this was done to discourage the real farmers in the community to vote for such a one. This was illustrated most vividly in Decatur County in 1966. The committee of that county placed the name of one Paul Wilson on the ballot. The record showed that he owned and operated a one acre farm # 43130 in community F. There were black farmers in this community who owned from 65 to 400+ acres of land. The result of this experience was one of despair for the black farmers in that community. The ASCS officials made no efforts to educate these farmers through meetings, slides or other information.

How can all white committees be justified in counties like Hancock where black farm operators out-number white operators 400-243 or Burke County where the number is 745-431 (U.S. Census Report). In 28 counties in Georgia 30% and more of the operators are black but not a single one of them has been elected to a committee. To make the ASCS election process a viable and potent factor in the economic lives of black farmers a farmer's voting rights bill of

some kind is needed. It must be mandatory that in counties where 30% of the operators are black that one of them be on any committee.

Under the leadership of the newly confirmed state director of the Department of Family and Children Services, W. H. Burson, the state of Georgia has done an unbelievable job when it comes to administering the surplus food and food stamp programs. Mr. Burson has insisted, to his personal detriment, upon fairness in the administration of these programs. If the same attitude was taken and insisted upon by the state directors of the Extension Service, FHA and ASCS discrimination would soon fade. In counties where there can be no food programs because of anti county administrations, some program totally financed federally, needs to be evolved so no child will go hungry.

With few rare exeeptions, soil conservation practices among low-income farmers, especially the Negro group, are few. This can be attributed, in a large measure, to the lack of knowledge about the functions of the Soil Conservation Service. The Negro Farm Agent once played a big role in this field. Here again it is highly important that all meetings involving agriculture personnel be open to all farmers.

Livestock Associations in the various counties for the most part, have been for white farmers only. Yet the County Agent in many of these is the secretary or some other official. Curtis Thomas of NAACP, made an inquiry recently about the practices in the Thomas

County Livestock Association, the Associate Agent referred him to the County Agent who told him that there was no discrimination. All one had to do was pay the $5.00 application fee. But the fact remains that farmers like Hunt of Pavo or Hunter of Early County have never been actively urged to participate. Farmers like these two men can no longer afford to be left out of the mainstream of agriculture.

To sum up: All documentation and investigations since 1964 have shown that discriminatory practices did and still do exist in the programs sponsored by U.S.D.A. What is needed to bring small farmers, white and black, into full participation is a change of heart on the part of administrators. Color and status quo can no longer serve as the criteria.

Hubert D. Thomas,
Field Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
March 19, 1968

Date: March 19, 1968

To: Mr. John McCown, Executive Director, Georgia Council

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director, Georgia Council

Subject: RAP Activities March 7-March 17, 1968

March 7:

I left the Executive Committee meeting at 2:30 p.m. and arrived at Clifford Temple C.M.E. Church in Thomas County at 7:45 p.m. There, I met Mr. Ray Zouks of the Georgia Credit Union League. The purpose of this meeting was that of holding the election of the Board of Directors and other officers for our newly formed Credit Union. With fifty people, most of them shareholders, present this was done. All of the regulations and purposes were gone over in detail and a date for the first board meeting was set for March 22nd.

I suggested that the Credit Union join the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, in order that the benefits of the Federation might be utilized. As I see it, in the future, OEO and Foundations dealing with the furnishing of help for struggling Coops and Credit Unions in the South are going to have to look to the Federation for funding and technical help.

To me this is as it should be. We cannot afford failures in these ventures with poor folk. All of the management skills and technical know-how that can be mustered are going to have to be placed at the disposal of the offices and members of these newly organized concerns if they are to become an economic entity in the lives of poor folk.

Our plans are to conduct an extensive educational program on the Credit Union in the area. This will be done through the use of Visual Aides and talks from officials of the four industrial Credit Unions in the vicinity.

March 8, 1968

A "Know Your Rights" workshop was conducted in Moultrie with Mr. John Roberson, a civic leader, leading the discussion. Some twenty five or thirty of our booklet, "Know Your Rights", was furnished by me. The motivation for this workshop grew out of a case of police brutality that was perpetrated upon one Bennie Roberts of that city. This matter of police versus the poor has to become a two way street, especially is this true of blacks. Through education mutual respect must be obtained.

March 9, 1968:

I journeyed to Monticello, Florida to complete arrangements for the public meeting the folk in the Regional of HEW had asked to help with. Mr. Tillman, a local undertaker, and Prof. Cox had done a good job of notifying welfare recipients about the meeting and everything was ready for Mr. Chandler of HEW on Sunday March 10, 1968.

On the afternoon of March 9 I went to Albany, Georgia for a meeting of the Southwest Georgia Project under the direction of Rev. Charles Sherrod. Rev. Sherrod and his group have opened a Community Center, on Jackson Street, where people from the nearby counties meet to discuss community problems each Saturday. The Saturdays are alternated between adults and young people. On this Saturday folk were there from Dougherty, Baker, Terrell and Worth Counties. One of the best recommendations for changes in ASCS election procedure came out of this meeting.

March 10, 1968:

Mr. Chandler of HEW and Mr. Bean of the Florida Welfare Office in Jacksonville conducted a hearing for welfare recipients in Monticello, Florida for Jefferson County on this night. Fifty three persons were present. For the first time, with one exception, they got a chance to hear and discuss Florida welfare regulations. Mr. Bean from the state office was most frank and helpful in his explanation of the budget procedure after I suggested that he do so. Mr. Chandler was extremely interested in continued segregation in the three doctor's offices in the area. The meeting began at 8:00 p.m. and ended at 10:45. This is an indication of the interest aroused in welfare and the manner in which it is being handled in Jefferson County. The officials were to remain in the county the rest of the week. Similar investigations were going on in Jackson, Duval, Dade and Gadsen Counties.

March 11, 1968:

I continued my contacts with farmers, Home Demonstration Club ladies and 4-H Club folk trying to prepare myself for the hearing on discrimination in U.S.D.A. programs to be held in Tampa, Florida, March 14, 15, 1968.

March 12, 1968:

The entire day was spent compiling my findings on the U.S.D.A.

Mrs. Nora Cain and Mrs. Mary Hankins brought in signed statements on discrimination in their club activities from the New Union Community.

March 13, 1968:

I left Thomasville, Georgia at 8:30 a.m. for Tampa, Florida arriving at 11:05. After checking into the International Inn, I began A visit of Tampa. I was tremendously impressed with the work of two of my former high school classmates, Perry Harvey and Rev. Adam Richardson. Mr. Harvey is president of the International Longshoremen's Union and Rev. Richardson is pastor of Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church.

I had a chance to tour the $4,000,000.00 221d3 housing project that the Union is sponsoring and to address A.M.E. Tampa District Conference while there.

March 14, 15, 1968:

I, along with many others, presented testimony to Secretary Freeman's Advisory Committee that we hope will bring about some change in the programs of USDA. Clay Cochran of ISHA, Dr. Henderson of Clark College and the President of Clemson University were the most vocal members of the committee. A copy of my presentation has been sent to you.

March 16, 1968:

I was principal speaker at the 49th birthday celebration of the American Legion whose color I helped to break in Georgia in 1945 and 1946. My subject for discussion was "Shall Democracy Live?" After a very busy ten days, I returned to Atlanta Monday, March 18 to report on my activities.

RHV

April 15, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant for 1968 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

$3,000.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement
Project grant

Rural Advancement Project

April 15, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

Ga - R.A.P.

Date: May 1, 1968

To: Mr. John McCown, Executive Director, GCHR

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director, GCHR

Subject: Rural Advancement in Southwest Georgia

Upon my return from the hearing in Tampa, Florida on continued discrimination in USDA programs by Secretary Freeman's Advisory Committee, I felt obligated to brief those who helped me so much in compiling my testimony about the things that were said and done in Tampa. Therefore, I visited the Extension workers in the area and let them read the testimony that was presented and talked with them about the effect that I thought it would have in the future.

This procedure was very helpful to Assistant Agent Hutchins whose District Agent, Mr. King, was trying to force him to accept a disability retirement rather than move his office to the County Agriculture Building. In his appearance before the Board of County Commissioners he was able to say to them that the Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Committee had been informed of his office set up at a hearing in Tampa, Florida on March 14, 1968. According to Agent Hutchins, the chairman of the Board said, "John! this Board has nothing against your work. You have been an asset to the county and we are going to mobe you to the Agribulture Building on May 1st. We don't want any trouble out of the Federal Government."

In Thomas County, the County Agent resigned in April to accept a job on Sinkola Plantation. C.W. McIver, Associate Agent,

HAS been working in the county for a period of 17 years but he is not expected to replace Don Haskins, the resigned County Agent. Instead it is expected that the Assistant County Agent will get the appointment. The difference being color and not experience.

On May 3, 1968, the Annual Rose Festival was held in Thomasville. The only Federal Agency that entered a segregated float in the parade was the Extension Service. The Acting County Agent and 4-H Club worker made no effort to recruit, for the parade, Club members of color. Flora Michens could well have been on that float. As a 4-H Clubber, she has few superiors. The Extension Service has neither the will or the desire to serve all people on the local level.

The Negro Agents who attended the fat cattle judging show at Abraham Baldwin College report that it was fully integrated. In this contest 4-H Club boys exercise their skill in judging fat cattle on the basis of their size, weight, shape, legs, etc. The various Agents report that the authorities made sure that a Negro was present for all interviews or pictures.

After 18 months of successful operation our Title III-B Project in Southwest Georgia for seasonal farm workers had to give away to the establishment. Armed with the Green Ammendment, the Southwest Georgia Community Action Council succeeded in getting its own proposal funded thereby taking the operation out of the hands of the Advisory Committee and the poor. We were able to get the refunding cut from $500,000.00 to $264,000.00. This will mean that

Southwest Georgia will only work in three counties, Thomas, Grady and Colquitt. At its last local CAP meeting, Thomas County voted not to participate in the program unless it was sponsored by the Thomas County Area Vocational School. It might turn out to be that Robert Clinton, the Executive Director of the CAA, has outsmarted himself.

Working with the Migrant Division of OEO and the administration of Albany State College a Title III-B proposal was developed that we hope will allow the Centers in Miller and Baker Counties to be reopened under the sponsorship of the College. The establishment could no longer conceive of poor seasonal farm workers getting a stipend for attending school for retraining. According to them there is a shortage of farm labor. Those of us in the field know better. It only takes five people and a machine to harvest 20 acres of cabbage today. Three years ago 25 or more people would have been required to do the job. With cabbage selling for .60 per hamper on the market the small operator is doomed.

The three county Civil Liberties banquet to be held in Thomasville May 20 we hope will be one of the outstanding events for this year. The Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council is lending support in this endeavor. Brooks, Lowndes, Grady and Thomas Counties have at one time received grants from the Project. Mr. Weldon Rougeau, Field Director for the Voter Education Project, will be the speaker. We hope to set the stage for the election of one of two Negro officials in the coming elections as a result of

this get together.

Warwick, Georgia is a small farming community on Highway 257, twenty two miles from Cordele in Worth County. On Saturday, April 20, 1968, a young Negro man, 20 years old, named Willie James Nelson was shot and killed by a white man who ran the community commissary. The incident was precipated when the town policeman and another Negro got into a scuffle. Not trying to find out what was really going on, this clerk in the store came out, pistol in hand, and shot the first Negro he saw, Willie James being the victim, from what I could ascertain upon my investigation.

The thing that inspired me was the courage that these rural people displayed. Under the leadership of Mr. Sam Young, Rev. Walls, Rev. Charles Sherrod and the little that I had to offer, these people rallied to the defense of Mrs. Nelson who had lost her son. They tried to obtain a warrant for the arrest of the white man on Sunday, April 21, but could not. Monday, April 22, a warrant was obtained but the man was released on bond. About 100 Negro rural folk appeared at the Worth County jail demanding to know the charges against the Negro who had fought with the policeman on April 20. A committment hearing was held on Tuesday, April 22. Attorney C. B. King who had been employed to represent Mrs. Nelson was not notified. The clerk at the store was exonerated. The Justice of the Peace ruling that it was Justifiable Homicide. All

charges were dropped against the Negro who fought with the policeman. A boycott against the store was launched and a mass meeting was set for Friday night April 26.

In spite of the very hard rain Rev. Well's church was packed by 8:00 p.m. on April 26. Attorney Morse from Attorney King's office spoke. Rev. Charles Sherrod set forth plans for the organizing of a cooperative store. My role was that of stressing the importance of bringing the killer of Willie James Nelson to justice. To do this it was necessary that a defense fund be raised. Two hundred dollars was raised on that night. Since then, another one hundred and thirty dollars has been raised. I suggested that they contact the Legal Defense Fund of NAACP and let Attorney King know that they were ready for him to go to work.

All of these efforts brought an apology from the Mayor of the little town and a plea for keeping cool by Mr. Young and the other leaders. I will be in Warwick May 11, 12 to encourage those who were witnesses to give Attorney King depositions of fact.

I never pass up a chance to address a convention or conference. At these gatherings you find such a cross section of folk, farmers, churchmen, housewives, teachers, ministers and laymen. The State Convention of Elks met in Macon, Georgia April 21 through April 23. Using the subject, Voter Registration and Voter Participation - A Way Out of Poverty, I was priviledged to appear before the convention three times. Poor people, especially the rural poor, must

be made aware of the election and political process of this nation if the chains of poverty are to be broken and justice made viable. The sheriff that you do not help to elect feels no obligation to listen to you. On the other hand if he knows that your votes will be stacked against him he is more inclined to lend an ear. Years of intimidation and disenfranchisement has erased such thinking from the poor, especially the rural poor.

The Unified Singers Federal Credit Union in Thomas County is beginning to move. Their first loan of $50.00 was made to a farmer in Metcalf, Georgia, April 30. Mr. Joe Watkins, a local businessman, donated office space free for one year provided the space was fixed up to look like a decent office. Under my guidance and using self-help the credit union has a beautiful office. The sheetrock was fixed and painted. A lineleum was placed on the floor. A porter at one of the local hotels donated a desk. This was refinished so all the Credit Union has to do is serve its members.

Sensing that an intensive training program is needed for the officers, credit committee and treasurer, I have been able to obtain a gsant from SRC to furnish consultant services for three days. I personally will see that the grant is utilized for the purpose for which it was granted. Further educational endeavors are anticipated for the members.

The National Farmers Organization (NFO) has been holding organizational meetings throughout Southwest Georgia. The latest one being in Seminole County. Because of my strong support for

ORGanized labor I have been visiting low-income farmers urging them to join the NFO. The benefit of organization is reflected in the price of hogs and cattle within the last month. The price for hogs has risen from a low of .13 per pound to 17¢ and 18¢ since February when farmers began the mass slaughter of hogs in the area.

Our Welfare efforts in Bibb, Floyd, Thomas, Dougherty and Grady Counties have finally paid off. The Federal suit that was filed by five ladies in Grady and Dougherty Counties challenging the employable mother clause has been declared unconstitutional. The leg work was begun in 1966.

Hubert D. Thomas
Field Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations

file
Ga. - RAP

May 8, 1968

Mrs. Mildred Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Black:

In a communication from Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. dated May 7, 1968, Mr. Stanfield stated that he would pay "consultant fees not to exceed $150 plus reasonable expenses" for your services to the Unified Singers Federal Credit Union.

If you can accept this assignment, please submit directly to Mr. Stanfield a statement for consultant fees, together with an expense account. If you cannot accept the assignment I would appreciate your recommending to me someone of equal experience.

You may contact me at 630½ Fletcher Street, Thomasville, Georgia 31792 - phone: 912/226-6617 or at 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303 - phone: 404/525-6468.

Very truly yours,

Hubert D. Thomas,
Field Director

HDT/es
cc: Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Ga - R.A.P.

Mrs. Milderd D. Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Consultants Report on Unified
Singers Federal Credit Union May 21-22

I held my first meeting with the unified Singers Federal Credit Union at 8:00 P.M. Tuesday evening May 21, 1968. This session lasted until 11:30 O'clock. This group included the Board of Directors, and members of the Credit Committee, Supervisory Committee, and memberbership Committee. The first hour and a half was spent discussing the all over scope of the credit union movement and how it can benefit the group it serves.

At 9:30 the group was divided into two Groups.

(1) The Treasurer and Supervisory Committee;

(2) The Board of Directors and Credit Committee;

Mr. Black accompanied me on this trip because I had only two days availabe to work on this project, and with his help I was able to accomplish the job to be done.

Mr. Black met with the Treasurer and Supervisory Committee. I met with the Credit Committe and the Board of Directors.

In these two groups specific duties and responsible of each of these groups were defined after a discussion in these groups questions and answer period followed.

Special attention was given to the treasurer on book keeping. I am enclosing a list of my findings and what was done to correct the situation.

On May 23, 1968, Mr. Black and I went to the Credit Union Office and went over all the records of the credit union, including individual, Jou rnal and General Ledgers, all vouchers notes and applications all business transaction of the Credit Union.

At 5:00 O'clock the Treacurer of the Credit Union came in and was shown how and why each correction was made (see lest of findings) also how to make:

(1) Financial and Statistical reports.

(2) trial balances.

(3) how to run share and loans tapes and how to balance them out.

(4) how to prepair and tabulat Life Savings and Load Protection Insurance.

At 6:30 the Sup ervisory Committee met and we held a session with them on procedures on how to audit the Credit Union dooks-were actually set up a condition where this Committee filled out the necessary forms used in making an audit.

The Credit Committee was give council to prospective borrowers as needed.

The need for establishing an Educational Committee was pointed out as being most essential in this Credit Union.

Findings That Were Corrected

(1) Cash being deposited in bank on time.

(2) Cash received vouchers made out for March and April 1968.

(3) Summary Vouchers made and April 1968.

(4) Corrected the Balancing Ledger and Indiviual Accounts for March and April.

(5) Made out Journal Vouchers.

(6) Interies in Journal and Cash Records.

(7) Ran Individual Sharesand Loan Tapes.

(8) Posting of shares.

Recommendations

(1) Get an Education Committee.

(2) Deposited the money with in three banking days.

(3) Make out cash recieved and Journal Voughers.

(4) Pay Life Savings and Load Protection Insuance.

(5) Run load and share tapes each month.

(6) Make daily summaries of cash recieved voughers.

(7) Have at least to officers to sign checks.

(8) Check to keep accounts in balance.

Financial and Statistical Report

For Period Ending May 21, 1968

Unified Singers F.C.U.

Loans (2)	$ 75.00
Cash	924.00
No cash	62.35
Assets	$1061.35
Acc. payable $	62.35
Shares	982.00
Resevers	27.00
Loss	(-10.00)
	$ 1061.35

Income and Expense

	25.00
total	25.00
charter	25.00
bank	10.00
total exp.	35.00
net Loss	10.00

Personal Evalvation of Group

The officer and Committee members of the unified Singers Federal C Credit union app ear to be a very dedicated group of persons who are willing to promote the Credit Union to its fullest potential.

The membership of this Credit Union are very much wide spread and will take much effort on the part of these officials to educate the membership to use the Credit Union effecienlly.

I suggested to this group that each board member and committee member should assign himself a certain number of the total membership and work closly with these members on the services the C.U. has to offer its members ~~and~~.

Mildred Lock

$194.66

Mildred Black

20 Washington Street

Greensboro, Alabama

Expenses and consultant fees (two days)--
Singers Federal Credit Union, Thomasville,
Georgia

June 3, 1968

Edwin Stanfield

C
O
P
Y

Form 1717
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Internal Revenue Service
(Rev. Sept. 1954)

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE PREPARATION OF PROTESTS AGAINST RULINGS WITH RESPECT TO ORGANIZATIONS CLAIMING EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 501 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954 AND CORRESPONDING PROVISIONS OF PRIOR REVENUE LAWS

The protest and any additional statement of facts should be submitted within 30 days of the date of the letter with which these instructions are enclosed. Such protest andstatement should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: T:R:PEO and must include the following:

(a) The name and address of the organization;

(b) The designation by date and symbols of the letter with respect to which the protest is made;

(c) A statement in writing and in verified form of the facts upon which the organization relies. All evidence except that of a supplementary or incidental character shall be submitted over the sworn signature of a principal officer of the organization;

(d) In case a conference is desired, a statement to that effect should be made;

(e) In case the protest is prepared or filed by an attorney or agent, it shall have thereon, in addition to the signature of a principal officer of the organization, a statement signed by such attorney or agent showing whether or not he prepared it and whether or not he knows of his own knowledge that the facts therein are true; and

(f) In case the organization is represented by an attorney or agent, it is essential that such representative be admitted to practice before the United States Treasury Department and be provided with a power of attorney; signed by two principal officers of the organization, authorizing him to act for the organization. Powers of attorney must be furnished in duplicate, accompanied by "Statements Relative to Fees" as required by Treasury Department Circular No. 230.

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GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 11, 1954

PROGRAM

DEVOTIONAL	DR. H. C. HOLLAND, PASTOR HAYGOOD MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH
GREETINGS	DR. GEORGE MITCHELL, DIRECTOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
MY NEW WORK	MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR WOMEN'S WORK, SRC
THE SUPREME COURT DECISION AND WORLD OPINION -	DR. BENJAMIN MAYS, PRESIDENT MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

LUNCH

POSSIBLE LEGAL ASPECTS OF DE-SEGREGATION DECISION	(MORRIS ABRAM (A. T. WALDEN

REPORTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEES

BUSINESS SESSION

ACTION ON BY-LAWS

DISCUSSION OF FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIPS

THE NEW SOUTH

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

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Albany, Georgia
November 11, 1954

The Director, Officers and Members of the
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

Greetings in the name of our Heavenly Father who made of one blood all nations of men to dwell together upon the face of the earth!

The Albany Chapter of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, Father G. Ralph Madson, Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chairman, Rev. M. F. Adams, Minister, C. K. Smith Memorial Presbyterian Church, Vice Chairman, has had quite a successful year.

Following the annual meeting of our state organization in November, we usually begin the new year's work in December with Mrs. M. E. Tilly as our guest speaker. A program of this memorable and very inspiring occasion for December, 1953 is attached hereto.

Her subject "The Christmas Message of Peace" was a masterpiece and highly enjoyed by all.

Due to the illness of our Chairman in January and February, Rev. M. F. Adams, Vice Chairman,presided. The Committee showered the Chairman with appropriate messages and beautiful flowers during his convalescence, and re-elected him unanimously.

The following objectives were listed as goals towards which to work:

1. Negroes on the Grand Jury
2. Negroes on every jury
3. Paving streets around colored schools
4. Police protection and for active school patrols around Negro schools
5. Additional members (increased membership) of Committee
6. Find out if the Georgia Program for Handicapped Children is functional in Albany for Negro children.
7. Continuation of services of liason persons cooperating with juvenile judge in helping to save youthful first offenders from jail and prison sentences
8. Requests of Board of Education the employment of visiting teacher or delinquent officer to check on continued absence of Negro children from school.
9. Every Negro citizen a registered voter.

Many of these objectives were accomplished and we feel that we are making progress.

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Two colored ladies -- in police uniform -- patrol sections around two Negro schools, and recently a policeman has been sent to help in directing traffic around one of the schools; also yellow-curbing placed as a warning to motorists about parking.

A letter of appreciation was sent to the city's Recreational Committee and City Commissioner thanking them for the new swimming pool for Negroes.

The letter also requested larger facilities. The letter in its entirety was published in the local papers with many fine comments.

We ask your prayers for continued success for truly the "harness is great, but the laborers are few." We would like for you to know that a beautifully designed devotional period begins every meeting. During this period, many persons of both groups share inspiring messages; among them the Catholic Priest Father Burke, Judge Malone (proxy), Judge Israel, Mrs. Adams on her trip to Europe and others.

We are yours in His service,

Albany Chapter
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Father G. Ralph Madson, Chairman
(Mrs.) A. G. Clark, Secretary

Executive Com:
Dr. A. Brown (absentia)
Mrs. C. C. Sapp
Mr. J. S. Anderson
Rev. A. G. Clark

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THE ALBANY CHAPTER
OF THE
GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTER-RACIAL COOPERATION

PRESENTS

MRS. M. E. TILLY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1953 at 5:00 p.m.
AT THE
C. K. SMITH MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. M. F. Adams, Minister

****

Mrs. Tilly is a member of the Methodist church, the Woman's Society of Christian Service, President Harry S. Truman's Civil Rights Commission, and currently serves as Director of the Georgia Committee on Inter-racial Cooperation. A living example of the teaching and philosophy of the Great Shepherd.

****

THE ALBANY CHAPTER'S OFFICERS

Father G. Ralph Madson.....Chairman
Rev. M. F. Adams .....Vice-Chairman
Mrs. A. T. Clark .....Secretary-Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. Aaron Brown — Mrs. C. C. Sapp
Mr. J. D. Anderson — Rev. A. T. Clark

****

PROGRAMME

FATHER G. RALPH MADSON — Presiding

Opening Selection ..... ALL HAIL THE POWER

Scripture. St. Luke 2:1-11 ..... Rev. A. T. Clark

Song..... Silent Night ..... Audience

Presentation of Speaker..... Father G. Ralph Madson

Address ..... Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Closing Hymn..... In Christ There Is No East Or West .....Audience

Prayer (Dismissal) ..... Rev. C. M. Reynolds

"OH! HOW PLEASANT IT IS FOR BRETHREN TO DWELL TOGETHER
IN UNITY."

C FORM 1023
O U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
P INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Y (Revised April 1953)

EXEMPTION APPLICATION

For Use of Religious, Charitable, Scientific, Literary, or Educational Organizations Claiming Exemption From Federal Income Tax Under Section 101(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(To be made only by a principal officer of the organization claiming the exemption)

November 15, 1954

I, Guy H. Wells, Executive Secretary, Ga. Comm. Interracial Cooperation declare under the penalties of perjury that I am the Executive Secretary of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, located at 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, and that the following answers and statements, including all statements attached hereto, are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. Is the organization incorporated? No If so, under the laws of what State? ___ When? 1919 If not incorporated, state the manner of organization and the date thereof. Founded by an organizing meeting of civic and educational and religious leaders.

2. Is the organization the outgrowth or continuation of any form of predecessor? No

3. Has the organization filed Federal income tax returns? No.

4. State briefly the specific purposes for which the organization was formed. (Do not quote from, or make reference to, the articles of incorporation or bylaws for this purpose.) Through conferences, literature, speakers and other educational activities, to seek the establishment of local interracial committees, to work for the alleviation of racial tension and dis-harmony, and to promote improved racial relationships in the state of Georgia.

5. Is the organization authorized to issue capital stock? No

6. [No pertinence to the GCIC]

7. [No pertinence to the GCIC]

8. State all sources from which the organization's income is derived $5.00 membership and contributions by individuals and churches

9. Does any part of the receipts represent payment for services of any character rendered by the organization? No

10. State all the activities in which the organization is presently engaged. (Explain in detail, each fund-raising activity and each business enterprise engaged in, accompanied by copies of all agreements, if any, with other parties for the conduct of that business. Attach additional sheets as required. -- See footnote.) The Ga. Committee is presently affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., under the terms specified in the by-laws attached: see separate list

11. What, if any, specific activities of the organization have been discontinued? (Explain fully, giving dates of commencement and termination and the reason for discontinuance.) None

12. Is the organization now, or has it ever been, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise either advocating or opposing pending or proposed legislation? Yes If so, furnish a detailed explanation of such activities, and furnish copies of literature, if any, distributed by the organization. See Additional Sheets.

13 (a) For what purposes, other than in payment for services rendered or supplies furnished, are the organization's funds expended? None

(b) If any payments are made to members or shareholders for services rendered the organization, attach a separate statement showing the amounts paid and the character of the services rendered.

14. Does any part of the net income of the organization inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual? No

15. [No pertinence to the GCIC]

16. In the event of the dissolution of the organization, what disposition would be made of its property? See Attached Sheet

17. After July 1, 1950, did --

(a) Borrow any part of your income or corpus? No
(b) Receive any compensation for personal services from you? No
(c) Have any part of your services made available to him? No
(d) Purchase any securities or other property from you? No
(e) Sell any securities or other property to you? No
(f) Have any part of your income or corpus diverted to him by any transaction? No

18. Attach to this application:
(1) A classified statement of receipts and expenditures during the last complete year of operation;
(2) A complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of the last complete year of operation;
(3) If incorporated, a copy of your articles of incorporation, or If not incorporated, a copy of your constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document setting forth your aims and purposes;
(4) A copy of your bylaws or other similar code of regulations;
(5) A copy of each lease, if any, in which you are the lessee or lessor of property (real, personal, gas, oil, or mineral) or in which you own an interest under such lease, together with copies of all agreements with other parties for development of the property.

19. If exemption is claimed as an exclusively educational organization and a regular curriculum and faculty are not normally maintained and a regularly organized body of pupils or students is not normally in attendance at the place where the educational activities are regularly carried on, there should be attached specimen copies of any books, pamphlets, leaflets, or other printed matter issued or distributed during the latest complete year of operations. None

_____
(Signature of officer making declaration)

For reference for other State groups
Confer with me before reply—

November 12, 1954

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

TO: Dr. Guy Wells

Following ~~up~~ are my suggestions toward answers for the exemption application for the Georgia Committee:

(1) (If not incorporated...)
Founded by an organizing meeting of civic, educational and religious leaders in 1919.

(4) Through conferences, literature, speakers and other educational activities, to seek the establishment of local interracial committees, to work for the alleviation of racial tension and disharmony, and to promote improved racial relationships in the state of Georgia.

(9) No.

(10) The Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation is presently affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., under the terms specified in the by-laws attached. The activities of the Committee are as follows:

(A) To enroll interested persons resident in the state of Georgia as members who may affiliate with local interracial committees and who receive the educational literature published by the SRC.

(B) To hold such meetings of the general membership and of the elected executive committee as are deemed necessary to the operation of the organization. Annual membership meetings are held no less frequently than once a year.

(C) To furnish speakers on race relations to service clubs and other civic and religious organizations or groups requesting them.

(D) Through the executive committee and elected officers of the Committee, to encourage the establishment of interracial committees in Georgia towns and cities, and to assist existing committees in their organizational and program activities.

(E) Through public statements, literature, and personal contact to encourage the inclusion of representative Negro citizens on policy making bodies, professional associations, and in municipal employment.

(F) To aid community leaders in developing programs for the elimination of racial inequity in public services, and in orderly adjustment to Supreme Court decisions and other legal measures requiring new racial patterns in education, transportation, recreation and other areas of public life.

(G) To solicit membership dues, individual contributions, and gifts from organizations and foundations to support the work of the Georgia Committee.

(11) None.

(12) Yes

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation has not devoted any substantial part of its activities to support or oppose specific legislation. However, in 1950 and 1951, the Committee publicly advocated the passage of bills before the Georgia Legislature designed to prohibit the public wearing of masks for lawless or intimidating purposes. In taking this position, the Committee joined such organizations as the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Georgia, the Georgia Council of Church Women, and other veterans, civic and religious organizations. The anti-mask bill, ultimately passed in January 1951, was introduced by the current administration leadership of the legislature and was supported by legislators of all political alignments. Attached is a copy of a leaflet which the Georgia Committee distributed to its membership in 1950, along with a number of other organizations.

This is the sole instance in which the Committee has either advocated or opposed a specific legislative measure. At no time has the Committee given support or advocacy, directly ~~and~~ or indirectly, to any candidate for public office or to any political faction or political interest in the state of Georgia.

(13) A. None

(16) In the event of disolution, files and other property of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation would probably be put into the possession of a successor organization or a similar organization of an educational, charitable, and tax exempt nature. No funds, property or other benefits would accrue to any individual or to any profit making organization.

(19) (It will be necessary to check with Mrs. Tilly to determine what literature, if any, has been published or distributed by the Georgia Committee within the last year of operation.)

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November 17, 1954

Chief of Audit Division
Room 610
50 Whitehall Street S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Mr. Etheridge of the U. S. Revenue Department called this morning requesting that I send you some specific things the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation does. This is in support of our request for tax exemption privileges.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly has been the Executive Secretary until June 1 this year and Mr. Etheridge requests information about her activities the past year. She consulted with local groups in the churches, civic leaders and public officials on ways of improving police protection and other public services such as schools, streets, housing, health and sanitary facilities in the Negro community.

We have units in many cities and towns throughout the state which meet monthly or quarterly and serve as a medium of communication between the races. In cases of seeming injustice to Negroes in court, Mrs. Tilly, along with local church women's groups, conferred with sheriffs or other constituted authorities about securing adequate legal counsel.

These are some samples of specific activities the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation engages in.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells
Executive Secretary

GHW/lk

Copy to Mr. Etheridge

DRAFT

(Dictated January 12, 1955)

Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Ref: T:R:PEO:S HGL
January 3, 1955

My dear Mr. Commissioner:

Mr. P. Henry Needham, Chief, Pensions and Exempt Organizations Branch, in his letter T:R:PEO:S HGL, of January 3, 1955, kindly replied to the request for tax-exemption which we had submitted.

While the ruling held that we are exempt under Section 501(c)(4) of the Code, it also held that we are not entitled ~~for~~ to Federal Income Tax exemption under Section 501(c)(3).

From this ruling, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation appeals, in conformity with instructions as to the preparation of protest which accompanied Mr. Needham's letter:

(a) Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

(b) T:R:PEO:S HGL, January 3, 1955.

(c) See attached document I.

(d) A conference is desired.

(e) This protest is prepared in conference and in conjunction with George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, whose certificate is attached as document II.

(f) The organization is not represented by an attorney or agent, but the presence of George S Mitchell is desired at the conference.

56

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells
Executive Secretary

GSM:GHW/eab
Encls.

I

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, begun in or about 1919, has had a continuous existence ever since. Until well along in the year 1944, it ~~existed as~~ was a subsidiary of the [Southwide] Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., 710 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia, whose fully tax-exempt status was established by Treasury letter 912M-Nov.1942 IT:P:T:1 MAP, September 20, 1943, by Deputy Commissioner T. Mooney. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., the parent body of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, was by that letter recognized as organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., merged with and yielded its existence to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., chartered in the State of Georgia, January 6, 1944.

At the time of the disbandment of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation was perforce deprived of such financial assistance as had theretofore been given it by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and continued independently. It had its own membership, its own executive committee and officers, and its own modest staff. It affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., in about 1944, but by that affiliation bound itself to no more than a general policy coordination with the Southern Regional Council, and ~~in no way~~ subordinated did not itself to the Southern Regional Council.

During the period from 1919 through 1954, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation operated without any questions being raised as to its enjoyment of complete exemption from U. S. income taxes, both as to its own revenues and as to tax-exemption for gifts to it. With possible exceptions, ~~not now recalled,~~ nearly all of its revenues were obtained from small annual membership dues, or from donations in amounts running up to twenty-five or ~~one~~ a hundred or two. dollars.

The Southern Regional Council meanwhile obtained from the Treasury Department the letter of Mr. E. J. McLarney, Department Commissioner, 1491M-April 1946, July 28, 1947, IT:P:T:1 FJB, establishing full tax-exemption for the Southern Regional Council.

In April, 1954, a substantial grant was made to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., by the Fund for the Republic, Inc., principally to enable the Southern Regional Council to establish or strengthen in twelve Southern states private educational agencies in the field of race relations.

Subsequent to that grant, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation applied for assistance from the Southern Regional Council in paying full-time professional and clerical staff for the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The Southern Regional Council undertook such assistance on its usual condition that, among other things, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation would operate under by-laws approvable by the Southern Regional Council, ~~which by-laws would contain language prohibiting propagandist or political activity.~~ Accordingly, new by-laws were adopted by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation as attached. It will be observed that these by-laws contained in ARTICLE X the provision that "no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

Under these by-laws, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and is receiving aid from the Southern Regional Council, from the proceeds of the grant made to the Southern Regional Council by the Fund for the Republic, Inc.

The program and work of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation have been, for all its history, educational within the broad definition of that term customary in Treasury practice. Its purpose has been to educate members of each of the two principal races in Georgia as to the quality and warm disposition, and as to the needs and views of members of the other race. Experience has taught

it that the most successful device for accomplishing this educational work is local interracial meetings in which white and Negro persons, generally motivated through religious channels,meet and discuss their mutual problems. These problems have included matters of material well-being such as health, housing, and police protection; and matters of public and private custom, as displayed in the press and in conversations and in the discriminations prevalent in the South, whether by administrative laxity, or by private will. The various local interracial meetings subsidiary to the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation have of long habit stayed away from political and propagandist efforts and have concerned themselves with educating the people of the towns to a higher degree of interracial justice.

It is conceded that on one occasion, fully described in an annex to the exemption application made by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation under date of November 15, 1954, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation did publicly, in cooperation with a variety of other organizations, advocate the passage of bills before the Georgia Legislature designed to prohibit the public wearing of masks for lawless or intimidating purposes. It should be observed that this sole instance of legislative activity (hardly describable as a substantial part of the program of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation) occured in late 1950 and early 1951; and that the years subsequent to that time have passed without any similar legislative advocacy.

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation now takes its place as one of a dozen indigenous statewide organizations in the South, operating in the broad field of human relations, with assistance for the time being from the Southern Regional Council. Its purpose is the alleviation of racial misunderstanding, and its methods are exclusively educational and persuasive. It is thus comparable to the private or public agencies in human relations which have sprung up within recent years in many cities and states in the Northern and Western parts of the country.

Some twenty-three Northern and Western cities have public (i.e., municipally empowered and assisted) agencies employing staff in this field; and about twenty Northern and Western states have state agencies in this field. All these agencies by reason of their public nature enjoy tax exemption.

In the South, it is held by knowledgeable persons that public (i.e., municipal or state supported) agencies in this field are unlikely to be established in the near future.

The Southern Regional Council in conjunction with carefully chosen and responsible private citizens, white and Negro, in each of twelve Southern states, is therefore calling into altered and renewed activity private agencies strictly in the educational work of human relations.

As this work is undertaken in a field ~~performed~~ worked at in the North and the West with the benefit of tax-exemption conferred, generally speaking, by the public nexus, it appears to be reasonable to suppose that substantially similar work undertaken with private resources for virtually identical purposes but in the South, should ~~without question~~ receive benefit of full tax-exemption.

It is further to be noted that the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, as reorganized by its by-laws adopted November 11, 1954, in ARTICLE II states as its purpose to carry on in Georgia a program in agreement with the purpose of the Southern Regional Council as stated in its Corporate Charter, which Corporate Charter, defining the purposes of the Southern Regional Council, was submitted as Exhibit D in the request of the Southern Regional Council to the Treasury Department for tax-exemption, on the basis of which request tax-exemption was granted to the Southern Regional Council, July 28, 1947.

It is submitted, therefore, that the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation has operated for close on to thirty-five years as an educational body, devoting no substantial part of its activities to political or propagandist

work, did its work in association with Southwide bodies (1919-1954, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation; 1944-1954, the Southern Regional Council), which Southwide bodies for all those years enjoyed effective tax-exemption and in their most recent years enjoyed formal tax-exemption.

It is further to be noted that the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation now operates in conformity with by-laws which define its purposes in language which the Treasury Department has agreed, constructively, is consistent with tax-exemption for the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

This protest is prepared in conference and in conjunction with George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, who knows of his own knowledge that the facts therein are true

Date _____ George S. Mitchell _____

C O P Y

April 25, 1955

APR 26 1955

Mr. P. Henry Needham, Chief
Pensions and Exempt Organizations Branch
U. S. Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of April 14 we would like to have a conference with you at your office Wednesday, June 8, at 2 P.M. Unless notified to the contrary Dr. Mitchell and I will be there at that time.

Yours truly,

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

Attention: T:R:PEO:S-HGL

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

5/24/55

Gone 65M

Complete set

of correspondence

Gr. tax -

exemption.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

2/3/55

Mr. Wells has received acknowledgement of the protest re tax exemption by the Georgia Committee from Washington. He says that Treasury will notify him soon as to the requested conference date.

May 25, 1955

TO: Morris Abram

Well if by the time of the Executive Committee meeting tomorrow you could advise whether you should be representing the Georgia Committee or the Southern Regional Council at the protest hearing. I suppose in a technical sense the hearing is solely on the matter of the Georgia Committee, but the Southern Regional Council's program is so heavily involved that they may cheerfully accept you as representative of SRC, which I would prefer.

But if the other is necessary, I daresay it could be quickly arranged.

eab/

May 25, 1955

TO: Morris Abram

In addition to the items in this file, I will have available before the time of the hearing a simple statement of monies paid out to state organizations through May 31st; and a listing state by state of the language incorporated in the state organizations' by-laws and/or charter binding the state organizations to non-political activity.

eab/

May 25, 1955

TO: Morris Abram

In accordance with Paragraph (f) of Treasury's instructions for protest, I hope you will bring over to the meeting of the Executive Committee tomorrow the form of power of attorney for you, to be executed by two principal officers of SRC authorizing you to act for SRC.

Observe that the power of attorney is to be supplied in duplicate. Advise executing it in triplicate so that SRC's files may retain one copy.

eab/

May 25, 1955

TO: KS

On advice of Leonard Haas May 24th, I have today obligated us to pay travel expense and legal fees to Morris Abram to represent SRC at the tax protest hearing in Washington, June 8, 1955.

eab/

May 27, 1955

Mr. Morris Abram
515 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Morris:

I am authorized by the President of SRC, Mr. Marion A. Wright, to accept the willingness expressed in your letter of May 26th to take up the matter of tax-exemption, and for the fee stated. We are grateful for the willingness of your firm to assume the burden in this most considerate way.

I have talked by long distance phone with Mr. Guy Wells, and he is pleased that you will represent the Georgia Interracial Committee. I think it altogether probable that the SRC and the GIRC will divide the expense in some proportion.

You have Mr. Wells' authorization to request postponement of the hearing now set for Wednesday, June 8th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

LAW OFFICES OF
HEYMAN & ABRAM
515 HEALEY BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GA.

ARTHUR HEYMAN (1867-1951)
HERMAN HEYMAN
MORRIS B. ABRAM
CHARLES F. WITTENSTEIN
HELEN T. HARPER

May 25, 1955

MAY 26 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have glanced through the file which you left in my office this morning and have talked to Mr. Leonard Haas about the matter.

Frankly, this undertaking embarrasses me somewhat for this reason: I should like to be able to do the matter free of charge, but we are simply not able to undertake it on that basis and you made it clear that you expected us to undertake it on a professional basis.

But, a preliminary view of the file indicates that a good deal is involved and the problem will not be simple. We have got to overturn a ruling which has been sought and which has been delivered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,and these rulings have great presumptive weight. My personal opinion is that we should actually prepare the case quite carefully and seek a postponement of the hearing in order to be completely prepared for so much depends on the outcome of the matter.

I talked to Leonard Haas this afternoon and expressed my views as above and stated further that we felt embarrassed to charge the Committee a professional fee, even on the low side, and yet we did not see how we could undertake the matter without a reasonable basis of compensation. I talked the matter over with my partner and he has the same reluctance. Mr. Haas and I both think that a fee of $750.00 would be reasonable and actually minimal for undertaking this matter, but I hesitate to even suggest it and hope that maybe you can get someone else to handle the matter for the Committee who might be in a position to do it for less.

I would be willing to help someone handle the case without charge provided I do not have the responsibility of the undertaking, but I should not want to undertake it directly unless I felt that I could devote the professional time which the matter deserves and in my judgment requires.

With every kind regard, I am

Sincerely,

Morris B. Abram

A/c

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

June 6, 1955

Mr. Abram's office received word this morning that the hearing of the Georgia Committee re tax-exemption has been postponed until July 8th.

August 8, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: RA

FROM: GSM

This will be your authority to make a payment of $500 from unallocated state monies to the Georgia Interracial Commission for the special and sole purpose of enabling them to pay that amount to Morris Abram, attorney in the matter of tax exemption. As the establishment of tax exemption is a matter beneficial to all state organizations, I have no hesitance in authorizing payment of this $500 from state money.

Mr. Guy Wells, for the Georgia Interracial Commission, tells me that the Georgia Committee is prepared to put up $250 to make the total fee the sum agreed upon with Mr. Abram ($750).

In addition, when Mr. Wells submits the expense account for Mr. Abram's trip to Washington in July on behalf of the tax exemption matter (to attend hearing), believed to be in the sum of 80-90 dollars, I am agreeable to SRC paying that account, also from state money. It can be by direct check from SRC.

eab/

File w. Tax exemption

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
214 FEDERAL BUILDING

MEMBER
FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SECRETARY:
JOHN S. MCLEES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

U. S. Mission to the UN
2 Park Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.
October 4, 1955

OCT 10 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Mr. Needham's staff member, Mr. Smith, called me a few days ago to say that they are proceeding in what he termed an understanding and sympathetic way to consider the appeal. I think I may have confused Mr. Needham in referring to the effect of the ruling on the Arkansas situation, but I cleared that matter up with Mr. Smith simply by letting him know that the ruling in the appeal would govern the Arkansas situation which is similar to the others in the South.

I feel very helpless in this situation. I wish I could do more about it. If legislation is needed, you know I will want to work for it.

Sincerely yours,

Brooks -

Dr. Mitchell - am returning this to you as per instructions. Did send copy to Morris Abram 10/11/55

eab

cc: Morris Abram
Telephone Dick

Go committee - Tax - Exemption

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.
60 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-1250

October 5, 1955

Mr. Richard K. Bennett
American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

OCT 7 1955

Dear Dick:

Thanks for your letter of September 27. We appreciate your help and I am sure George Mitchell does too.

I hope we can get together next week. Can you come out to my house on Friday morning, October 14?

All the best,

Sincerely,

Frank S. Loescher

FSL/da

Dear George - Hi!
This is self-explanatory.
Regards
Frank

C
O
P
Y

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED

TWENTY SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

September 27, 1955

Frank Loescher
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Frank:

During the latter part of August you will remember that I wrote to Max Rabb about tax exemption for the Georgia affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. Max did not return to Washington from Denver until mid-September and so I did not hear anything from him. On September 14th he wrote a very brief note saying that he would go to work on the matter and let me know if there are any results. Last Friday I saw him in Washington about a number of things and he repeated his promise to do anything he could expressing a great deal of confidence in George Mitchell and the Southern Regional Council.

The above is an incomplete progress report. At the moment the President's heart attack leaves uncertain the matter of whether the plans for a White House dinner of 60 top industrialists on October 25 will or will not be dropped. My hunch is that Nixon is likely to pick up and carry the ball himself.

Cordially,

/s/ Dick

Richard K. Bennett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

RKB:s
cc: David F. Freeman

tax - exemption

FILE COPY

August 10, 1955.

Mr. Morris Abram
515 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Morris:

I have had copies of this brief made so that we might have them on file here at the office and this will give George Mitchell ample time to study the document.

I am returning herewith the copy you lent us, plus one additional copy since you said that you had but one on file.

Many thanks for its use.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc
Encs. 2

Ga Council

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO :3-RFB

MAR 25 1960

Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You are required, however, to file an information return, Form 990A, annually, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the District Director and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 of the 1954 Code.

Bequests, legacies, devises or transfers to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the taxable estate of a decedent for Federal estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 2055 and 2106 of the 1954 Code. Gifts of property to or for your use are deductible in computing taxable gifts for Federal gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by section 2522 of the 1954 Code.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the applicable provisions of such Act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your employees or have any questions relating to the filing of a waiver of exemption certificate you should take the matter up with your District Director of Internal Revenue.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Failure to file the required information return or to otherwise comply with the provisions of section 6033 of the Code and regulations applicable thereto may result in the termination of your exempt status.

Any reference herein to a provision of the 1954 Code shall be deemed a reference to the corresponding provisions of the 1939 Code.

The District Director of Internal Revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

Our ruling of January 3, 1955, is modified to accord with the ruling contained herein.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Morley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FILE COPY
Not to be removed!

IN THE MATTER OF THE EXEMPTION OF THE GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION UNDER THE TERMS OF SECTION 501 (c) (3) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF APPLICANT'S EXEMPTION

FACTS AND DISCUSSION

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, hereafter referred to as GCIC, was completely reorganized in June, 1954. In a functional sense the organization became an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. upon its reorganization, though it had prior to that time carried on joint research, study and information projects with the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and with other exempt organizations.

Traditionally and at present the educational process of the GCIC is in many respects unique. Its study being in a field in which relatively little experience has been reduced to writing, the study process has necessarily been through discussion and exchanging of common experience by the moderate and well disposed people of both races in the South. Its membership has been to a large extent clerical and lay persons who are closely affiliated with church organizations and church life. Document III heretofore filed and sworn to by Dr. George S. Mitchell sets forth in detail some of the study projects and programs in which GCIC has been engaged.

We naturally feel that except for an unfortunately inept filing of the exemption application there would be very little question about the exempt status of the GCIC and, therefore, the applicant has undertaken to present under oath from the principals concerned the true facts with respect particularly to a letter of November 17, 1954, signed by Guy H. Wells, and addressed to the Chief of the Audit Division, which is on file with the application. For instance, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, who is referred to copiously in that letter has

executed a sworn statement in which she points out that Dr. Wells, Executive Secretary, who sent the letter of November 17th did not consult with her at all concerning her activities before sending the letter and that she had no knowledge of the letter, and that the letter insofar as it attributes any action steps to herin her capacity as a former Director of the GCIC is false.

Under oath Dr. Wells has submitted an affidavit in which he acknowledges that he was not a member of the GCIC prior to June, 1954, and had no connection with that organization prior to that date. He further swears that the matters in the letter of November 17, 1954, referring to Mrs. Tilly merely set forth impressions which he had, which he has found to be incorrect and false. It is unfortunate, of course, that an incorrect first impression was left by the ineptitude of the application, but such impression was, of course, not intentional and the parties concerned have given evidence under oath, which comes out of the direct knowledge of the affiants, and thus is deserving of complete belief.

It must also be remembered that members of the GCIC are not on that account rendered into mere ciphers as citizens. Members of the GCIC unquestionably vote, express political opinion, take part in various movements and no doubt political fights and political agitation, just as other citizens. This would in no wise endanger the tax exempt status of the churches in which they are member or of other foundations and tax exempt organizations in which they have an interest. As we understand it, the real point is <u>what does the organization do</u>, not what individuals who may be members do in a private capacity outside the organization structure, and indeed without the organization's knowledge, assistance and endorsement.

It may be suggested that necessarily the kind of educational experience in which members of the GCIC participate tends to create the type of individual who will engage in action programs. To say this is merely to repeat a truism, namely that an educated person frequently uses the facts concerning which he gains knowledge. On the other hand, it would never be argued that a state university

must lose its taz exemption because the students which it trains become interested in matters of economics, philosophy and politics and are thereby induced into action programs in their private capacities and outside of former university organizations. Conceivably every church in which the gospel is studied creates conscientious individuals who may attempt to apply the gospel in their daily lives, sometines as community leaders; but so long as the church does not lend its formal organization, its name and its organized power to the movements of its members, it presumably remains exempt. Otherwise, every church in which political figures and other community leaders worship would lose its exempt status. It would be a sorry religion which did not motivate the believer to action on a non-church level and through other organizations.

Section 501 (c) (3) should be liberally construed. Although we understand the general rule to be that tax exemption statutes must be strictly construed and doubtful cases decided in favor of the taxing power, we assert that the courts have held that this rule does not apply to the exempt organization. There is a public policy consideration in 501 (c) (3) and these considerations justify the liberal interpretation which the subsection has consistently received from the courts. See HARRISON V. BARKER ANNUITY FUND, 90 F. (2nd) 286; HELVERING V. BLISS, 293 U. S. 144. The idea has been frequently expressed by the courts that tax exempt organizations relieve the government of some of its burdens, thus justifying the liberal interpretation which the courts have traditionally given the section.

CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT QUESTION

It is our understanding that the time has long since passed when the Internal Revenue Service interpreted Section 501 (c) (3) as prohibiting any act to disseminate information about controversial matters, or efforts to develop and distribute the facts leading to a conclusion on some current social and economic problem. As we understand it, cases such as SLEE V. COMMISSIONER

42 F. (2nd) 184 and WEYL V.COMMISSIONER 48 F. (2nd) 811, have stated a point of view which has been adopted by the Service and that that point of view is nowhere better expressed than in a ruling of the General Council of the Treasury, in which it was said:

> "The test of whether a subject is controversial is not a practicable test in determining whether the subject is educational. That which is questionable in one man's opinion may to another man be an absolute truth. There are few ideas which are not the subject of bitter controversy. Education is the obtaining and/or dissemination of information. A narrower definition will in its application result in harmful discrimination. Such a test will permit the free development of ideas. The statutory requirement that no substantial part of the activities of the organization shall be 'carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation' will afford an adequate safeguard against subsidized political activities."

We understand, therefore, that the Service now usually exempts organizations whose purpose it is to gather and disseminate data about controversial subjects, and that this exemption usually includes organizations which assemble such data about controversial subjects and, in addition, formulate and make known conclusions with regard to them, so long as the methods which they employ are fair, and logical, and the conclusions which they adopt are logically derived from the facts assembled.

It may be argued that members of the GCIC disseminated information concerning the Supreme Court's decision in the late school segregation cases and assembled factual data as to how the desegregation required can be carried on at the local level; for example, how desegregation has been accomplished in other places. While this information might be deemed controversial, and while no doubt many people are against any desegregation in common schools, such information, if distributed will not render the organization non-exempt. Irrespective of what individuals may

think privately about desegregation of the common schools, the implementation of the Supreme Court decision is of necessity a matter of public importance and from the viewpoint of good citizenship and constitutional procedure there may be only one possible point of view in the question. Could it be conceivable argued that sound public policy would require that an organization, to be exempt, must present both sides of the question: one side upholding the dignity of the courts and the other side advising persons that they may deliberately ignore the courts of the land ?

It is our belief, therefore, that while the Internal Revenue Service would want to remain completely aloof of taking a stand on controversial issues and not favor one side or the other (unless a matter of public peace and orderly constitutional procedure is involved), the Supreme Court would certainly not under its present policy declare an organization non-exempt merely because it deals impartially with a controversial subject and reaches conclusions based on a thorough study of available materials.

INFLUENCING LEGISLATION

There can be no real contention that GCIC has ever had what has been described in the case of other organizations as a "brooding legislative program". The fact is it has never had any legislative program and in the nature of things it could not have. Assuming every member of the GCIC was a devoted proponent of a single minded, consistent program, it would be folly for those persons to attempt to implement such a program through an organization such as the GCIC. The only time that it could be conceivably contended (and this is somewhat doubtful) is the opposition which Dr. R. L. Russell, the then Director, brought to bear in favor of unmasking the Ku Klux Klan; but the Klan is a subversive organization on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations, and the GCIC obviously (see Mrs. Tilly's affidavit) never, as such, actually took a stand

on the question though its then Director did. The Klan is dead. This is no longer an issue. The GCIC was reorganized in June 1954, and it has not since that time supported with even a scintilla of effort any legislative program. Even if the GCIC, which it most assuredly does not, emitted a constant stream of so-called propaganda, it would not on that account be ineligible for tax-exemption, for, as we read the statute, what is prohibited is not propaganda as such, but propaganda, the purpose of which is to "influence legislation." And, furthermore, even such activity must comprise a substantial part of the organization's activity.

CONCLUSION

It would be unique, as well as a tragedy, if the GCIC should be denied tax exemption on the basis of the evidence now before the Service. Just because the education process is novel; just because the members are adults; just because it is unusual in the South, being Bi-racial -- none of these facts justify any restrictive treatment of the organization.

Every public policy (which is the basis of the statute) is on the side of granting exemption, in this case; but the applicant does not plead public policy because the facts and the law so clearly, in its judgment, support the application.

Respectively submitted,

_____
Attorneys for Applicant

Heyman & Abram
515 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

C
O
P
Y

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington 25

Office of
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Address reply to
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Washington 25, D. C.

And refer to
T:R:PEO:S
HGL

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This is in reference to the information submitted for use in determining your status for Federal income tax purposes under the provisions of section 101(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 which corresponds to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The information submitted discloses that you were formed as an unincorporated association in 1919. Your primary purpose is to improve the economic, civic and racial conditions in the South in an endeavor to promote greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development and to reduce race tensions.

In furtherance of your objectives, your Executive Secretary consults with civic leaders, public officials and other groups on ways of improving police protection and other public services such as schools, streets, housing, health and sanitary facilities in the Negro community. You have also been interested in securing adequate counsel for Negroes in Court.

Your activities also include holding meetings, furnishing speakers on race relations to other groups, and aiding community leaders to develop programs for the elimination of racial inequity and the orderly adjustment to new racial patterns in education, transportation, recreation and other areas of public life. Your receipts are derived from dues and contributions and are expended for rent, traveling expenses, subscriptions and ordinary operating expenses.

Section 501(c) of the Code of 1954, describes certain organizations exempt from income tax under 501(a) and reads, in part, as follows:

"(3) Corporations, and any community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety,

COPY

literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, and which does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statement), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office."

"(4) Civic leagues, or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare ***."

An organization whose primary activities are directed toward securing or improving public services for members of a community does not come within the class of organizations contemplated under section 501(c)(3) but is the type of organization not organized for profit but operated exclusively for purposes beneficial to the community as a whole contemplated under section 501(c)(4) of the Code.

In view of the foregoing, it is held that you are not entitled to exemption from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Code but that you are exempt under section 501(c)(4) of the Code.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless changes are made in your character, your purposes, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You are required, however, to file an information return, Form 990, annually with the District Director of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the District Director and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period.

Contributions made to you are not deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income in the manner and to the extend provided by section 170 of the Code.

If you do not agree with this ruling you may within thirty days from the date of this letter file a protest in accordance with the enclosed instructions. Any protest filed will be given consideration and a conference in the National Office will be granted if requested.

The District Director of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, is being advised of this action.

Very truly yours,
/s/ P. Henry Needham
Chief, Pensions and
Exempt Organizations Branch

Enclosures:
Form 1717

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

file

May 6, 1968

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

After about six months of organizational work a charter was obtained for the Unified Singers Federal Credit Union in Thomas County, Georgia. This is a community type Credit Union composed of some ten or twelve rural church choirs whose membership numbers approximately 300. For two months now it has been in operation. Its first loan for fifty dollars ($50.00) was made April 30, 1968.

My observation is this: these rural people do not have the know-how or the proper information to successfully meet or bring about a successful operation. Unfortunately I don't either. Therefore I am requesting that your office underwrite the fees of a consultant who has worked with Credit Union procedures and bookkeeping who would work with the Board and Treasurer of this Credit Union for three or four days. I have in mind Mrs. Mildred Black of Alabama or someone of equal experience.

Thanking you in advance for any consideration in this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

Hubert D. Thomas

Hubert D. Thomas
Field Director

HDT/es

REV. C. S. HAMILTON, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND CHARLES H. WILHITE, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. JOHN L. MCCOWN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

May 6, 1968

Mrs. Mildred Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama 36744

Dear Mrs. Black:

For two months now the Unified Singers' Federal Credit Union has been in operation. It is made up of some ten or twelve rural church choirs whose membership numbers about 300 in Thomas County, Georgia.

My observation has been that the Board of Directors, the Credit Committee and the treasurer need the help of some one who has worked with Community Credit Unions to work with them for three or four days. In connection with this observation, I talked with Mr. Edwin Stanfield of SRC this morning. He will underwrite your expense as a consultant to this group if you can arrange to help them. Please let me know at a very early date if you can accept the task.

Please extend my kind regards to Mr. Black.

Very truly yours,

Hubert D. Thomas,
Field Director

HDT/es
cc: Mr. Edwin Stanfield

May 7, 1968

Mr. Hubert D. Thomas
Field Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Thomas:

In response to your letter of May 6, this is to confirm that we will pay consultant fees, not to exceed $150.00, plus reasonable expenses, for Mrs. Mildred Black or someone else of equal experience in bookkeeping procedures for credit unions to assist the Unified Singers Federal Credit Union of Thomas County in setting up suitable accounting procedures.

If it is satisfactory to you, please ask your consultant to submit a statement for consultant fees, together with an expense account, directly to me.

We wish this new credit union every success and appreciate your efforts in forming it.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

May 27, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

This comes to say thank you for your very generous effort in getting our Federal Credit Union off on the right foot. The assistance that Mr. and Mrs. Black was able to give its officers and members was the information that was so much needed by them as well as myself. If the instructions are followed and the motivation maintained I see no reason why this Credit Union should not become a viable economic factor in the lives of these rural people.

Very truly yours,

Hubert D. Thomas
Hubert D. Thomas
Field Director

HDT/es

REV. C. S. HAMILTON, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND CHARLES H. WILHITE, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. JOHN L. MCCOWN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. HUBERT THOMAS

The Department of Field Activities -- 1967

It is difficult to highlight some of the most important work of the field activities department, which is liaison with and assistance to the state councils on human relations. This has meant the field director's attendance at the annual meeting of each of the ten councils and, in most cases, attendance at one or more of the Board meetings of each. It has meant assisting four of them through important staffing changes, three of which had an element of "crisis." It meant administering our $150,000 grant-in-aid program and our $50,000 Rural Advancement Project grant program. It meant arranging regular meetings of the state council directors and the now famous "Gatlinburg Retreat" for all state council and SRC professional staff personnel. It meant "listening tours" of eastern North Carolina and northern Louisiana. It meant arranging the annual meeting of state council chairmen. And it meant composing a monthly newsletter which goes to all members of the policy boards and staffs of the state councils, to local council presidents, and to a number of people in allied agencies.

The state councils have grown notably stronger in the course of the year. Aggregate membership came to more than 13,000; there were 123 local councils; and $135,000 was raised from their local, non-foundation sources toward budgets totaling

about $450,000. The quality of the state council staffs is better than it has ever been -- which is, of course, a subjective evaluation. Certainly the staffing is numerically stronger: all ten councils have executive directors and, at peak, two of them had three professional associates, three had two associates, and three had one associate.

The most notable achievement of the field activities department during the year, with regard to the state councils, was the development of a new policy for SRC-state council relations. The policy will end the grant-in-aid program at the end of 1968 and thereafter SRC will provide funding to the state councils only for specific projects; where assistance for general staff services is needed, SRC will employ and assign the staff. The adoption of this policy by the Executive Committee early in December was the culmination of months of composing "position papers" and memos, discussions, negotiations, and meetings. I believe that we are already beginning to see beneficial results, in that some of the councils are giving more careful attention than ever before to building viable organizations.

The Department of Field Activities handles some matters not related to the state councils, of course. One is serving as the secretariat of the Southern Interagency Conference, which meets four times each year. The director of the department also sees and tries to help a number of people seeking jobs in the intergroup relations field.

The "extracurricular activity" potentially most significant by far was involvement, toward the end of the year, in exploration of the possibility of a counterpart to the SRC in the Southwest. This has entailed a week-long field trip to Texas. Other trips are planned.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

February, 1968

Paul Anthony, Executive Director

John H. Wheeler, President

ALA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303-A Foster Street
Auburn, Alabama 36830
A. C. 205 887-3438
Exec. Dir.: [redacted] Bruce Joyce
Assoc. Dir.: Wm. H. Harrison
RAP Dir.: Lewis Black
Chmn. Joseph A. Gannon

Home AD.

ARK. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
A. C. 501 FRanklin 6-3541
Exec. Dir.: Elijah Coleman Carol Tucker
Adm. Asst.: [redacted]
Chmn.: Rabbi Elijah Palnick

FLA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124
A. C. 305 661-5598
Exec. Dir.: August VandenBosche
Assoc. Dir.: William H. Miles
RAP. Dir.: Gye Long
Chmn.: Mrs. Henrine W. Banks

GA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
A. C. 404 525-6468
Exec. Dir.: John McCown
RAP. Dir.: Hubert Thomas
Chmn.: The Rev. C. S. Hamilton

LA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1st Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807
A. C. 504 775-4048
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Patricia Miller
Chmn.: Dr. James R. Oliver

MISS. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~306~~ 302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
A. C. 601 948-0878, 948-0879
Exec. Dir.: Kenneth Dean
Assoc. Dir.: Glennis Barnes
Chmn.: The Rev. Powell Hall, Jr.

N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
A. C. 919 275-6589
Exec. Dir.: Will C. Allred
Chmn.: Moses Burt

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
A. C. 803 252-3651
Exec. Dir.: The Rev. Paul Matthias
Ext. Dir.: Mrs. Elizabeth Ledeen
RAP. Dir.: L. S. James
Chmn.: The Rev. M. D. McCollom

TENN. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
A. C. 615 256-5691
Exec. Dir.: Baxton Bryant
Chmn.: Lewis Sinclair

VA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~17 East Cary Street~~ 214 E. Clay St. Rm 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219
A. C. 703 648-4444
Exec. Dir.: Frank Adams
~~Assoc. Dir.: Mrs. Mary D. Finch~~
Chmn.: Carl E. Puvil

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3505 South Main Street
Houston, Texas 77004
A. C. 713 JA. 6-1829
Exec. Dir.: John P. Murray
Chmn.: Stewart A. Wilber, M. D.

Res. gen. gen. 5/5/68

EYES ON MISSISSIPPI

Sovereignty Unit's Role in Race Relations Bared

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss. — The State Sovereignty Commission, once the feared undercover investigating arm of segregationists which quietly moved into a racial reconciliation role, seems on the way out.

What the Sovereignty Commission has achieved behind the scenes in the last three years in helping communities come to grips with the realities of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and in bringing racial peace has gone unsung and unknown to but a few.

The value of the commission in the new role of establishing racial communications and smoothly instituting changes in racial patterns is probably the best kept secret of Missisippi state government.

This is the role into which Erle Johnston Jr., the director of the agency, had moved the commission when it was apparent that the original purposes for which the Sovereignty body was created were no longer valid.

Prevented Violence

The agency was established in 1956 in the heat of Mississippi's militant stance for preserving segregation.

Consequently, the old ways of the Sovereignty Commission — peeping into the private lives of persons suspected of being soft on segregation and getting out "subversive" sheets on Negro and white alike if they offered a threat to segregation — became no longer applicable.

In at least a half dozen little towns and cities in South Mississippi, the Sovereignty Commission under Johnston provided in the past three years the catalyst for bringing unyielding whites and determined Negroes together and establishing some terms which both could accept.

It can be said now that a field man of the Sovereignty Commission in the right spot as the buffer between white and Negro forces in three instances prevented armed violence.

On one occasion about 18 months ago in the rear of a Negro church outside port Gibson, the white investigator of the Sovereignty Commission found himself surrounded by 15 armed young Negroes who had been made more militant by an imported member of the "Deacons for Defense."

Meeting of Minds

The investigator talked to the young Negroes in language they could understand—there was no way to win with guns and there were ways of reprisal such as arresting certain persons in the community against whom charges were already pending.

When the investigator had finished, the young Negroes went home and put up their guns.

On a very warm night in spring a year ago, Negroes packed into a church at Hazlehurst to decide if they were going to launch a series of marches on the town and clamp down a crippling boycott.

A Sovereignty Commission agent stood in the midst of the audience and, after Charles Evers, the Negro leader, spoke, the agent scurried out to contact the White officials of the town who were waiting to learn the terms on which they could deal.

Less than an hour later, the Sovereignty agent was back to the mass meeting, conferred with Evers, and the marches and boycott were called off.

Future Uncertain

It is probably unthinkable to many in Mississippi that the Sovereignty Commission has maintained open communication links with Negro leaders like Evers, but this has been a vital part of the effectiveness of the cooling off efforts behind the scenes.

In its former days, the Sovereignty Commission had become nothing more than a tool of the Citizens Council and, in fact, became the conduit for

MINOR

channeling nearly $200,000 in state funds into the hands of the professional segregationist organization.

When Johnston became part of the agency, he took on the Citizens Council as a principal foe and began his efforts to root them out of dominating the sovereignty agency.

Finally, about four years ago, he was successful when Gov. Paul Johnson backed him up in cutting off the diversion of funds to the CC.

No word has been heard from Gov. John Bell Williams or the Legislature as to any plans to continue the commission. Further, the picture has been blurred by the recent heart attack suffered by Johnston, who has submitted his resignation to return to the editorship of his newpaper at Forest.

PARTICIPANTS
MEETING OF AD HOC COMMITTEE ON AN INTERGROUP RELATIONS COUNCIL
OF THE SOUTHWEST, AUSTIN, MAY 26-27, 1968

Mario Obledo (GR5-4721)
Post Office Box 12074
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Jorge Lara-Braud (GR7-9150)
Hispanic American Institute
100 E. 27th Street
Austin, Texas 78705

Henry Casso (PE4-6687)
210 St. Ann Street
San Antonio, Texas 78201

~~Miss~~ Mrs. Lorella M. Salazar (264-2900)
Post Office Box 636
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

Jack D. Middleton (JE6-2260)
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1213 - 31st Street (Res. SO2-6449)
Galveston, Texas 77550

Henry Mathis (TA7-4185)
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Edwin Stanfield (522-8764)
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

DEMONSTRATIONS

Dissension Erupts In Camp of Poor

AC 6-28-68

Mexican-Americans Charge Militant Negroes Abuse Them

By MICHAEL ANDERS

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Dissension broke out in the ranks of the poor people's march when a fiery leader charged his band of 350 Mexican-Americans were "abused, humiliated and discriminated against" by the black majority at Resurrection City.

Despite the feud and a day-long rain which for the second time in four days turned the marchers' hut city into a mud quagmire, the march managed to send demonstrators to the Agriculture department, where 160 of them walked out on a $292.66 lunch bill run up in the department's cafeteria.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, leading the demonstrators, asked that the lunch bills be consolidated into a single check. When it was presented to him, he said it would be compared with what the government owes the nation's poor because of its failure to feed them and "whoever owes the other will pay."

He promised the demonstrators would return to the corridors of the Agriculture department every day "until this department closes the gap between surplus food and starvation."

The dispute between the Mexican-Americans and the Negro majority was brought to a head by Reies Tijerina, leader of the Spanish-speaking poor from the Southwest.

Standing in the rain at the gates of Resurrection City, he said he was speaking for poor whites and Indians as well as his own followers when he told reporters, "The black militants seem to have taken over out here and nobody else gets a chance to talk."

He threatened to boycott Resurrection City and conduct separate demonstrations.

Tijerina complained that the Negro majority, in pursuing its own demands for food, employment and income, overlooked the special "land and cultural" demands of poor people from the reservations and pueblos of America's southwest.

Morale of the marchers, who wrapped themselves in blankets and huddled in their shacks, sagged noticeably in the face of a raw cold rain and the health threat it posed. Abernathy rushed from his motel three miles away to deal with that problem, but had to hurry off to cope with Tijerina's threatened pullout.

They met in the well-to-do Hawthorne School near Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey's riverside apartment house where Tijerina's contingency has been housed since arriving in Washington.

Throwing his arm around the Mexican-American leaders, Abernathy emerged and said the issues had been settled. "There's bound to be some problems and differences," he said. "But we will all live together."

Tijerina clapsed Abernathy's shoulder and said their differences were "partly" resolved.

August 5, 1968

Mr. John P. Murray
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 South Main Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosures 2

Thanks

J.P. Murray

$1,250.00

Houston Council on Human Relations

3505 South Main Street

Houston, Texas 77004

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

August 5, 1968

Edwin Stanfield

file

TUPPER, SKEENS & RAPP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
45 WEST JEFFERSON STREET, SUITE 28
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85003

TELEPHONE 252-4045

GERALD D. TUPPER
NORMAN E. SKEENS
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AT PHOENIX:
4501 W. INDIAN SCHOOL ROAD
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
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AT DEER VALLEY:
WESTON
12632 N. BLACK CANYON HWY.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
TELEPHONE 942-2480

AT TRI-CITY:
1100 LITCHFIELD ROAD
GOODYEAR, ARIZONA
TELEPHONE 935-3828

August 8, 1968

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 22, 1968.

Please accept my personal thanks for your quick response and the very valuable information which you have provided. I know that I will be able to use this information in planning the role of the legal advisor for the Southwest Council.

Very truly yours,

TUPPER SKEENS & RAPP

Armando de Leon

Armando de Leon

ADL:vs

cc: Mr. Maclovio Barraza, President
Southwest Council of La Raza
2406 Miracle Mile
Tucson, Arizona 85701

August 12, 1968

The Reverend Oscar McCloud
United Presbyterian Field Office
1418 First Federal Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Oscar:

This is to inform you, as Chairman of the Southern Interagency Conference, that I am moving on August 21 and will not be serving as secretary of the Conference hereafter. (See enclosed newsletter for the details.)

It is my understanding that SRC, as an agency, is the "secretariat," and so I assume that Paul Anthony will simply designate someone to assume the functions which I have had.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield

ES/cl
Enclosure: Field Activities Newsletter

August 12, 1968

Mr. Fred Routh
Executive Director
National Association of Intergroup
Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

Inasmuch as I am about to move to Austin, Texas, I am forced to resign as NAIRO Regional Chairman for the Lower South Region, effectively immediately. (See the enclosed copy of a newsletter giving the details as to why and where I am moving.)

I trust that it goes without saying that serving in the capacity of NAIRO Regional Chairman has been one of the more exhilarating facets of my career. I am, of course, grateful to you for this rich experience. Certainly I am going to miss our never-to-be-forgotten Georgetown Consultations at 1784 (or was it 1874), and I trust that this turn of events does not spell the end of my opportunities to sit at the feet of the Old Master.

Do stop by Austin sometime, on your way to one of your Haiwai business meetings. And when you do, don't forget that supplies are cheaper and less restricted in Washington.

Regards,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosure: Field Activities Newsletter

FORM LETTER FOR TRANSMITTAL OF GRANT PAYMENTS

_____
_____
_____
_____

Dear _____:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $_____, the quarterly payment on our _____ for 1968 to the _____ Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

Enclosures (2)

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

Dear Raymond:

Thank you for your letter of July 24.

Concern for the financial security of state council directors and other employees of the state councils during the "shakedown" period is, of course, important. In general, what seems to me ~~most vitally important~~ vital in that regard is to be quite clear as soon as possible what SRC will and will not do in the way of financial support. I believe that none of the persons affected will have difficulty in finding other suitable employment, given at least three or four months notice. If it is a given that SRC will neither continue the grant-in-aid program nor "bail out" a council which is having trouble (next year or thereafter) in paying the salaries of its own employees, then it is fair to insist that a particular state council evaluate its potential for continuing employment of staff -- and fair to say that present or potential employees will have to assess for themselves the validity of that evaluation, so as to determine whether the job offered them is secure enough.

To discuss specific cases, I would anticipate that the councils in ~~the~~ South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and -- probably -- ~~the~~ Arkansas ~~councils~~ will be able to retain all or part of their respective staffs, at least for a year. These are councils which have direct foundation support or a sizeable reserve or both. The Virginia Council has already reduced its staff drastically and has taken a smaller office; their executive director is well apprised of the situation, and I don't think they will ~~have a problem in making~~ fail to make the adjustment, however painful. The Louisiana Council and the North Carolina Council will ~~I guess~~ not be able, I guess, to continue employment of an executive director ~~very long~~; but Will Allred has commented more than once that he has just about devoted as much of his time to a state council as he intended to, and I am confident he would have no great difficulty in locating ~~an~~ suitable employment; and Pat Miller holds a Master's degree in counseling and could easily get a position with a college, if she becomes convinced that the Louisiana Council is not viable. August VandenBosche ~~of~~ of Florida is planning to accept another position in September. That accounts for all of the state council~~s~~ directors, and I do not see that ~~there is~~ they will have a severe problem.

As for other employees~~,~~ of ~~the~~ state councils, the Rural Advancement Project runs out at the end of the year in any case, and I believe that only in Florida and Alabama is employment of an associate director dependent on SRC grant-in-aid. There are indications that both of those men (Bill Miles in Florida and William Harrison in Alabama) plan to take other jobs anyway, and their abilities certainly would enable them to do so with relative ease. ~~Similarly skills are marketable~~ If any ~~similar employees are~~ secretaries ~~are~~ have to be laid off, secretarial skills are highly marketable. Again, however, in fairness to all such employees, decisive ~~notice~~ should be given as soon as possible. For that reason it seems to me important~~,~~ (if the policy set last November is to stand -- and if I correctly interpret it to mean that the SRC is not going to finance employment of personnel for other agencies unless it is merely acting as a conduit for designated foundation funds) to reaffirm the SRC policy no later than the September Executive Committee meeting, and to reaffirm it with such clarity that no one affected can reasonably cling to a false hope of continued general support.

I would be happy to discuss all of this with you before the August 10 meeting. I can be available Friday evening, if you plan to spend the night, or we could breakfast together Saturday morning.

Sincerely,

Please Print

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
MARIO OBLEDO	P.O. Box 12074 - CAPITOL STATION - AUSTIN 78711	GR 5-4721
JORGE LARA-BRAUD, HISPANIC AMERICAN INST.	100 E. 27th St. - AUSTIN, TEX 78705	GR7-9150
✓ REV. HENRY J. CASSO	910 St. Ann's St. San Antonio - Tex. 78201	PE4-6687
LORELLA M. SALAZAR, SANDIA Corp.	Albuquerque, N.M 87004	264-2900
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Robert V. Smith,	1712 Albany Okla City, Okla 73111	(405) GA72587
EDWARD O. REYES,	1706 BROADWAY, SUITE 1000, OAKLAND CALIF	(415) 444-4742
~~SERGIO D. ELIZONDO~~	~~2407 SHARON LANE AUSTIN, TEXAS 78703~~	~~GR 6-8878~~
Russell O. Olin	Univ. of Colorado School of Law 1050 Quince St., Boulder, Colo. 80302	443-7920
T. D. ARMSTRONG	1213-31 2 STREET GALVESTON, TEXAS 77550	SO 5-9383 office SO 2-6449 home
Henry E. Mathis	910 Allen St. DALLAS, TEX. 75204	TA 7-4185
✓ WM. CANBY	COLLEGE OF LAW, A.S.U., Tempe, Arizona	602-961-6463
Wex S. Malone	Law School, La. St. Univ. Baton Rouge, La. 70803	(504) 388-4503
John B. White	P.O. Box 11197, Okla. City, Okla. 73111 President, Oklahoma Equal opportunity ASSN.	(405) CE5-3395
Stuart Trapp	Box 791 Tahlequah, Okla. 74464 - Counsel - ORIGINAL CHEROKEE COMMUNITY ORG.	GL6 8631
✓ Charles E. Sanders	Stilwell, Oklahoma 74074, Rte. #1	918-774-2390
✓ Jack Rushing	U. of T. School of Law 2500 Red River, Austin, Texas	
Joe J. Bernal	2154 W. Summit Ave. San Antonio 78201	PE 3-9538
R.P. (Bob) Sanchez, Atty.,	233 So. 17th St., McAllen, Tex. 78501	MU6-1561 MU4-5601
✓ Joseph P. Witherspoon		
Edwin Stanfield	Fernley Court, N.W.	

Wm. Black

[11-130-17-8]

Southern Regional Council

Fieldwork Assignment for Miss Revelle Pergament

The Southern Regional Council is a biracial, non-sectarain, politically non-partisan, and non-profit private organization utilizing strategies to enhance the social, political and economic sanctioning of all individuals in the south regardless of their race or ~~political~~ religious interest or background. The programs offer an ~~a~~ extremely high level of experience for social work ~~students~~ students. It is acknowledged that the SRC is not a traditional type of fieldwork placement, however, in most social work circles today, it is becoming apparent that the traditional agencies are either to narrowly focused to provide a broad experience that is addressed to rapidly changing conditions of society or they are wedded too firmly to old models of solving problems. Consequently, in my opinion Miss Pergament has had an unusually rewarding experience, ~~though~~ despite

some problems ~~of~~ connected with adapting the total experience to the school's problem solving model. The SRC addresses itself to the development of more just and equal conditions for all members of society through very practical means that are readily adaptible to learning experiences that will facilitate the development beginning competence in the skills - and knowledge - appropriate for social work practice.

This evaluation concerns Miss Bergamonti's ~~work with~~ performance as a staff associate with the Project on Criminal Justice in the South. Her performance with the community organization project is covered in a separate report.

This project was based on a Ford Foundation stipulation to the SRC that one of their projects be concerned with crime, delinquency and the administration

of justice. An advisory committee was carefully selected and a number of program ideas was developed and implemented. Miss Pergament was enabled to carry out some of these program ideas. Some involved study. (1) Exploration of new ideas of tackling problems of crime and delinquency; (2) study how black people use correctional services. (3) Survey crime prevention programs and develope crime prevention programs. (4) Support and sustaining viable civic groups, schools and organizations that demonstrate interest in the support and adoption of new approaches to the solution to the problem of crime and delinquency, and or concern about the status of the agencies that implement the task of administering criminal justice.

Miss Pergament was given two specific assignments that is crucially related to all of the programs

listed above.

1. Police-Community Relations is an area of great national concern ~~[illegible]~~ today. While the problems in the south has not yet reached a state ~~of~~ wherein anarchistic elements may evolve at the drop of a policeman's hat, the ~~[illegible]~~ factors that make for this kind of severe breakdown in the system are prevalent. Because Atlanta, Georgia has so much relevance ~~for~~ as a leader in the south it was our idea that we would try to support the development of a viable police community relations project in this city. Before Miss Ferguson joined SRC we had tried two approaches to implement such a program — one in cooperation with the NCCJ and the other with the Atlanta Bar Association and other interested organiza-

tions. To make a long story short the current police administration in Atlanta does not earnestly seek a viable police community relations program that would ~~initiate democratic~~ involvement ~~in the~~ citizens in a ~~very~~ concrete manner in some aspects of decision-making. Therefore, the strategy was changed as it was determined - through communications with someone that is very close to the administration - that the Chief of Police would always be inclined to run an autocratic system as much as possible, and that only a really viable citizens group would be able to get him to change his traditional police attitudes. Such an ~~group~~ opportunity emerged within an organization called MASLC wherein a law enforcement committee was developed.

The Georgia State Department of Mental health proposed

to work with this group in implementing a police-community relations program. We assigned Miss Pergament to work with this committee and use her skills in cooperation with two social workers and a psychiatrist of the Georgia Mental Health Institute to implement these plans. The plan was bogged down when the Institute approached the Chief of Police about cooperating in the project. He was not interested. The Institute is holding its plans in abeyance. The Law Enforcement Committee of MASLC moved in the direction of pressure on city government to implement change. Should the experiences of this committee result in positive change the program will be published and disseminated appropriately. Also in connection with MASLC, aside from her work with the Law Enforcement

committee, she had meaningful experience, as a result of MASRC cooperation with the SCLC during the poor peoples campaign as they came into Atlanta - presenting some acute problems - on the way to "Resurrection City" in Washington, D.C.

2. Study how black people use corrections and test the assumption that the law is white, particularly studying the use of black manpower in the administration of criminal justice in the south. In connection with this Miss Bergamo did some high level exploratory work in connection with an assessment of the application of law enforcement and corrections in the south. Particularly meaningful was her assignment to find out

what two other agencies were doing in this connection, The Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower located in Washington, D.C. and the ~~Center for~~ Division of Behavioral Science Research at Tuskegee Institute Alabama.

Thinking in terms of the ultimate objectives of the two distinct assignments Miss Pergament pursued the latter assignment successfully, while she was not so successful in the initial assignment, ~~for this~~ she cannot be held responsible. because the endeavors of the agency has not yet resulted in the kind of cooperative participation that is needed to pursue the objectives. Both experiences, however, provided experiences that were translated in to knowledge and skills.

Miss Pergament had many reasons for being anxious and discouraged because the ~~program~~

community organization program - which ~~[illegible]~~ was designated in the highest order of priority by the school, was itself going through change and evaluation. In her favor was the professional manner in which she faced her frustrations. She has always appeared very comfortable in her working relationships. She used supervision to express her anxieties and was able to participate in endeavors to solve ~~[illegible]~~ job related problems.

She has some difficulty accepting responsibility for low priority assignments with the same earnest kind of commitment that she demonstrates on high priority assignments. Also in this connection she seems to be a little ambivalent concerning career (method) concerns. To be specific. She demonstrated much more initiative in her "community organization" project concerns than she did with the opportunity

to work with the group (committee and agency) that was concerned with developing an experience in police community relations program. In my opinion however, this behavior was related to her conception of what the school's demands were. In fact, very early during her experience she stated frankly that the school had some misgivings about the ability of the project on criminal justice providing the kind of learning experiences that would be required and selected the Community Organization project as being most meaningful from an educational point of view. Then when a real "doing" involvement with the latter project emerged slowly, her total experience was affected.

She came to the position, in my opinion, with a good working concept of community. Her past experience placed her above

the average students attitude and belief concerning the urban crisis, the crisis of underdeveloped and deteriorating elements in the southern section of the country, the nation and the world.
Her strengths and weaknesses of which she has been confronted by, in conference and otherwise has been handled appropriately. She has not demonstrated any unusual characteristics that could interfear with her functioning in the area of human relations.

July 31, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Miss. 39201

Dear Ken:

I am enclosing a letter I received from Dr. Geiger. As you are probably aware, they are funded to operate a health program in Bolivar County.

If you know of any Negro registered nurses, would you please get them in contact with Dr. Geiger.

Sincerely,

Wm. F. Roberts

Enclosure

July 31, 1967

Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr.
1714 Windover Drive
Nashville, Tennessee 37208

Dear Dr. Tarleton:

We have received correspondence from Dr. H. Jack Geiger, who is the Co-Director of Tufts University's Comprehensive Community Health Program. This project has been funded by OEO to conduct a health care center in rural Mississippi. Dr. Geiger desires to find some Southern Negro registered nurses with public health experience and familiarity with or experience in rural condtions of the kind encountered in the Delta.

If you, in your experience at Maharry, know of anyone who would be interested, please contact Dr. Geiger.

Sincerely,

Wm. F. Roberts

cc: Dr. H. Jack Geiger
Professor Of Preventive Medicine
Tufts Univeristy School of Medicine
25 Bennet Street
Boxton, Massachusetts 02111

July 31, 1967

Tuskegee Institute
School of Nursing
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Gentlemen:

We have received correspondence from Dr. H. Jack Geiger, who is the Co-Director of Tufts University's Comprehensive Community Health Program. This project has been funded by OEO to conduct a health care center in rural Mississippi. Dr. Geiger desires to find some Southern Negro registered nurses with public health experience and familiarity with or experience in rural conditions of the kind encountered in the Delta.

If you know of anyone who might be interested, please contact Dr. Geiger.

Sincerely,

Wm. F. Roberts

cc: Dr. H. Jack Geiger
Professor of Preventive Medicine
Tufts University School of Medicine
25 Bennet Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

July 31, 1967

Dr. H. Jack Geiger
Professor of Preventive Medicine
Tufts University
25 Bennet Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Dear Dr. Geiger:

Thank you for your letter of July 25, 1967 and the enclosed copy of your proposal. It will be invaluable to us in assisting agencies apply forra grant tooperate a health center. The need for these programs across the South is great and we hope you will continue to pass on information. We, of course, will to the same.

In regards to the question of Negro registered nurses, I have written to two southern schools who train Negro medical personnel and asked them to contact you if they have any suggestions. In addition, I have written to Ken Dean the director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. He is very knowledgeable of the situation in Mississippi, and he may be able to help.

Again, let me say, we are pleased to do anything possible to help your efforts and any similar.

Sincerely,

Wm. F. Roberts

July 21, 1967

Mrs. Marsha A. Hurst
Dept. of Preventive Medicine
Tufts University School of Medicine
49 Bennett Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Dear Mrs. Hurst:

Enclosed is our publication "Public Education in Mississippi" and other publications we felt might help or be of interest to you. We have also enclosed a list of SRC publications, and we hope to have our research department prepare a bibliography on Education in Mississippi, which we will send you later.

Your letter's arrival was coincidental with SRC's efforts to discover more of the details about the medical center to be operated in Bolivar County, Mississippi under Tufts University's auspices. Could you please send us some data on this program?

The SRC is very anxious to help in any way possible with your efforts in Mississippi and with similar efforts. And we commend you for the excellent project you are now conducting in Columbia Point.

Sincerely,

Wm. F. Roberts

WFR/cl

Enc.

DEPARTMENT OF
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

TUFTS UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

49 BENNETT STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02111

July 20, 1967

Publications Office
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Dr. H. Jack Geiger of the Department of Preventive Medicine, Tufts University has asked me to write to you. Dr. Geiger is interested in obtaining information about education of Negroes in rural Mississippi in recent years. During the course of my research for Dr. Geiger I have come across reference to your publication, "Public Education in Mississippi," Report L-45, August 19, 1963. I am unable to obtain this publication here in the Boston area.

We would greatly appreciate it if you could send us a reprint of that publication, and also references to or reprints of any other publications by the Council which deal with education of Negroes in Mississippi (primarily in the lower grades). Naturally we will be happy to cover all costs incurred, including labor costs.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marsha A. Hurst

Marsha A. Hurst
Research Assistant

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

1015 Griffin Street
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701
(205) 872-1079

August 21, 1967

DONALD A. JELINEK
Director

KATHLEEN A. VEIT
Associate Director

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ALLEN BLACK
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AL ULMER

FROM: Kathleen A. Veit, Associate Director

SUBJECT: Summer Project and Future Plans.

Enclosed is a progress report of our work in the South this past summer and our plans for the future.

ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

Desegregated Apartments: Experience in Louisville

Prepared by the Staff of the

KENTUCKY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

with the assistance of:

Mrs. Margery Provette

Mr. William H. Perry, Jr.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
172 Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

August, 1967

The renting of apartments on an open-occupancy basis has proven to be financially successful in at least 27 apartment buildings or complexes located in various sections of Louisville. This is the major finding of a recent study of apartment buildings which are operating on an integrated basis.

The study also indicates that the great majority of managers and owners have had no unusual difficulties in the areas of tenant relationships, rental collection, or property maintenance as a result of their new policies; and, furthermore, none of the managers expressed any dissatisfaction or negative feelings about the over-all results of the policy.

The majority of managers indicated that Negroes and whites maintain their apartments equally well, pay the rent equally as prompt and are equally stable tenants; however, the evidence shows that where differences do exist, it is the Negro tenant who maintains the property better, the Negro tenant who pays the rent more promptly, and the Negro tenant who is more stable.

This inquiry was conducted in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the experiences of the managers of the relatively few apartments in Louisville which are operated on an open-occupancy basis. The owners and managers of the non-integrated apartments may fear operating with a policy of open-occupancy, either because they are convinced that they will lose tenants (and thus income) as a result of such a practice, or because they as individuals hold anti-Negro prejudices. Just as restaurant, bar, hotel and motel managers before them, these individuals seek to avoid the issue of equal service on their part by placing the onus for their own discriminatory practices and beliefs on their customers' (tenants') prejudices and then rationalize that they themselves are the prisoner of said prejudices.

Interviews were conducted with the manager or owner of all the known desegregated apartments in the city; in addition to finding the 27 integrated apartments, the interviewers found eight other apartment buildings with open-occupancy policies but no Negro tenants. The latter apartments are in the high-rent category, which may account for their present lack of Negro residents.

The 27 apartments contain a total of 979 rental units (averaging about 36 units per complex) and charge rents ranging approximately from $40 to $115 a month with an average rent of about $75 monthly.

Twenty of the apartments are located in the changing neighborhoods of the West End and seven in otherwise all-white areas of the East and Central areas. The first instance of desegregation in these apartments occurred six years ago, while the most recent conversion to open-occupancy took place this past May.

The degree of non-white occupancy in the apartments, from initial desegregation of each to the present, averages approximately 47% according to the figures of the various managers. However, the percentages in individual buildings during the same time period cover a range from 80% Negro occupancy to the minimum of one unit occupied by Negro tenants.

Except for three relatively new apartments which began operation on an open-occupancy basis, all the apartments studied originally were rented exclusively to whites; the chief motivation for the changing rental practices seems to have been provided by a minority demand for space in changing neighborhoods; although several managers, especially those in all-white areas, credit their actions to humanitarian feelings and a sense of the rightness of the principle of open-occupancy.

The questionnaire used in the study consisted of ten basic questions, although several were divided into two or three parts.

QUESTION I. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN OPERATING AN INTEGRATED APARTMENT BUILDING?

As mentioned above, the earliest example of desegregation among the apartments in the sample occurred some six years ago. More than half of the apartments have had Negro tenants for more than three years. On the other hand, eight apartments have been integrated for a year or less.

QUESTION II. PRIOR TO INTEGRATING YOUR APARTMENT BUILDING, DID YOU RENT EXCLUSIVELY TO NEGROES OR WHITES?

Twenty-four rented exclusively to whites, while three are relatively new and opened on an integrated basis. None of the apartments in question had Negro tenants prior to adopting an open-occupancy policy.

QUESTION III. WHAT PROMPTED THE CHANGE IN YOUR POLICY?

This question elicited a variety of answers and some who were interviewed gave more than one reason. By far the most frequent answer given (18) was that the apartment is situated in an integrated or changing neighborhood. Seven managers/owners attributed the change to their own beliefs about civil rights and the need for positive action in order to bring about social change; two were required by their use of Federal funds to operate on an open-occupancy basis; and two others remarked that they had chronic vacancies that they wished to fill.

QUESTION IV. SINCE INTEGRATING, WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUR TENANTS HAVE BEEN (A) NEGRO (B) WHITE?

Twenty-one respondents were able to answer this question and the answers given vary from 2% - 80% Negro and vice-versa. Breaking the percentage of Negro occupancy into five categories gives the following results:

0- 10% -- 3
11- 30% -- 2
31- 50% -- 9
51- 75% -- 6
76-100% -- 1

Thus, 14 of 21 apartments have had less than 50% Negro occupancy.

QUESTION V. HAVE MINORITY TENANTS BEEN CONCENTRATED IN SPECIFIC AREAS OR BEEN SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING?

All 23 respondents answering this question reported that minority tenants were scattered throughout their buildings. Apparently this question was not applicable to four of the apartments.

QUESTION VI. DO YOU ADVERTISE THAT YOUR BUILDING IS OPERATED ON AN INTEGRATED BASIS?

Twenty-two managers indicated that they do not advertise their open-occupancy policy. Of the five that do advertise their policy, three state "Open Occupancy" in their advertisements, while the other two advertise "Apartment For Rent-Integrated Area," and "Colored Welcome," respectively.

QUESTION VII. DID ANY TENANTS MOVE OUT AS A RESULT OF THE POLICY OF INTEGRATION?

Because, even in normal circumstances, there are turnovers among the tenants in any apartment, this question proved relatively difficult to answer. Nineteen seemed sure that no tenants moved out as a result of the initiation of open-occupancy, while one had move-outs but wasn't certain as to the reasons behind the moves. Of the remaining seven who had tenants leave, three placed the reason for the departures squarely on integration, while four felt that the tenants left mainly because of the changing racial composition of the neighborhoods and not necessarily because the building was integrated.

QUESTION VIII. WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR GENERAL EXPERIENCE IN MAINTAINING AN INTEGRATED APARTMENT?

(A) OVER-ALL IMPRESSION:

Seven managers said that their over-all experience has been "excellent" or that they were "greatly pleased" with the results of their new policy; 18 thought their over-all experiences had been "good," while only 2 had no over-all impression. As noted previously, not one manager expressed any dissatisfaction or negative feelings about the institution and maintenance of an open-occupancy policy.

(B) COMPARATIVE PROPERTY MAINTENANCE:

Twenty-five managers had views on how their Negro tenants compared with the white tenants in the matter of property maintenance. Five managers feel that their Negro tenants have done a better job than the white tenants, while twenty managers could notice no difference in comparative performance. It should be emphasized that not one manager said that his white tenants maintained their property better than the Negro tenants, while five felt the reverse was true.

(C) COMPARATIVE PAYMENT OF RENTS:

Twenty-four managers responded to this question; twenty-one thought that there was no difference between races in the area of rental collection, while three felt that Negroes were more prompt in making their payments. Again, it should be noted that none of the managers regarded their Negro tenants as presenting more problems in matters relating to rental collection than do white tenants.

There are no significant differences in the responses to the three parts of this question which could be attributed to differences between the areas of the city in which the various apartments are located.

QUESTION IX. WHAT HAS BEEN THE ECONOMIC RESULT OF MAINTAINING AN INTEGRATED APARTMENT?

Twenty-three managers respondent to this question. Eight of the 23 felt that the economic results were "very good" and an additional 12 thought the results were "good." The remaining three couched their replies in terms of vacancies and felt that they have had fewer vacancies since adopting a policy of open-occupancy.

QUESTION X. HAS YOUR POLICY BEEN ATTACKED OR HAVE YOU BEEN CRITICIZED OR BLACK-LISTED IN ANY WAY BY OTHER APARTMENT OWNERS/ MANAGERS OR REALTORS IN GENERAL?

Only one manager among the 27 felt that he had received any condemnation either from other business interests or the general public and this mainly took the form of verbal criticism of his acts and criticism directed toward white individuals living in the apartments.

In addition to the general conclusions and survey results presented above, the interviewers came away with many more concrete observations and comments based on their total experience. Perhaps the most pertinent of these is the belief that "the degree of success in an integrated apartment is measured by the positive approach of the rental manager or owner." The more firm and straight-forward the approach of the manager the less chance for tenants to feel hesitant themselves about the propriety and necessity of the change; whereas an equivocal approach can produce fear amid the feeling that the change is being forced on the manager and the tenants.

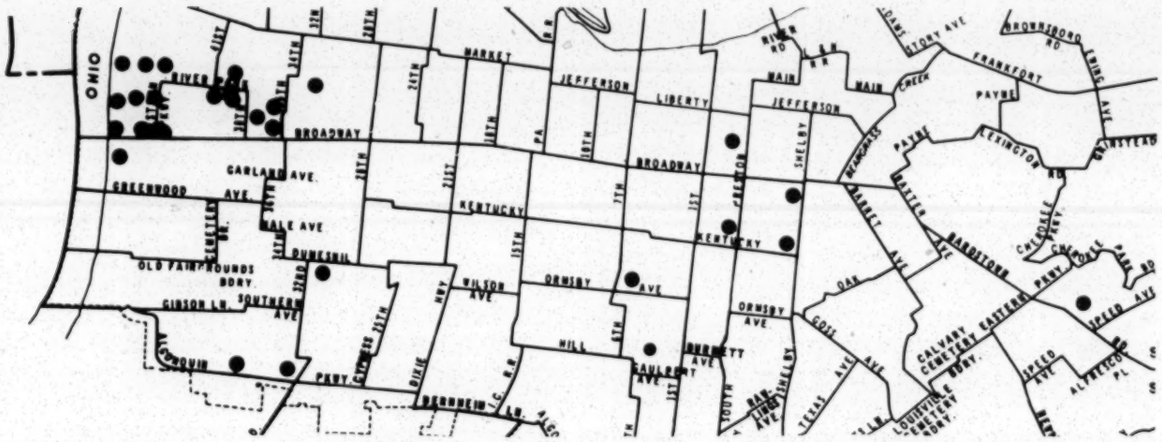
The interviewers repeatedly stress the fact that they found "no indications of any racial problems among tenants." Furthermore, "in all instances in which Negroes and whites have lived jointly, race relations have been good, in some instances very good. No difficulties were reported by realtors, managers or tenants."

The interviewers also found that the friendliness or cordiality between tenants "was not confined to tenants of any particular economic or cultural level; the friendliness was constant irrespective of the general economic level of the tenants."

As previously noted, where there is a difference in comparative property maintenance or promptness in the paying of rents, it is the Negro tenants who maintain the property better and who pay their rents more promptly. In addition, Negro tenants have proven to be more stable than their white counterparts, thus reducing for the manager the problem of vacancies.

In overall terms, there is no reason evidenced in this study for apartment house owners and managers to fear the end results of any change to a policy of open-occupancy, whether the change is made voluntarily or as the result of future passage of an open-occupancy ordinance. The importance of the success of the presently integrated apartments becomes even greater when one realizes that it is taking place within the unfavorable context of a city without an open-housing ordinance; the enactment of an ordinance will make even more secure the position of the apartment operated on an open-occupancy basis.

LOCATION OF APARTMENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY



The twenty apartments grouped on the left-hand side are located in primarily changing neighborhoods located on the outer fringes of the predominantly Negro area of the West End; the seven on the right-hand side are located in primarily white neighborhoods of the Central and East End areas of Louisville.

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Property Values in Louisville's Changing Neighborhoods

Analyzing the Effect of Minority Entry on Real Estate Values

Prepared by the Staff of the

KENTUCKY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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August, 1967

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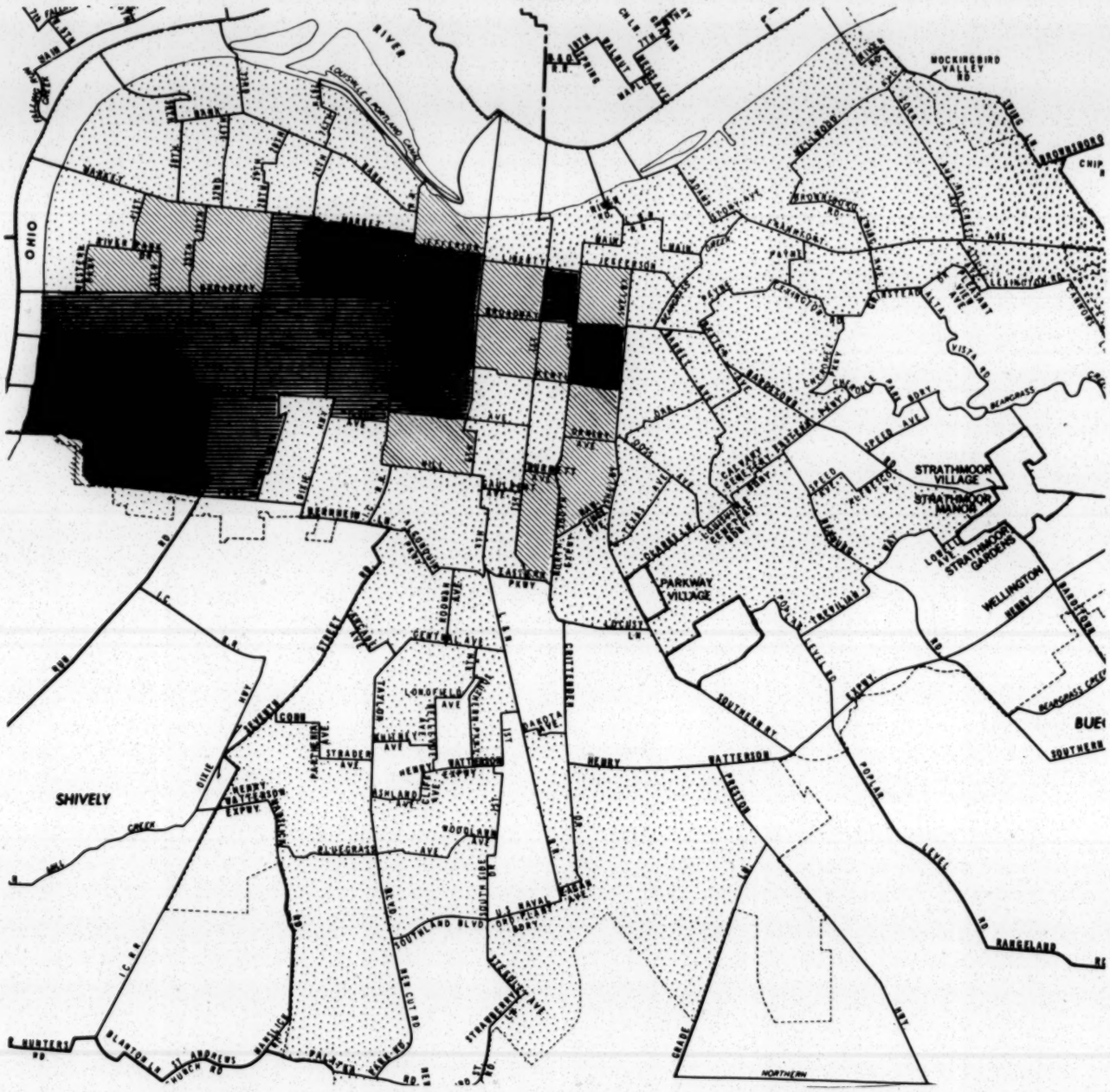
Printed with State funds K.R.S. 57.375

EXHIBIT I

Density of Negro Population in Louisville by Census Tracts

1964



Percentage of Negroes in Total Population of Census Tract

90 - 100%		1 - 19%	
50 - 89%		0 - 0.9%	
20 - 49%			

Prepared from statistics contained in the Special Census of the Louisville Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 14, 1964. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Series p-28, No. 1377, October 16, 1964.

PROPERTY VALUES IN LOUISVILLE'S CHANGING NEIGHBORHOODS

Values Stable in Changing Neighborhoods

An analysis of property values in several Louisville neighborhoods undergoing recent changes in racial composition reveals that the entry of Negro families into the previously all-white areas has not caused a decline in average home values in these neighborhoods; on the contrary, home values have tended either to increase or remain stable in the areas under investigation.

Property values in three areas (183 transactions) showed an average yearly increase of 1.93 per cent, while values in two control areas (126 transactions) showed an average yearly increase of 1.88 per cent.

An alternate comparision utilizing the mean of the three test-area averages and the mean of the two control-area averages shows that values in the test areas increased at a yearly rate of 2.08 per cent and values in the control areas increased at a rate of 1.98 per cent. (See Table 1)

Furthermore, of the 183 sales of homes in changing neighborhoods, 91 were sold with an increase in value, 75 were sold with no change in value (an average yearly percentage change between plus 1% and minus 1%), and only 17 homes were sold with a decrease in value.

Another finding of the investigation of changing neighborhoods indicates that after a neighborhood is entered initially by a Negro family subsequent home purchases by other Negro families may constitute a relatively small proportion of the total home sales in the area for at least two or three years, if not longer. For instance, the first Negro family moved into one of the changing neighborhoods under study in August, 1964 (an approximate

date inasmuch as the transactions studied were limited to those appearing in the Louisville Realtors' Multiple Listing Service), and, since that date, of 86 racially identified home buyers in the neighborhood, only twelve (about 14%) are Negro. Further study revealed that the twelve Negro families moved in at a constant pace evenly spread over more than two years.

An attempt also was made to determine if Negro families pay more than white families for homes in the same area. The same neighborhood discussed in the above paragraph was utilized to provide the basis of this comparison. The results from this area reveal that the twelve Negro families paid 18% more for a home than the average (white and Negro combined) home buyer.

The last section of this report is devoted to a before-and-after analysis of prices in the recently desegregated Strathmoor section in Louisville's East End. This study reveals that the values of homes sold subsequently to the presence of two Negro families in the neighborhood have increased at almost twice the rate as the values of homes sold just prior to their arrival (again, the sample is limited to transactions appearing in the Multiple Listing Service).

Objectives of Study

This study was prompted by the fact that many individuals who oppose open housing or freedom of residence base much of their opposition on the belief that Negro entry into previously all-white neighborhoods causes the neighborhoods' property values to decline. This belief or myth has been subjected to various forms of scientific testing over the years (most notably in Dr. Luigi Laurenti's authoritative 1960 study, Property Values and Race) and has been found to lack any general validity. Nevertheless,

regardless of published evidence to the contrary, a belief in the myth of falling property values seems to persist among the general public and often becomes a prominent factor when the question of freedom of residence becomes a public issue.

Thus, a main objective in undertaking this research was to test the generally-accepted hypothesis (that minority entry does not cause property values to decline) by utilizing local neighborhoods in the belief that familiarity with the areas analyzed would make the results more relevant to the local situation.

Scope and Methods

This study analyzes 183 properties involved in recent sales (90% took place within the past two years) in three of Louisville's "changing" neighborhoods. These neighborhoods each has a current level of Negro occupancy of less than 50% (according to statistics appearing in the May, 1964, Special Census of the Louisville Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

In order to validate the results from the changing neighborhoods two all-white neighborhoods were utilized as "control" areas.

As noted above, the list of recent transactions was obtained from the Multiple Listing Service (MLS). The 42 transactions included from Test Area 1 (North of Broadway) were selected at random from the MLS; the 36 transactions included from Control Area 1 (Highlands) constitute all sales in which the current sales price was less than $18,000 (none of the other neighborhoods--test or control--had homes with values in excess of $18,000; hence, in the interest of homogeneity, the sample was thus limited); the samples from the other areas contain all usable recent home sales listed in the MLS.

TEST AREA I

The photographs on this and the following pages are illustrations of the types of neighborhoods involved in the three test areas. The photos on this page were taken in the North of Broadway area, Test Area I. Homes in this area which are covered in the study sold for an average of $11, 016.

All photos by Mike Clark

In order to determine the changes in value, the recent (current) sale prices were compared with the most recent prior sale prices. This comparison established the figures for overall percentage changes in value; then in order to "smooth out" the percentage changes and make the comparison more relevant, each overall percentage change was divided by the number of years between transactions, with the result that a yearly percentage change in value for each property involved in a transaction was obtained.

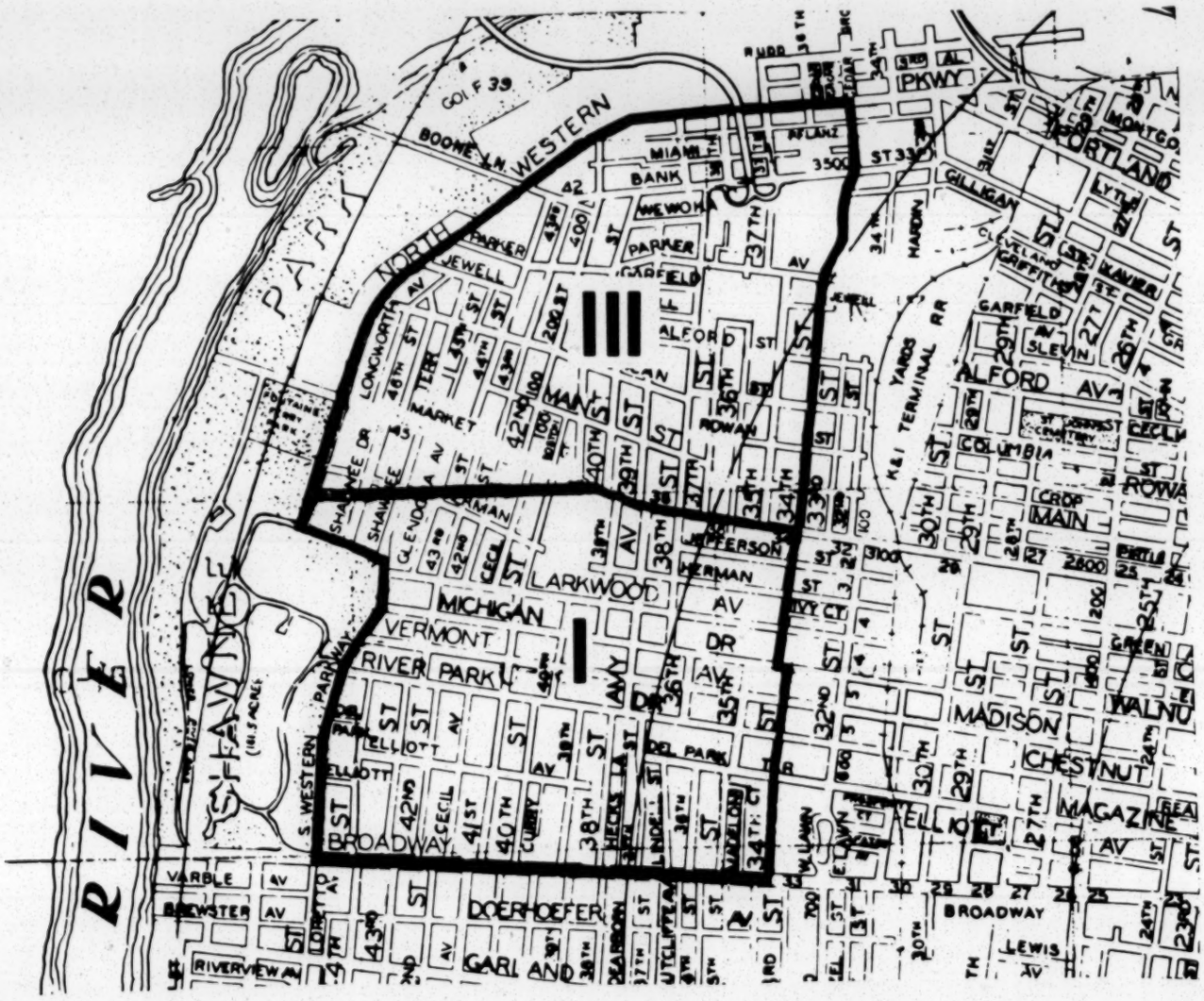
The recent prior sales price was secured from the deed books at the Jefferson County Court House. This information was not available or was incomplete for about 20% of the transactions and these were dropped from the sample. Also eliminated were transactions which indicated changes of over 20% per year, as these almost invariably involved increases incurred within the span of one year or less and may have involved special mitigating factors, e. g., a realty company acquiring a home at an extremely favorable price due to personal rather than economic factors and then reselling the property in a few months at a figure nearer to its true market value. Next, the yearly percentage changes were totaled and an average yearly percentage change was obtained for each neighborhood.

Analysis: Test Areas

Test Area 1 (North of Broadway) essentially consists of Census Tracts seven, eight and nine and is an area bounded by Broadway on the south, 34th Street on the east, Market and Herman on the north, and Western Parkway on the west. This area initially was entered by Negro families in its southern extremities in approximately 1960. At the time of the 1964 Special Census of the Louisville SMSA, Negroes constituted 17% of the area's population.

EXHIBIT II

Test Area I (North of Broadway) and Test Area III (North of Market)



TEST AREA III - North of Market

Census Tracts 3 and 4 Population (May '64) - 8,025 Negro Population - 0 % - 0

Approximate Date of Negro Entry - August, '64

Transactions Covered in Study - 89 Average of Sales Prices - $10,920

Racial Identity of Home Buyers; Negro - 12 White -74 Unknown - 3

TEST AREA I - North of Broadway

Census Tracts 7, 8, and 9 Pop. ('64) - 10,265 Negro Population - 1,749 % - 17

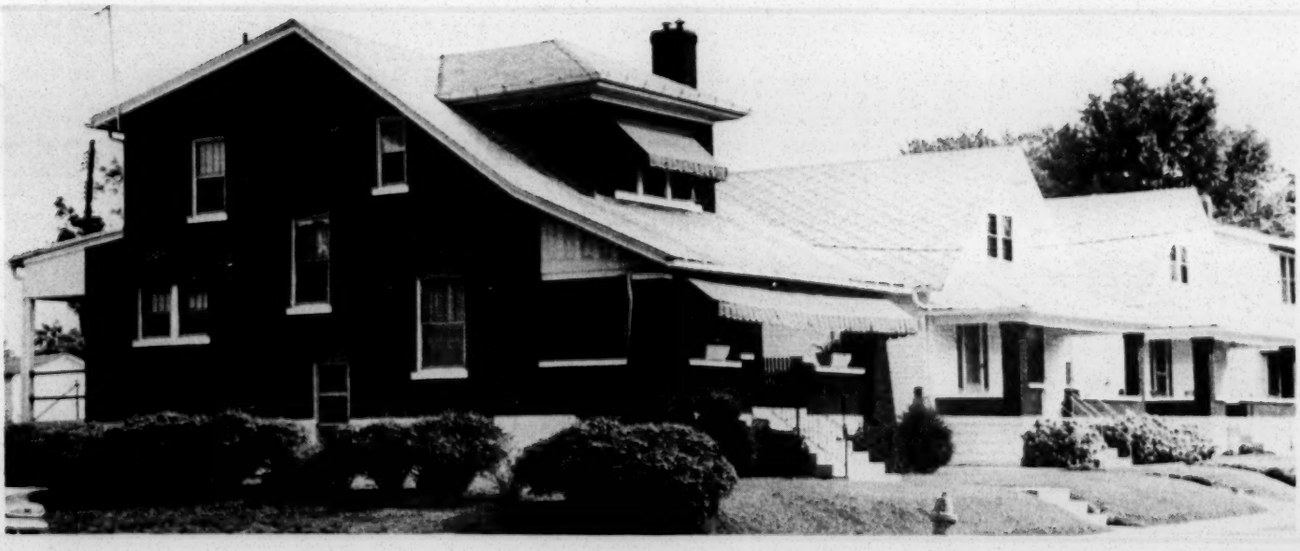
Approximate Date of Negro Entry - 1960

Transactions Covered in Study - 42 Average of Sales Prices - $11,016

Racial Identity of Home Buyers: Negro - 17 White - 6 Unknown - 19

TEST AREA III

Neighborhoods in Test Area III, North of Market. The homes in this area which are included in the study sold for an average of $10,920. This average sale price is the lowest of the average sales prices in the three test neighborhoods.



Test Area 11 (Algonquin) lies in parts of Census Tracts 127 (pt.), fifteen and sixteen and is an irregular area comprising two major sub-areas one of which is bounded by Algonquin Parkway (to 29th Street) on the north, 40th Street on the west, Bell's Lane and Hudson (to 29th) on the south, and 29th Street on the east; while the other sub-area is bounded by 29th and Cane Run Avenue on the west, Wilson on the north, 22nd Street on the east, and Algonquin Parkway (from 29th to 22nd) on the south. Algonquin was entered approximately in '64 by minority home-buyers. The special Census shows that Tract 127 (pt.) had less than 1% Negro population in '64, Tract Fifteen--63%, and Tract Sixteen--12%.

Test Area 111 (North of Market) essentially comprises Census Tracts Three and Four (plus a small triangle South of Market) and is bounded on the north and west by Northwestern Parkway, on the east by 34th Street and on the south by Market and Herman. According to the Special Census, as of May '64, no Negroes lived in Census Tracts Three and Four.

In referring to the above neighborhoods or areas as "changing" it must be emphasized that all three are located in the West End of Louisville and are contiguous to the areas now populated predominantely by Negroes. The existence of changing neighborhoods elsewhere in Louisville is an extreme rarity.

It must also be noted that the fact that Negroes can purchase homes in these changing neighborhoods does not indicate that an open housing market exists for Negro buyers; this situation points out only that there is a pragmatic acknowledgement on the part of the real estate profession that population pressures necessitate an eventual expansion of all-Negro areas.

The changing neighborhoods in question need not become predominantely Negro, but the limited choices open to prospective Negro home-buyers coupled with the fact that only realtors desirous of keeping the West End an integrated, well-balanced community will

show homes in the area to whites make it likely that such neighborhoods will one day become predominately Negro.

As noted previously, the 183 test area transactions analyzed showed an average yearly percentage change of plus 1.93%--the North of Broadway area had an increase of 2.67% per year for 42 transactions; the rate of increase in the Algonquin area was 2.09% for 52 transactions; and the North of Market area showed an increase of 1.49% for 89 transactions. The mean of the three test area averages is plus 2.08 per cent (see Table 1 for the statistical results and comparisons of the various areas tested).

Analysis: Control Areas

In order to determine how the above percentage changes compare with changes in property values in the city in general, control areas were selected which generally correspond to the test areas in all ways except racial composition. As a result of discussions with knowledgeable realtors, an East End neighborhood known as "The Highlands" and a South End neighborhood in the Wyandotte Park area were designated as control areas.

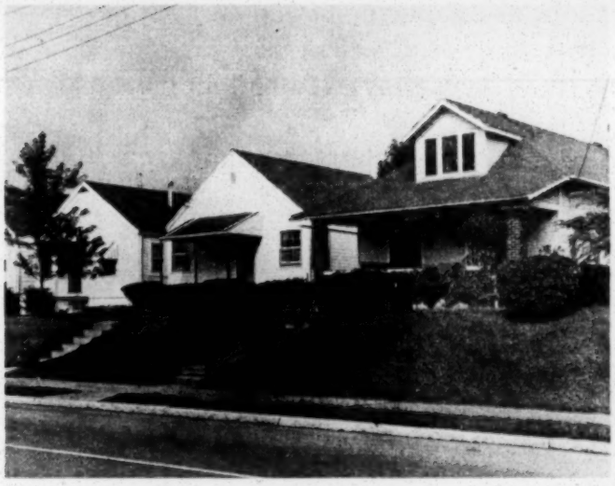
Control Area 1 (Highlands) is bounded by Barrett on the west, Rosewood and Longest on the northwest, Cherokee Park on the north and northeast, Bonnycastle on the southeast, Bardstown Road on the south and Eastern Parkway on the southwest.

Control Area 11 (South End) is bounded by Longfield on the north, Taylor Boulevard on the west, Brookline on the south, and Southern Parkway on the east.

The 126 control area transactions analyzed produced an average yearly percentage change of plus 1.88%. The Highlands area had an increase of 2.21% per year for 36 transactions, while the increase in the South End area was 1.75 percent.

TEST AREA II

Typical neighborhood scenes in the Algonquin area, Test Area II. Homes in this area which are included in the study sold for an average of $12, 252.



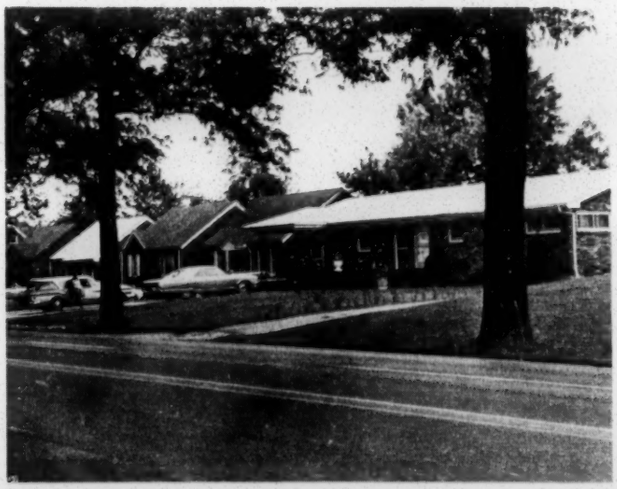
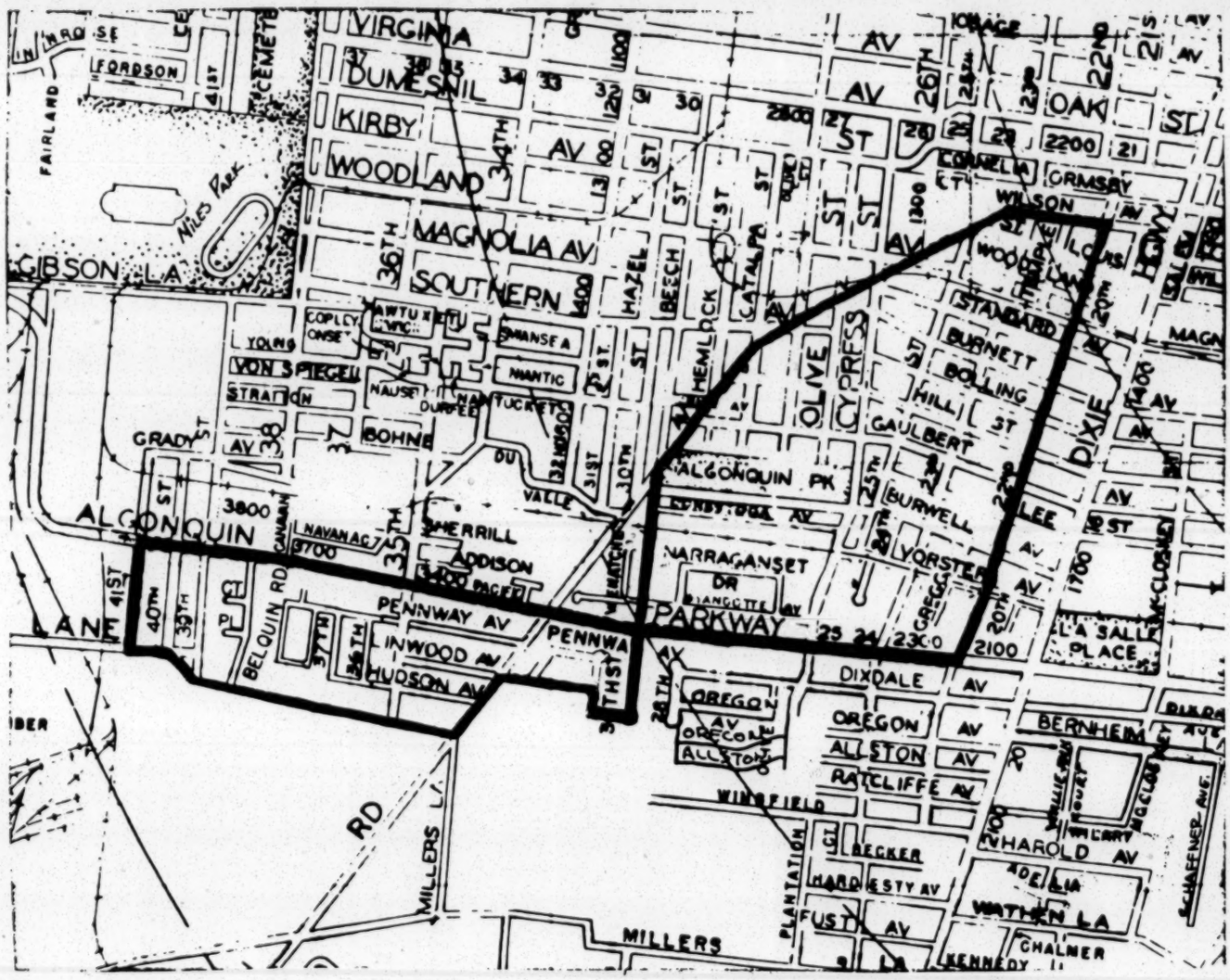


EXHIBIT III

Test Area II (Algonquin)



TEST AREA II - Algonquin

Census Tracts 15, 16 127 (pt.) Population ('64) - 12,119 Negro Population - 4,185 % -35*

Approximate Date of Negro Entry - 1964

Transactions Covered in Study - 52 Average of Sales Prices - $12,252

Racial Identity of Buyers: Negro - 38 White - 14

*Population figures are for entire census tracts, only part of which lie in the test area.

Test v. Control

By way of analogy, a hypothetical home owner in a test or changing neighborhood who bought a $10,000 home ten years ago sold it recently for $11,930; another hypothetical home owner in a control or all-white area who bought a $10,000 home ten years ago recently sold it for $11,880. Thus according to the samples in our study, property-values in racially-changing neighborhoods have more than held their own compared to property values in similar, but all-white, areas.

Patterns of Change

In addition to analyzing property values in changing neighborhoods, an effort was made to determine the racially identity of the home buyer in these neighborhoods. Primarily this was done to test the generally-held hypothesis that whites will not buy homes in neighborhoods known to be open to Negro buyers. A secondary consideration involved an attempt to determine how rapidly Negroes move into an area once it is known to be open.

The racial identification of home-buyers was accomplished through personal contacts and interviews; in some instances, home-owners were not available to the interviewers, thus accounting for the 22 "unknowns" in the statistics.

Because of the extremely limited number of homes available to the Negro prospective home-buyer in a city without an open-housing ordinance, it was anticipated that Negro buyers would out number white buyers, particularly in the test areas which have been desegregated the longest.

Whites Continue to Buy in Changing Neighborhoods

However, this hypothesis was only partially true. Of the 161 home-buyers identified as to race, 94 (58%) are white, and only 67 (42%) are Negro. The individual area breakdowns reveal that white families constitute 26% of the buyers in Test Area 1, 27% in Test Area 111.

A closer look at the dozen Negro home-buyers in our sample from the North of Market area reveals that these families have moved into the area at a constant pace (August, '64; January, '65; two in May, '65; two in December, '65; March, '66; April, '66; June, '66; August, '66; and February, '67) and have moved into nine different subdivisions or additions (Parkside Drive Addition, Klein's Glenmore Subdivision, Westholme Annex, Ritter's Market Street Addition, Jansing's Subdivision, Jone's West Market Street Addition, Howe Subdivision, Howe Place, and Beaumanor Subdivision) rather than into one or two "pockets."

Although the relatively high percentage of white purchasers in the latter area may be attributed to the fact that the area is the most distant from the Negro population in the West End, it remains that this is the West End in question and no neighborhood in it is far from predominantly Negro areas. On the other hand, the relatively small percentage of Negro home-buyers seems to belie the general belief that a neighborhood, once entered, will change almost overnight from all-white to all-black.

This lack of "pockets" would seem to indicate that the individual Negro home-buyer primarily is concerned with finding a home to his liking and places little or no emphasis on living next door to another Negro family. The figures for the North of Market area reveal that none of the 12 Negro families in our sample live next door to each other.

Negroes Pay More

The investigation into whether Negroes pay more than whites was limited to Test Area 111, because it offers the only example within this study of a changing neighborhood where white buyers out number their Negro counterparts. The purchase prices paid by the twelve Negro families amounted to an average increase of 3.62% per year over the most recent prior sales prices; while the combined average increase for the area (74 white, 12 Negro, 3 unknown) was only 1.4% per year. In absolute numbers, this means that a Negro recently paid $13,620 for a home selling for $10,000 ten years ago; on the other hand, the average family paid only $11,490 for a similar home selling for $10,000 ten years ago. The difference in the two average sale prices amounts to 18%; thus, the Negro buyers paid 18% more than average buyers for seemingly comparable homes.

Strathmoor: Before and After

The Strathmoor area (including Strathmoor, Strathmoor Garden, Strathmoor Manor, and Kingsley) in Louisville's East End presents a unique situation inasmuch as it was entered so recently (June, '66) that home sales made within the past two years can be utilized to present a before-and-after look at comparative home values.

The investigation of home sales carried in the Multiple Listing Service reveals that the values of 21 homes sold prior to June, '66, increased at an average yearly rate of 0.73 per cent, while the values of eleven homes sold since July, '66, increased at an average yearly rate of 1.31 per cent.

Five of the latter homes were sold with an increase in value, five were sold with little or no change, and one was sold with a loss in value. This home was sold within

a month of Negro entry and thus suggests a "panic" sale. Of the 21 homes sold prior to minority entry six increased in value, 14 showed no change, and one decreased in value.

Also, it should be noted that there appears to be no noticeable acceleration in the rate or pace of home sales in the area as a result of the minority entry. The MLS contains 25 sales for the 18 month period prior to June, '66 and 12 sales for the nine month period subsequent to that date.

The experience of Strathmoor would seem to substantiate further our general conclusion that in Louisville, just as in other cities subjected to similar studies, Negro entry into previously all-white neighborhoods has not caused a decline in home values and, on the contrary, values have tended to increase or remain unchanged.

TABLE I

RESULTS AND COMPARISONS - TEST & CONTROL AREAS

Area	Average yearly % change	Average overall % change	Total trans-actions	Changes in value			Average period property held	Average current sales prices
				Plus	Same	Minus		
Test I	+ 2.67	+ 40.65	42	25	13	4	11.50 yrs.	$11,016
Test II	+ 2.09	+ 15.39	52	26	24	2	10.04 yrs.	12,252
Test III	+ 1.49	+ 20.41	89	40	38	11	10.20 yrs.	10,920
Tot. Avg.	+ 1.93	+ 23.63	183	91	75	17	10.45 yrs.	11,321
	(+ 2.08)*	(+ 25.48)					(10.58)	(11,396)
Control I	+ 2.21	+ 23.16	36	20	16	0	13.97 yrs.	12,360
Control III	+ 1.75	+ 16.33	90	49	30	11	9.07 yrs.	10,293
Tot. Avg.	+ 1.88	+ 18.31	126	69	46	11	10.40 yrs.	10,884
	(+ 1.98)	(+ 19.75)					(11.52)	(11,327)

* Figures in parentheses are the means of the various averages

STRATHMOOR

Before Entry	+ 0.73	+ 4.33	21	6	14	1	9.14 yrs.	18,834
After Entry	+ 1.31	+ 27.18	11	5	5	1	12.73 yrs.	18,732

Housing Bibliography

BOOKS:

Conant, James B. Slums and Suburbs. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1961.
A comparison of slum and suburban schools offering insights into the educational realities of ghetto schools.

Grier, Eunice, and George Grier. Privately Developed Interracial Housing. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1960.
An investigation of various types of private, non-governmental efforts to develop interracial housing projects with emphasis on the problems attendant to such ventures.

Laurenti, Luigi. Property Values and Race. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1960.
A scientific analysis that destroys the myth that Negro entry into previously all-white neighborhoods causes a loss in property values.

Northwood, L. K. and Ernest A. T. Barth. Urban Desegregation: Negro Pioneers and Their White Neighbors. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1965.
A sociological study of 15 urban neighborhoods "entered" by pioneer Negro families.

Rosen, Harry M. and David H. Rosen. But Not Next Door. New York: Ivan Obolensky, Inc., 1962.
An account of the problems encountered in attempting to locate an interracial housing development in Deerfield, Illinois.

Taeuber, Karl E. and Alma F. Taeuber. Negroes in Cities. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1965.
A thorough study of residential segregation in major American cities.

Williams, Robin M. Strangers Next Door. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1964.
A study of behavior and attitudes in relations among racial, ethnic, and religious groupings in the United States.

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PAMPHLETS, PERIODICALS:

American Friends Service Committee and National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. Fair Housing Handbook, 42 p., New York, 1964.

Black, Algernon D. Who's My Neighbor? Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 273, October, 1958.

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_____. The Fair Housing Statutes and Ordinances, 20 p., New York, June, 1966.

_____. Trends in Housing, New York, Monthly.

Pearl, Lawrence D. and Benjamin B. Terner. Fair Housing Laws-Design for Equal Opportunity, 51 p., Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C., July, 1964.

Potomac Institute. The Federal Role in Equal Housing Opportunity, 28 p., Washington, D. C., January, 1964.

_____. Metropolitan Housing Desegregation, 35 p., Washington, D. C., January, 1966.

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH

September 1967

Dear Friend:

From time to time in the history of the Republic citizens have felt constrained to communicate their public concerns to each other whether personally acquainted with each other or not. This is such a time and such a letter. What is at risk in Vietnam is not only the future of that unhappy country but, very possibly, the future of our own.

Unless we can come to a true understanding of our situation in the world and unless we can adopt a realistic Asian policy appropriate to our national purposes and possibilities, our Saigon expedition may well turn out to have played the part in our ultimate destiny which the Syracusan expedition played in the destiny of Athens.

The most urgent need, at the moment, therefore, is the need for a searching, courageous, public confrontation of the Asian issue. The failure of the present administration to impose a national consensus by pronouncement without debate, and press release after action, proves that much: never in my memory has American opinion been so divided and confused.

But public confrontation of this kind requires, under the American system, the cooperation and, if possible, the leadership of the Senate, and it is there that cause for apprehension now appears. Senate debate on Vietnam was slow to begin - doubtless because this third greatest of American wars was never declared - and has always been spasmodic, engaging the outspoken concern of a small minority only - Senators like Mansfield, Fulbright, Aiken, Clark, Gore, Church and McGovern.

Now, as the election of 1968 approaches, it appears highly possible that this minority may be further and perhaps drastically reduced. The Wall Street Journal (April 12, 1967) puts the situation bluntly: "The GOP prospect is further brightened by the coincidence that brings up in 1968 almost every leading Senate Democratic dove: Fulbright, Morse, Gruening, Church, Clark, McGovern, Nelson. They may be particularly vulnerable to GOP candidates who promise to back the President on the war but to slow his domestic programs." It requires little reflection to see what would happen to public confrontation of the realities of our Asian situation if the hopes of the Journal are confirmed as they well may be: a quarter of the members of the House who urged a halt in the bombing in Vietnam lost their seats last fall.

A disaster in 1968 - for it would be a disaster - is not, however, inevitable. The Senators on the Journal's list are not only "leading Senate Democratic doves," they are also leading members of the Senate on any basis and by any criterion, and most of them under ordinary circumstances, would be certain of reelection. That the circumstances in 1968 will not be ordinary merely means that they will be obliged to make unusual efforts and will require unusual support.

This is particularly true of the two youngest - who are also, for that reason, the two most promising - Frank Church of Idaho and George McGovern of South Dakota. Church at 43 is a leading member of the Foreign Relations Committee and a recent delegate to the United Nations. McGovern at 45 is a former Director of the Food for Peace program and one of the foremost authorities in the Senate on economic development and arms control. Both are attractive, intelligent and courageous. Both are popular in their states. But neither is in or within reach of the Senate Millionaires' club, and Idaho and South Dakota are not states in which Democrats can look to big business or big labor for support.

To hold their own against well-financed right-wing opposition, Senator Church and Senator McGovern will need contributions from the country as a whole. Since they represent the country as a whole in their struggle to let light into the darkness of Vietnam, they deserve that kind of help - the help of all of us.

I hope you will make as large a contribution as you can, payable to the 1968 Campaign Fund. An envelope is enclosed.

Faithfully yours,

Archibald MacLeish

Archibald MacLeish

P.S. You may have received more than one copy of this letter because it would be prohibitively expensive to check for duplications in the lists that have been made available for this purpose. If so, would you please pass the additional copy along to a friend who may be interested in helping? Thank you.

HUMAN RIGHTS NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

Volume Seven September 1967 Number Four

Lexington-Fayette County Passes Open Housing Ordinance

Lexington-Fayette County became the third locality in Kentucky (following Bardstown-Nelson County and Covington-Kenton County) to be covered by an enforceable open-housing law with the August 1 passage by the County Fiscal Court of legislation prohibiting discrimination in commercial real estate transactions. The law, which goes into effect on October 1, was recommended to the Fiscal Court by the Lexington-Fayette County Human Rights Commission and was drafted at the request of the Commission by Professor Robert A. Sedler of the University of Kentucky School of Law.

According to Professor Sedler, the purpose of this legislation "is to open the commercial housing market and at the same time protect fully the individual property owner." Sedler feels that restrictive practices on the part of real estate operators, brokers, and financial institutions are the main obstacles to equal participation in the housing market by Negroes, and thus he drafted legislation aimed specifically against the commercial activity or transaction rather than against the house or the home-owner. Because Professor Sedler believes both that "most homeowners, when they sell, are willing to sell to any qualified buyer who will pay the asking price, and that the owner-sold home constitutes a small percentage of total home sales," he has drafted a law excluding the individual owner from coverage and thus makes the emotion-filled question of individual property rights moot relevant to this legislation.

On the other hand, real estate operatives and financial institutions are prohibited from discriminating because of race, color, religion or national origin through such practices as: refusing to sell, rent, or lease property or grant financial assistance; refusing to receive or transmit a bona fide offer; refusing to negotiate; representing that property is unavailable when in fact it is; refusing to show property; accepting or listing with the understanding that an individual may be discriminated against; or altering the terms or conditions of a sale, rental, or loan.

The ordinance also contains a provision prohibiting the practice of "blockbusting," -- representation by real estate interests that a change in racial composition of a neighborhood will result, or has already resulted, in lower property values.

Another important provision in the legislation provides for the granting of injunctive relief to a complainant for the purpose of "freezing" the property involved in a complaint.

The Lexington-Fayette County Human Rights Commission, Gregory Shinert, Executive Director, is charged with enforcing the law and has the power to issue remedial and affirmative orders, enforceable in Circuit Court, designed to carry out the purposes of the law.

Sutton Joins Staff

Willis A. Sutton III, "Andy", joined the Community Service Division of the Commission in June.

Andy is a 1967 graduate of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. He holds the B. A. degree in Political Science. While a student, he spent six months in England as a participant in Earlham's foreign study program. He also did volunteer social work in Richmond's slums.

Located in the Commission's Frankfort office, Andy will be working as a field representative in western Kentucky communities.

Kentucky State Police Seeking Minority Applicants

The Community Service Division of the Kentucky Commission is assisting other units of state government in a concentrated effort to recruit Negroes for positions with the Kentucky State Police. The State Police force has been conducting an intensive recruiting drive, with emphasis on minority applicants, for its currently open positions plus 25 new positions to be added in November and 25 to be added in March. Normal recruiting sources have been unable to find Negro applicants. Governor Breathitt has asked the Commission staff to assist in the recruiting program.

Applicants must meet the following minimum requirements: citizen of the United States; resident of Kentucky; between 21-30 years of age; minimum height of 5 feet, 9 1/2 inches; minimum weight of 150 pounds; high school graduate; and be in possession of a valid Kentucky driver's license.

Interested applicants should contact the Kentucky Commission, 172 Capitol Annex Building, Frankfort, (564-3550), or 601 West Walnut Street, Louisville, (583-2775).

Canvass of Swimming Pools Completed

Eighty-eight public swimming pools were reported as desegregated, and 12 as segregated during the Commission's summer long swimming pool campaign; five of the 12 have been desegregated.

Complaints were filed by Negroes against five of the 12 segregated pools, charging that the complainants had been denied admission to the pools because of their race. Four of these complaints were successfully conciliated with the Boards of Directors of the pools and are now open to the public without distinction as to race, color, religion or national origin.

Commission investigators were unable to successfully conciliate the fifth complaint, against the Franklin-Simpson County Memorial Swimming Pool, so a public hearing was held by the Commissioners on August 25 in the Simpson County Courthouse.

After hearing five witnesses, the Commission found probable cause to believe that the pool was designed to serve the general public and ordered the Board of Directors to cease and desist from the unlawful practice of denying the full and equal enjoyment of its public services to Negroes.

Inquiries from various sections of the State and three earlier complaints against swimming pools indicated the need for an intensive effort to eliminate discrimination at public pools. Letters and questionnaires were sent to local human rights leaders throughout the State requesting information about the admission policies of 180 swimming pools. Data was received on 100 pools. Only 12 were reported as operating under discriminatory policies; five of these are now desegregated. The Commission is continuing its efforts to desegregate the remaining seven pools.

Law School Grads on Staff

Four law school graduates are currently working on the Commission staff. They are, from left to right: Standing, Lynwood Butler, Washington University, '66; Seated, Kenneth M. Cox, Memphis State University, '66; Galen A. Martin, University of Louisville, '67; Henry Tribble, University of Kentucky, '67.

Sixth Annual College Conference to be Held

The Sixth Annual College Conference on Intergroup Relations will be held on the campus of Bellarmine College, Louisville, on the weekend of November 3-5, 1967. Students from all Kentucky colleges are invited to attend the three day conference which is sponsored by the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, the Lincoln Foundation, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the American Jewish Congress.

Printed with State funds
K. R. S. 57.375

Apartment Study Shows Desegregation Good Business

The renting of apartments on an open-occupancy basis has proven to financially successful in a recent survey of 27 apartment buildings and complexes in various sections of Louisville.

The survey, conducted by Michael Rechner of the Commission staff with the assistance of Mrs. Margery Provette and William H. Perry, Jr., also shows that none of the owners reported any new or unusual difficulties in the areas of rent collection, property maintenance, and tenant performance. Some managers indicated that where differences do exist, it is the Negro tenant who has a better record in paying rent promptly and maintaining the property. None of the owners interviewed expressed any dissatisfaction or negative feeling about operating under an open-occupancy policy.

There are 979 units in the 27 apartment buildings covered in the survey, with rents ranging from $40 to $115 per month; the average monthly rent was $75. The apartments have been desegregated from one to six years.

The survey covered 20 apartments located in primarily changing neighborhoods on the outer fringes of the predominantly Negro area of the west end of Louisville and seven apartments located in the primarily white neighborhoods of the central and eastern areas of the city.

The survey brought forth no reasons for owners and managers to fear the initiation of an open-occupancy policy. Only one owner felt that he had suffered any repercussions from instituting an open-occupancy policy and this took the form of verbal criticism.

Copies of the survey are available on request from the Kentucky Commission.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

172 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE 564-3550

Chairman
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Lexington

Vice-Chairman
David O. Welch
Ashland

Secretary-Treasurer
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Mrs. Warren P. Rash
Middlesboro

Mrs. Irvin S. Rosenbaum
Louisville

Frederick G. Sampson II
Louisville

Executive Director
Galen A. Martin

WESTERN AREA OFFICE
601 West Walnut Street
Louisville 40203
Phone: 583-2775

November 2, 1967

Mr. William F. Roberts
2175 C Coosawatte Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30319

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Thank you for your recent letter and resume. We are pleased to know of your interest in possible employment with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights and we do have positions available.

Enclosed are descriptions of our vacant positions. Also enclosed are two State application forms which should be completed and returned to us at your early convenience. We have included materials to give you background information about the Commission and its work.

We appreciate your interest in our agency and hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Galen Martin

Galen Martin

GM/

Enclosures

Georgia Department of Labor

Employment Security Agency
State Labor Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT: DATE _____

POSITION(S) DESIRED (1) _____ (2) _____

PERSONAL INFORMATION (Please Print)

NAME William Franklin Roberts

HOME ADDRESS 2175 C Coosawattee Drive, N.E.

CITY Atlanta COUNTY Dekalb STATE Georgia ZIP CODE 30319

HOME PHONE 633-5481 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 251-60-5971

PREVIOUS ADDRESSES (If Less Than 5 Years at Present Address) _____

ADDRESS 818 Greenwood Ave., N.E. CITY Atlanta STATE Georgia

ADDRESS 17 Bagnal Drive CITY Columbia STATE South Carolina

AGE 25 DATE OF BIRTH August 5, 1942 PLACE OF BIRTH Greenville, South Carolina

HEIGHT 6' WEIGHT 160 SEX M HAIR Blond EYES Grey

CHECK BELOW:

SINGLE ____ ENGAGED ____ MARRIED x DIVORCED ____ SEPARATED ____ WIDOWED ____

RENT x OWN HOME ____ LIVE WITH RELATIVES ____ BOARD ____ OTHER ____

SPOUSE'S NAME Sallie Owens Roberts

SPOUSE'S ADDRESS (If Different From Above) _____

SPOUSE'S EMPLOYER Housewife

NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1 NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN CHILDREN 0

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME OR PAID A FINE FOR OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC VIOLATION? NO IF YES, EXPLAIN _____

DO YOU OWN A CAR? yes MAKE AND MODEL 1965 American DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER 316250

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY NOTIFY Sallie O. Roberts RELATIONSHIP Wife

ADDRESS 2175 C Coosawattee Dr., N.E. TELEPHONE NUMBER Atlanta, Ga.

U.S. MILITARY RECORD

HAVE YOU HAD U.S. MILITARY SERVICE? _____ YES ___X___ NO Clasification III-A

DATE INDUCTED _____ DATE DISCHARGED OR RELEASED _____

BRANCH OF SERVICE _____ HIGHEST RANK YOU HELD _____

WHAT WERE YOUR PRIMARY DUTIES? _____

LIST ANY AWARDS OR CITATIONS YOU RECEIVED _____

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A RESERVE UNIT OR THE NATIONAL GUARD? _____

ACTIVE _____ INACTIVE _____ STANDBY _____

ARE YOU RECEIVING A PENSION OR DISABILITY COMPENSATION? _____ IF YES, EXPLAIN _____

EDUCATION

	NAME OF SCHOOL	ADDRESS	COURSE OF STUDY	NO. OF YRS.	DATES FROM:	DATES TO:
HIGH SCHOOL	Greenville High	G'ville, S.C.	Gen.	4	1956	1960
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	Un. of S. Carolina	Col., S.C.	Psychology	4	1960	1965
GRADUATE						
SPECIAL TRAINING						

WHAT WAS YOUR GRADE AVERAGE? HIGH SCHOOL C COLLEGE C+ GRADUATE SPECIAL

SUBJECTS OF GREATEST INTEREST Psychology

WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUR EXPENSES DID YOU EARN WHILE ATTENDING SCHOOL? 25

WHAT AWARDS, HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS HAVE YOU RECEIVED? Clariosophic Declamation Award-For excellence in speech presentation

IN WHAT EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES DID YOU PARTICIPATE? Literary Society

IN WHAT CIVIC ACTIVITIES HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED AND WHAT OFFICES HAVE YOU HELD?

S.C. Council on Human Relations-Chariman Student Council

WHAT ARE YOUR SPECIAL INTERESTS, SKILLS OR HOBBIES?

Aviation---

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY - List last or present employment first

Name and address of employer (firm, organization, etc.)
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Employed from 6-6-66 to present
Salary. Begin 8,500 End ____
Supervisor's Name Paul Anthony

Position held and description of work Special Assistant to Director of Field Activity Working as a laision with local and state councils on human Relations; evaluating and distributing paperback books to poverty and community organizations; Reviewing and analyzing a community health program, discussing the S.R.C. with foreign visitors and certain clerical and office functions.

Reason for leaving Position Temporary

Name and address of employer
United States National Student Association
2112 S St., N.W. Washington, D.C.

Employed from 9-66 to 6-67
Salary. Begin 5,500 End ____
Supervisor's Name Ed Schwartz

Position held and description of work Director, Southern Project--Atlanta, Georgia Public speaking; organizing conferences; investigating student activity; coordinating Project activities with those of related organizations; representing Project at pertinent functions; develpping program, policy and proceedure and administratering the funds and personnel.

Reason for leaving Inadaquete compensation.

Name and address of employer
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, South Carolina

Employed from 1964 to 9-66
Salary. Begin 1.25/hr End 125.00/wk
Supervisor's Name Alice Spearman

Position held and description of work Intern; Financial Coordinator, assistant Direct. Financila coordination for over $400,000.00 granted the Council to conduct HeadStart in nini(9) rural counties, conference preparation and evaluation, staff selection; technical planning for housing and community relations for SPEED-UP, a State-wide O.E.O. funded tutorial program.

Reason for leaving To accept Atlanta, Ga. job.

Name and address of employer

Employed from ____ to ____
Salary. Begin ____ End ____
Supervisor's Name ____

Position held and description of work

Reason for leaving

Name and address of employer

Employed from ____ to ____
Salary. Begin ____ End ____
Supervisor's Name ____

Position held and description of work

Reason for leaving

Name and address of employer

Employed from ____ to ____
Salary. Begin ____ End ____
Supervisor's Name ____

Position held and description of work

Reason for leaving

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN DISCHARGED OR FORCED TO RESIGN? NO IF YES, EXPLAIN ____

HEALTH

HOW IS YOUR GENERAL HEALTH? Excellent HAVE YOU EVER HAD A SERIOUS ILLNESS OR OPERATION? NO IF YES, EXPLAIN _____

ARE YOU AWARE OF OR UNDER TREATMENT FOR ANY AILMENT NOW? NO IF YES, EXPLAIN _____

_____ DO YOU WEAR GLASSES? YES

APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU MISSED FROM WORK IN THE PAST THREE YEARS? Ten

DO YOU HAVE ANY DISFIGUREMENTS OR DISABILITIES? NO IF YES, EXPLAIN _____

REFERENCES - GIVE NAMES OF PEOPLE, NOT RELATIVES OR EMPLOYERS, WHO HAVE KNOWN YOU AT LEAST FIVE YEARS.

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	YEARS ACQUAINTED

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ALL STATEMENTS MADE HEREIN AND ATTACHED HERETO ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, AND KNOWING THAT ANY FALSEHOOD OR MISREPRESENTATION LATER DISCLOSED WILL BE SUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE _____

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

MEDICAL SCHEDULED _____ POLICE CHECK _____

EDUCATION CHECK _____ PERSONAL REFERENCES _____

CREDIT CHECK _____ FORMER EMPLOYER _____

TRANSCRIPT _____

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS _____

TYPING _____ WPM _____

DICTATION _____ WPM _____

REFERRED BY _____ _____

_____ _____

INTERVIEWED BY _____

ATTACH PHOTO HERE

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

for

persons who have a strong commitment to civil rights

and

would like a career in intergroup relations

with

THE KENTUCKY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

To help in the administration of Kentucky's new Civil Rights Act and to increase its educational, research and community activities, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights is seeking college graduates to join its permanent staff. Prior experience in civil rights work or in a related field is desirable. Kentucky Department of Personnel tests are a part of the selection process. The Commission will work with applicants in making necessary arrangements for taking the tests. Beginning salaries given are for entry levels with minimum experience.

Anyone interested in applying, or knowing a qualified applicant, should immediately send a resume or contact Galen Martin, Executive Director of the Commission, Capitol Annex Building, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, Phone 564-3550.

FIELD INVESTIGATORS — Beginning Salary: $6,672

Preferred background: legal or other specialized training or experience

Field Investigators will work in the Compliance Division to receive, investigate and conciliate complaints. They will prepare reports on investigations and participate in conciliation efforts and conferences to achieve voluntary adjustment of complaints. They will supply information and services to public and private organizations and individuals. They will advise local human rights commissions about federal and state statutes and regulations, and will speak to organizations about desegregation, discrimination and new laws.

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES — Beginning Salary: $5,484

Preferred background: degree in social sciences or related fields

Field Representatives will work in the Community Service Division and will provide assistance to local human rights groups. They are to perform a variety of work to bring about compliance with Kentucky's Civil Rights Act before complaints arise; they will initiate visits with employers and unions and provide them with information and services; they will serve as consultants to local groups in developing their programs; they will participate in local meetings as advisors, will meet with public and private officials to persuade them to take action to achieve desegregation in employment, public accommodations, education and housing, and will make investigations of problems affecting

COMMUNITY SERVICE COORDINATOR Beginning Salary: $8,940

Background: 4 years of experience which shows ability in intergroup relations

The Community Service Coordinator will head the unit which handles affirmative efforts and provides field services to local official and voluntary human rights groups. He will assist private employers, contractors doing State business, and agencies receiving federal funds to initiate programs for equal employment opportunity, and he will make contacts with managers and personnel officers to explain federal and state requirements and compliance procedures. He will promote the creation of local groups, and will develop and coordinate the Commission's programs with those on a local level; will work with citizens to create and develop activities to advance civil rights; he will gather information about local activities and disseminate this information to other groups; he will aid local commissions in the adoption of enforceable ordinances; and will work with other staff and members of the Commission in creating and working with statewide advisory groups.

RESEARCH SPECIALIST Beginning Salary: $9,384

Preferred background: graduate degree in social science, with special training in research methods

The Research Specialist will conduct a continuing program of collecting, compiling, analyzing and interpreting facts on progress in race relations, desegregation and discrimination in Kentucky. He will collect information to aid Commission members and staff to develop an effective program and will share information with other human rights agencies in Kentucky; he will aid the Commission's Compliance and Community Service Coordinators in developing methods of compiling information; he will analyze the Commission's programs and provide material for planning new ones or strengthening existing ones; he will prepare reporting forms and analyze reports submitted; and will conceive and design Commission studies and reports.

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANT Beginning Salary: $6,996

Background: law degree and experience

Under the supervision of the Compliance Coordinator, the Compliance Assistant will help supervise the Field Investigators and the day-to-day processing of complaints under the Kentucky Civil Rights Act. In addition to acting as an assistant to the Coordinator in all his duties, the Assistant will serve as a field investigator, assuming responsibility for more complex and sensitive cases. He will advise investigators of further procedures needed on cases and will help arrange conciliation conferences. He will assist in summarizing complaints for consideration and disposition by the Executive Director and Commission

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANCE

The Commission is currently recruiting for three additional clerk-stenographers. One of these positions will be in Louisville. These are competitive positions, and applicants must score well on the regular State examinations for clerk-stenographers.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
215 LOcust 3-9372

• *Personnel Department — Personnel Record*

The American Friends Service Committee was founded in 1917 by members of the Religious Society of Friends. It is a contemporary expression of the Quaker witness to the power of love rather than violence to overcome evil, and to the basic unity and interdependence of all mankind as children of God. It is this same philosophy which prompts us to ask the following questions in order to assist both the applicant and the AFSC in the mutual decision regarding opportunities for a term of service with the AFSC.

FOR AFSC USE ONLY

Personnel Record given by _____
Received in Regional Office _____ (date)
Acknowledged from RO _____ (date)
Received in National Office _____ (date)
Acknowledged from NO _____ (date)
References requested RO/NO _____ (date)
Section A: Secretarial-Clerical _____
Section ABC: VISA, Summer Project Leaders _____
Green: Summer Project Participants _____
Section AB: Overseas and All Others _____

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT. Use additional sheets to explain answers if necessary.

SECTION A

PERSONAL DATA — Date _____

1. Name Roberts (Last) William (First) F (Middle) Bill (Maiden) (Underline name most commonly used)
2. Present address 2175C CoosAwattee DR. NE (Street) - ATL. (City) GA (State) 30319 (Zip code) 3. Telephone 404/633-5481 (Area code) (Number)
4. How long will you be at your present address? 6 mths
5. Permanent address SAME (Street) (City) (State) (Zip code) 6. Telephone SAME (Area code) (Number)
7. Indicate your present occupation/student status (Please be specific) Special Ass't to the Director of Field Activities - Southern Regional Council, Inc.
8. Social Security No. 251-60-5971 10. Draft classification and expiration date III-A
9. Selective Service No. 38 23 42877 10a. If eligible for the draft, indicate anticipated status during AFSC service.

11. Date of birth 8/5/42 12. Place of birth Greenville, S.C. 13. Height 6' 14. Weight 155 15. Sex M
16. Number of brothers 1 17. Number of sisters 1 18. Citizenship American
19. Marital status: Single ___ Engaged ___ Married ✓ Separated ___ Divorced ___ Widowed ___ 20. Length of marriage 2 yrs
21. If married, spouse's name SALLie Owens Roberts Names and birthdates of children Stephen FRANKLIN Roberts - August 31, 1967
23. Father's name T. C. Roberts 26. Mother's name MARY A. LONSTRON
24. Address Deceased (Street) (City) (State) (Zip code) 27. Address S. Cypress - S. Bend, Indiana (Street) (City) (State) (Zip code)
25. Occupation — 28. Occupation Housewife
29. Person to be notified in case of emergency SALLie Roberts 30. Relationship wife
31. Address 2175 C CoosAwattee DR. ATL. GA. 30319 (Street) (City) (State) (Zip code) 32. Telephone 404/633-5481 (Area code) (Number)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

33. High school Greenville High - Greenville, S.C. 1959 PRE-College
(Name) (Location) (Year graduated) (Major study)

34. Business or Vocational school _____
(Name) (Location) (Certificate/diploma) (Years attended) (Subject of study)

35. College or University University of S.C. 1960-1966 BS. Psychology —
(Name) (Dates attended) (Degree received) (Major subject) (Minor subject)

_____
(Name) (Dates attended) (Degree received) (Major subject) (Minor subject)

36. Graduate school _____
(Name) (Dates attended) (Degree received) (Subject of study)

_____
(Name) (Dates attended) (Degree received) (Subject of study)

37. Languages (check in appropriate space) S=speak; R=read; W=write

	SPANISH	FRENCH	GERMAN	ENGLISH	OTHER	
	S R W	S R W	S R W	S R W	S R W	S R W
Fair	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
Fluent	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
Studied—little fluency	☐ ☐ ☐	☑ ☑ ☑	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐

a. Indicate where studied and how long University of South Carolina 2yrs.

38. Office skills (Check those in which you have had experience of any kind; double check those in which you have had formal training)

Bookkeeping ✓

Accounting ✓

Filing ✓

Shorthand _____
(words per minute)

Typing ✓
(words per minute)

PBX Operation _____

Receptionist _____

Transcriptionist
(name machine operated)
_____

Electronic Data Processing
(indicate No. of machine)
_____

Tape _____ Disc _____

(a) Operator _____

(b) Programmer _____

Tabulating Equipment
(indicate No. of machine)
_____

Key Punch
Alpha _____ Numeric _____

Verifier
Alpha _____ Numeric _____

Other skills _____

WORK EXPERIENCE

39. List below a complete statement of your work history, LISTING YOUR MOST RECENT EMPLOYMENT FIRST. Use additional space if necessary.

1. Dates of employment 2. Monthly salary 3. Position held	1. Name and address of firm 2. Name of supervisor	1. State specifically what you did 2. Number directly supervised, if any	Reason for Leaving
1. From 6 - 67 (Mo. Year) To Present (Mo. Year) 2. $8500 per YR 3. special asst to field Dir.	1. 5 Forsyth St Atlanta, GA 2. Mr. Paul Anthony	1. attached 2. D	
1. From 9 - 66 (Mo. Year) To 6 - 77 (Mo. Year) 2. $5200 per YR. 3. Director Southern Ro.	1. 2115 S St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 2. Mr. Ed Schwartz	1. Attached 2. 3	inadaquete compensation
1. From Sp. 65 (Mo. Year) To 9 - 66 (Mo. Year) 2. $125 per WK asst. Dir. 3. Speedup	1. S.C. Council on Human Relations 1330 Laurel St. Columbia, S.C. 2. Mrs. Alice N. Spearman.	1. Attached 2. 125	to accept Directorship of Southern Project.
1. From (Mo. Year) To (Mo. Year) 2. $ per 3.	1. 2.	1. 2.	

REFERENCES (Name at least four)

40. Academic

1. _____ (Name) _____ (Address: Street, City, State, Zip code) _____ (In what capacity has person known you?)

2. _____ (Name) _____ (Address: Street, City, State, Zip code) _____ (In what capacity has person known you?)

41. Business or professional (not listed under number 39)

1. _____ (Name) _____ (Address: Street, City, State, Zip code) _____ (In what capacity has person known you?)

2. _____ (Name) _____ (Address: Street, City, State, Zip code) _____ (In what capacity has person known you?)

42. Personal (not member of your family)

1. _____ (Name) _____ (Address: Street, City, State, Zip code) _____ (In what capacity has person known you?)

2. _____ (Name) _____ (Address: Street, City, State, Zip code) _____ (In what capacity has person known you?)

(OVER)

43. Name an AFSC staff member to whom you are well known Miss Constance Curry

44. What previous contact or experience have you had with the AFSC? Previous office in same building.

45. Name and address of person who suggested you apply to the AFSC ——

46. Is there any objection to our communicating with persons named in Numbers 7, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 51, 53? Specify

NO

47. Indicate when you will be available and for how long immediately - CAREER

48. What aspect of AFSC work interests you most? School Desegregation - Student work

49. Are there any reasons, physical or psychological, why special care should be used in your individual placement with the Committee? (If so, explain below) NO.

50. Have you ever received psychiatric treatment or counseling? No For how long ____ Date of last visit ____

51. Name of psychiatrist or counselor ____ 52. Address ____
(Street) (City) (State) (Zip code)

53. Your physician ____ 54. Address ____
(Street) (City) (State) (Zip code)

55. Date of last physical examination ____

Your signature ____

Form PR-10

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Personnel Department — Personnel Record

Please attach a photograph or snapshot for identification purposes

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT. Use additional sheets to explain answers if necessary.

SECTION B

Date_____

1. Name_____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

2. Why do you wish to serve with the AFSC?

3. What experience have you had with the following:

	Your specific role/function	Name of organization, if any	Dates of involvement
Community groups			
Religious groups			
School groups			
International groups			
Race relations			
Peace education			
Urban/rural Community development			
Other			

4. If you were drafted, would you take the conscientious objector's position? (To be answered by ALL applicants.)_____

(OVER)

5. Briefly describe what you consider the most important values and commitments in your life.

6. What is your acquaintance with the beliefs of the Society of Friends?

7. Religious preference _____ 8. Member: Yes ____ No _____

9. If a Friend, give both Monthly and Yearly Meetings _____

10. Publications regularly read _____

_____

11. Current hobbies and avocations _____

_____

12. Memberships (professional, civic, other) _____

_____

13. Articles and books published (Specify) _____

14. Major traveling in United States and abroad (Give dates, places, purposes, and the length of stay in each area) _____

_____

_____

Your signature _____

Form PR-11

Commonwealth of Kentucky

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL

Room 280
New Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky

KRS 18.990 provides that anyone who attempts to obtain a merit system position by fraud or deceit shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be punished therefor with a sentence of from thirty days to a maximum of six months in jail.

Titles Of Positions For Which You Are Applying

Social Security No.: _____

Indicate if interested in Permanent____or Summer____employment.

Print in ink or type all answers. You should read all items and fill in application completely in duplicate.

Salary Expected: _____

1. ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss _____
Last First Middle Maiden Name (If any)

2. Present Address _____
Street City County State Phone
(Notify this office of any change of address)

3. Permanent Address _____
Street City County State Phone

4. a. Years of Residence in Kentucky_____ b. Are you a U. S. Citizen? Yes _____ No _____

5. Place of Birth _____ Date of Birth _____ Age _____

6. Sex: Male ____ Female_____ Number of Dependents and Ages_____

7. Marital Status: Single_____ Married_____ Divorced_____ Separated _____ Widowed _____

8. a. Have you had a major illness in the past 5 years?_____ If yes, describe_____

b. Do you have any physical defects?_____ If yes, describe_____

c. Height _____ Weight_____

9. Have you ever been cited, arrested, indicted, convicted, imprisoned or fined for violation of any law or ordinance whatsoever? Yes___No___If "Yes", explain giving dates and locations._____

10. a. Can you drive an automobile? Yes____No____ b. Do you possess a current driver's license? Yes____No_____

c. Are you willing to travel? Yes____No____(If yes, check frequently ____, occasionally____, or seldom____.)

11. a. Check whether you are interested in employment only in your home county__, surrounding counties__, or statewide__.

b. Have you previously filed an application with the Department of Personnel? Yes___No___Date_____

c. Have you taken an examination for state employment? Yes__No__Title_____Date_____

d. Have you ever worked for the state? Yes___No___If so, under what name?_____

12. SPECIAL SKILLS OR ABILITIES

A. Can you type? Yes_____ No _____ Can you take dictation? Yes_____ No_____

B. List any office equipment you can operate _____

C. List any machinery or equipment you can operate _____

D. List any other skills or abilities you have _____

13. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY – In the space below give a complete statement of your work history. (Include Military Service, if any) Be complete and accurate. Part of your score may be based on this information.

	EMPLOYMENT DATA	DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES
13A. Present or Last Position	Date employed Mo.____Yr.____ Date separated Mo.____Yr.____ Position held _____ Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Hours per week_____ Starting salary _____ Last salary _____ Reason for leaving _____ Name of employer _____ Address _____ Kind of business _____ Number and title of employees you supervised _____ Immediate supervisor _____ Title _____	Complete this block, then attach additional sheet labeled 13A for additional information.
13B. Next Previous Position	Date employed Mo.____Yr.____ Date separated Mo.____Yr.____ Position held _____ Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Hours per week _____ Starting salary _____ Last salary _____ Reason for leaving _____ Name of employer_____ Address _____ Kind of business _____ Number and title of employees you supervised _____ Immediate supervisor _____ Title _____	Complete this block, then attach additional sheet labeled 13B for additional information.
13C. Next Previous Position	Date employed Mo.____Yr.____ Date separated Mo.____Yr.____ Position held _____ Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Hours per week _____ Starting salary _____ Last salary _____ Reason for leaving _____ Name of employer _____ Address _____ Kind of business _____ Number and title of employees you supervised _____ Immediate supervisor _____ Title _____	Complete this block, then attach additional sheet labeled 13C for additional information.

13D. Next Previous Position

Date employed Mo.____ Yr.____ Date separated Mo.____ Yr.____
Position held _____
Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Hours per week _____
Starting salary _____ Last salary _____
Reason for leaving _____
Name of employer _____
Address _____
Kind of business _____
Number and title of employees you supervised _____
Immediate supervisor _____ Title _____

Complete this block, then attach additional sheet labeled 13D for additional information.

13E. Next Previous Position

Date employed Mo.____ Yr.____ Date separated Mo.____ Yr.____
Position held _____
Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Hours per week _____
Starting salary _____ Last salary _____
Reason for leaving _____
Name of employer _____
Address _____
Kind of business _____
Number and title of employees you supervised _____
Immediate supervisor _____ Title _____

Complete this block, then attach additional sheet labeled 13E for additional information.

13F. Next Previous Position

Date employed Mo.____ Yr.____ Date separated Mo.____ Yr.____
Position held _____
Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Hours per week _____
Starting salary _____ Last salary _____
Reason for leaving _____
Name of employer _____
Address _____
Kind of business _____
Number and title of employees you supervised _____
Immediate supervisor _____ Title _____

Complete this block, then attach additional sheet labeled 13F for additional information.

13G. Next Previous Position

Date employed Mo.____ Yr.____ Date separated Mo.____ Yr.____
Position held _____
Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Hours per week _____
Starting salary _____ Last salary _____
Reason for leaving _____
Name of employer _____
Address _____
Kind of business _____
Number and title of employees you supervised _____
Immediate supervisor _____ Title _____

Complete this block, then attach additional sheet labeled 13G for additional information.

14. EDUCATION AND TRAINING: Give complete information for ALL of your education and training. The information requested in this item will serve as a basis for the rating of your education and training.

14A. Elementary School

Name & Address _____ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (Circle grade completed) Last Date of Attendance _____

14B. High School

Name	Circle Grade Completed	Did You Graduate	Last Date of Attendance or Graduation	High School* Equivalency Test (G.E.D.)
Address _____	9 10 11 12	Yes _____ No _____	_____	Yes _____ No _____

List any Vocational or Business Courses taken _____

List all Mathematics Courses taken _____

*If you have taken a high school equivalency (G.E.D.) test, a copy of the certificate or results must be sent to the Department of Personnel.

ADVANCED EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Major & Minor Fields - Hours*	Semester Hours Completed* _____
14C. College or University Name _____ Address _____	Major _____ _____ Minor _____ _____ *Please indicate if quarter hours	Presently Carrying _____ Degree Received _____ Overall Point Standing _____ Indicate Whether 3 or 4 Point System _____ Last Date of Attendance or Graduation _____
14D. Graduate School Name _____ Address _____	Major _____ _____ Minor _____ _____	Total Semester Hours Earned _____ Degree Received _____ Last Date of Attendance or Graduation Date _____

14E. Business, Vocational, Military or Other Schools	Dates Attended	Course	Did you Graduate or Receive a Certification
Name _____ Address _____	From _____ (Mo. Yr.) To _____ (Mo. Yr.) Full Time _____ Part Time _____		Yes _____ No _____ Type of Certificate _____

15. List any current professional license or registration you hold: _____
License or Registration No. _____ Name and address of licensing or registering authority _____
Name Address

16. Were you ever in the U. S. Military Service? Yes ___ No ___ Dates From _____ (Mo. Yr.) To _____ (Mo. Yr.)
Type of Discharge: Honorable _____ Other (Specify) _____
Branch of Service _____ Serial No. _____
Do you presently have a war service connected disability? Yes _____ No _____
Are you receiving compensation for disability? Yes _____ No _____

17. List any honorary societies, professional associations, or any of your publications (including title of thesis or dissertation) pertinent to consideration of your application _____

18. Are you willing to have us talk with your present employer regarding your qualifications? Yes _____ No _____

19. CERTIFICATE OF APPLICANT

I, the applicant named in the above (foregoing), do hereby certify under penalty of law that the information contained herein is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am aware that, should investigation at any time disclose any such misrepresentation or falsification, my application will be rejected, my name will be removed from the register, I will be dismissed from the service and disqualified from future examinations under the jurisdiction of the Department of Personnel. I authorize the Department of Personnel to make all necessary and appropriate investigations to verify the information contained herein.

Date _____ Signature of Applicant _____
(Sign your name-do not print or type)

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

I. Purpose

The Southern Rural Research Project (SRRP) is investigating the link between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) (and its Southern Federal employees) and the poverty of those Negro farmers depending upon federal farm programs. (See Appendix). The SRRP is also in the process of interviewing over 10,000 Negro farmers in the South, documenting in detail the food and health problems caused by this poverty (information never before obtained on such a large scale). The SRRP will, in addition, provide this factual data to concerned lawyer groups as evidence for intensive litigation to correct the flagrant abuses uncovered.

II. Present Activities

Presently, the SRRP is engaged in having an extensive questionnaire answered by Negro farmers in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. This work is presently being done by approximately 150 workers.

In Alabama, 10 Northern students (5 Negro, 5 white), 18 local people (all Negro) (working full time) and 14 members of the American Friends Service Committee (mostly white) (working part time) are obtaining the information in the following counties:

Autauga	Hale
Crenshaw	Lowndes
Dallas	Perry
Greene	Wilcox

In Mississippi, a group of 17 law students from the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (mostly white) as well as 70 representatives of local civic organizations (all Negro) are working part time in the following counties:

Amite	Issaquena	Quitman
Bolivar	Newton	Rankin
Claiborne	Jefferson	Sharkey
Coahoma	Jones	Simpson
Copiah	Leake	Smith
Grenada	Lowndes	Sunflower
Hinds	Madison	Washington
Holmes	Pike	

In Southwest Georgia, a group of 30 (mostly Negro) local workers are beginning work on the questionnaire.

In addition, a SRRP photographer is taking pictures of the living and health conditions of the farmers who are being interviewed.

At this time, SRRP-prepared handouts entitled "Farm Programs" and "Food and Health Programs" are being given to those answering the questionnaires to attempt to fill in some of the gaps of knowledge about these programs.

III. Background of SRRP

The project began on April 20, 1967 at a meeting in Selma, Alabama of various local civil rights organizations and local people discussing the needs for immediate relief from the Agriculture-Poverty-Syndrome. Also attending were interested representatives of groups throughout the country including a representative of Mr. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers of California in Delano, California.

Previously, in the summer of 1966, SRRP director and attorney, Donald A. Jelinek, had instituted the first action against the USDA charging discrimination in the application of federal farm programs. This litigation, brought by scores of Alabama tenant farmers and sharecroppers--50 of whom came to the Washington, D.C. court to testify--successfully accomplished a limited objective involving the cotton elections. This success, which brought swift retaliation to the plaintiff farmers as well as to the attorney, motivated the formation of SRRP to, inter alia, obtain even broader information for even more intensive litigation.

The first workshop was conducted on June 18, 1967 in Tougaloo, Mississippi where a group of 80 students heard the following panel explain farm problems in the South and the mechanics of the questionnaire:

Bobby Doctor - U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Robert Valder - Director, Alabama Council on Human Relations
Professor Stanley Zimmerman - New York University OEO Project dealing with the Farmers Home Administration
Leonard Smith - Field Director, National Sharecroppers Fund
C.A. Tapley - Professional Research Society
H. Rap Brown - Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Also, Alvin J. Bronstein, chief counsel of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) advised the students of their rights and possible problems they might face.

Subsequently, smaller workshops were held in 18 Mississippi counties by ex-Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) worker, Mark Shapiro, along with northern student Nancy Philo--both working full time for the summer. Similar workshops have been held in four Alabama counties by our Alabama Director, Kathleen A. Veit, who is also full time associate director of SRRP.

Shortly, the workers will begin weighing and measuring inpoverished children in the three states with four full length scales donated by a New York surgeon for a comparative health study.

Each student is instructed to do a "thumbnail" sketch of every family he visits to highlight legal problems for civil rights lawyers, registration gaps for civil rights organizations and Federal programs that each farmer should apply for.

The workers in each state receive no more than $5.00 per week for expenses--while living and eating as guests of local Negro families. Dondra Simmons, a Northern Negro student working in Greene County, Alabama, for lack of a car, travels from home to home on a mule borrowed from her host.

IV. Results of the Questionnaire So Far

A sampling of the questionnaire thus far indicates the following for both Alabama and Mississippi:

1. The vast majority of Negro farmers are not aware of the Federal farm programs for which they are eligible and, therefore, are not able to participate in them. The fault lies with the various federal agencies of the USDA, particularly the Extension Service, whose major role is to aquaint all farmers with these programs.

2. The few who are aware of the programs are, by and large, declared ineligible by the Southern Federal employees who often do not even record the request (thereby allowing a higher statistic at the end of the year of Negroes who requested and received the benefits. This is particularly true of the Farmers Home Administration). Many who are aware are convinced that any efforts on their part would be futile at best and dangerous at worst.

3. The vast majority of Negroes who go to Federal offices are treated in a degrading and humiliating manner and usually only dealt with after all white farmers have finished their business.

4. Detailed figures suggest that Negro farmers are discriminated against in their cotton allotment (how much cotton they may plant) and their projected yields (a figure which determines the amount of the government subsidy check).

5. Many Negro farmers are compelled to pay a "pre-measurement" (establishing boundries) fee to avoid the "punishment" of having to plow under (destroy part of the crop) after the season. This applies even to those whose boundries are clearly marked by natural boundary lines or who were pre-measured the previous season for the identical area.

6. The very poor cannot afford food stamps, nor is "free food," when available, sufficient.

7. A sample diet of the very poor is as follows:

Morning	Lunch	Dinner
Grits	Peanut Butter sandwich	Greens
Biscuits	Kool-aid	Cornbread
	(usually no lunch after the harvesting season.)	Kool-aid

showing a great resemblance to the Southern Regional Council "Doctor's Report" in Mississippi..

8. A typical home of the very poor is an unpainted three-room wood frame shack for 3-5 adults and 8-12 children--all of whom sleep in three or four double beds. The floors and ceilings are in great disrepair along with loosely fitting wood shutters which together account for continuous dampness during the rainy season and severe cold furing the winter. Cooking and limited heat are provided by a small wood-burning "pot belly' stove.

The experience of the staff of SRRP (and others) and the incomplete returns of the questionnaire indicate that poverty in the Negro South is directly related to active discrimination by Southern Federal employees of the USDA and passive acquiesance by the national USDA. Also, the obvious fact (recently brought to the public's eye in Mississippi) that in Mississippi and Alabama a prosperous nation is not feeding starving and near-starving citizens.

V. Future Plans of SRRP

1. To continue the interviewing with the questionnaire by local Negro residents of each county. (This would have the added value of providing some additional income for those who have lost or been forced off the land.)

2. To process the questionnaire.

3. To research the following:

   (a) The relationship between economic discrimination in the application of the farm programs and the migration of Southern Negroes to Northern ghettos.

   (b) The feasibility of the USDA supplying a nutritional diet to poor persons (who are not purchasers of food) by paying wheat (and other) farmers to plant food crops on land not planted due to allotments and diversions (thereby increasing the income of these farmers who in turn would pay higher taxes and put more money into circulation) and supplying this food free to those eligible for food programs.

   (c) The feasibility of permitting certain impoverished farmers to plant personal food crops on diverted (unused) acreage of other farmers.

   (d) The extent of federal land holdings in the South (e.g., old army bases, national parks, etc.) and the feasibility of leasing or selling this land to landless Negroes (and poor whites) with the help of FHA loans.

   (e) Whether or not the Southern dominated USDA is suitable to operate federal farm programs for Negroes in the South.

4. To publish the following:

   (a) A pamphlet describing the observations, findings and experiences of the workers who lived with and interviewed the Negro farmers and their families.

   (b) A pamphlet for the lay public describing the importance, legislative intent and actual operation of the Federal Farm Programs and their relation to Negro poverty in the South and resulting migration to the Northern ghettos. The pamphlet would attempt to demonstrate that the migration could be halted and even reversed--a circumstance that would have a dramatic affect upon ghetto riots where overcrowding is a major contributing cause.

(c) A pamphlet of the results of the questionnaire.

(d) A book for the general public enlarging on the items discussed heretofore, put into perspective with a history tracing the New Deal farm legislation, emergence of synthetics, drop of the world cotton market, effects of automation, effects of civil (and voting) rights and the present desire to oust Negroes from the South.

5. To maintain a library of all related materials for the use of SRRP and all others working on Agriculture problems.

APPENDIX

THE AGENCIES

The federal government has attempted and has the ability to make substantial gains toward the elimination of the problem of poverty in the Deep South and forced migration to the North. The federal government presently expends billions of dollars in the South in its various programs which monies in cash, rights and services are taken away from intended Negro beneficiaries by Southern born, Southern bred and federally salaried local employees. These employees are usually known as County Agents for federal programs in the South who dispense federal funds and are paid with federal funds, yet all too often intentionally frustrate the expressed purposes of the federal government.

A brief outline of certain of the agencies follows:

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (A.S.C.S.) expends approximately forty-three million dollars annually in Alabama alone, subsidizing cotton farmers and others against the decreasing world market. The A.S.C.S. in each county tells farmers how much of the crops they depend on for a living they can plant. For example, a white man may own twenty-five acres and is given twenty acres for cotton while a Negro may own twenty-five acres but is given only five to plant. The result is that the Negro must work for the white man to support his family because at this time other crops are not feasible. The A.S.C.S. also measures the land and there are indications that another acre or two of that decreasing allotment is taken away by dishonest measurement. Needless to say, the Negro farmer has neither the money nor the expertise himself to challenge these determinations. In addition, the A.S.C.S. controls its own elections to determine who shall dispense the funds and benefits. Although Sharecroppers and Tenant Farmers have an equal vote in these elections, Negroes have been unable to elect decision-making officials, even in counties where there is an 80% Negro majority. The reasons were violence and intimidation previously, but more recently it is fraud and intentional lack of educational programs--all of which could be controlled by national supervision.

Next in importance is probably the Federal Extension Service (F.E.S.). This agency provides technical aid in all areas of farming, including livestock mortality and fertility problems, dairy farming, home management, veterinary medicine, and services to youth. F.E.S. which spent approximately two and a helf million dollars in Alabama in 1966 denies effective technical assistance to Negro farmers preventing them from properly using their land.

When it comes to capital expenditures to improve the land, increase the size of the farm or acquire additional livestock or equipment, the Negro farmer looks to the Farmer's Home Administration (F.H.A.), but usually in vain. This agency, which expends approximately $25 million annually in Alabama, grants loans to Negroes for operating expenses which further increase his debt, but is loath to provide money for the acquisitinn of land. One farmer in Selma, Alabama was afraid even to let the FHA agent know that he was buying land lest the agent spread the word which would eventually intimidate the white landowner involved from selling the land to a Negro.

There are over a quarter of a million Negro farmers in the South. This is a hardcore poverty belt. These are the Negroes who will be forced into the ghettoes of Northern cities if their farms or livelihood peter out. Proper application of the Federal Programs could give Negroes a chance to work the land, obtain cotton and other crop allotments, improve farm and soil conditions combined with the needed expertise to make a profit, and employ more labor to work the land...and remain on the land. In addition, it would prevent federal programs from lining the pockets of manipulators and their cohorts who use the programs to foster segregation and racism.

July 7, 1966

Dean Martin L. Harvey
Student Affairs
Southern University
Southern Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dean Harvey:

Thank you for your inquiry of July 5 about insurance coverage for Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Miller is not covered automatically. The plan of SRC for its staff has been made available to those State Councils on Human Relations which choose to come into it. It was my understanding that the Executive Committee voted the insurance coverage for Mrs. Miller at the time of her employment. We have not yet completed the steps necessary to secure coverage for her, however.

I have sent Mrs. Miller a booklet giving details about the coverage of this policy. I am sure you will be interested in the cost which is $18.58 per month for Mrs. Miller and her family for a complete major medical and hospitalization insurance. In addition, she would get $10,000 worth of life insurance at 89¢ per month per thousand. This would make the total cost $27.48 per month to the Louisiana Council.

Ed Lewis, who handles this, is on his vacation this week. I shall ask him to send Mrs. Miller the necessary

application forms as soon as he returns.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:km

cc: Mrs. Miller
Ed Lewis

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN BRANCH POST OFFICE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

DEAN OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

July 5, 1966

Mr. Edward Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
2 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

I remember in the discussion about fringe benefits for PATRICIA MILLER, you mentioned insurance.

Is it in force as of the date of her employment?

Is the State Council to pay the premium? Let me know as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Martin

Martin L. Harvey
Dean of Student Affairs

file

/m

cc Mrs. Patricia Miller

file

August 31, 1966

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
First Federal Savings and Loan Association Building
7990 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is the material that Paul Anthony told me you need: a copy of an audit of a state council's financial records and a copy of a monthly financial statement. We can talk about these along with other things when I am there next week.

I got plane reservations easily and will arrive in New Orleans at 10:41 A.M. on September 8th. I'll get in touch with Helen Mervis and Jack Sisson, and you can arrange for us to meet those you mentioned.

Congratulations on getting into your office (finally!). I know that it is going to make a big difference.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

September 15, 1966

Mrs. Patricia Miller, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7990 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

I forgot to give you the names of two contacts in Louisiana who are the principal officers of organizations which have received grants from our Voter Education Project. They are as follows:

Mrs. L. H. Leder (League of Women Voters)
545 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mrs. Acie J. Belton (FOCUS)
1310 Sora
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Thad Olive is going to send you some other names from the VEP files.

I enjoyed my trip into the old home state, and the meeting was a good one I thought. You are doing a good job.

See you Tuesday or Wednesday.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JEB:mlm

F

September 16, 1966

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
2522 - 77th Avenue
Baton Rouge, Louisana 70807

Dear Pat:

Here is that suggested draft for a brochure on the Louisiana Council. I am also sending along samples of brochures from other states, although I am sure you have some.

You and the Board might wish to add the names of the Advisory Board. I suppose that the purpose of that Board is to use the names in public relations material. Incidentally, it seems to me to be overloaded with Catholic clergy and members of religious orders, etc. -- even for Louisiana.

I think you might find it worthwhile to locate a printer who will make a reasonable bid on the printing and has someone to do some attractive art work on the brochure. Professional art comes high, but it makes a difference.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

Enclosures

ES;es

THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WHAT IS THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIOS?

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is a voluntary association of people drawn together by a common commitment to justice for all and a common desire for understanding and openness among people of the various groups of which our society is composed.

The Council is a private, non-profit organization. It is not a government agency. Anyone who wishes may join to work for better human relations in Louisiana. To this end LCHR cooperates with appropriate government agencies.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL?

As the name suggests, the Council's purpose is to improve human relations. The Louisiana Council on Human Relations works for an atmosphere and environment in which citizens of all races, creeds and colors can live and work in genuine community, decency, and dignity.

WHAT DOES THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS DO?

The Council works mostly through local councils. These are composed of members of the Louisiana Council who, as citizens of their community, are familiar with the community, its human relations problems in all of their complexity, its leaders and potential leaders, and the resources which may be creatively employed.

Using the methods of fact-finding and reporting, education, and negotiation, LCHR and its local affiliates seek better and equal opportunities for all citizens of Louisiana in education, employment, housing, and health and welfare. LCHR works for full exercise of the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship by all and for even administration of justice.

The Council maintains a staff and a state office. The staff provides information and resources to local councils. It plans an annual membershipmmeeting and conferences on various human relations concerns as the need arises. Liaison is maintained with many concerned groups and agencies, public and private. The staff is available for conciliation services. It runs a small research and information service, occasionally issues reports on special problems, and helps individuals and groups find needed services in the human relations field. The staff publishes an informative newsletter for members once a month.

IS LOUISIANA COUNCIL AFFILIATED WITH ANOTHER ORGANIZATION?

The Louisiana Council is independent and its policies are determined by its Board of Directors, Members of the Board elected at the annual meeting.

LCHR works closely with the Southern Regional Council. The history of that organization goes back to 1919 when a group of the South's leading church people founded the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to encourage the interchange of ideas and mutual trust between Negroes and white people. The Commission was succeeded by the Southern Regional Council in 1944. Some of its incorporators were Dr. Rufus Clement, President of Atlanta University; the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, then editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist church; and the late Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina.

HOW IS THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL FINANCED?

The Council is funded by membership dues; contributions from individuals, groups, and businesses; and grants from charitable foundations and churches. Some of the donations from foundations are channeled through a grant-in-aid program of the Southern Regional Council.

WHY IS A HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL NEEDED? WHY SHOULD I JOIN THE HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL?

Because there are a number of ways in which Louisiana is not what the state could be and should be. And the facts show that poor human relations hold Louisiana back.

Let's start with economics. According to the 1960 census the median individual income in the United States was $2,798 -- half the people earned more than that and half earned less. But in Louisiana the dividing line was at $1,967. That is $831 less each year! For the U. S. the median family income is $4,791 per year. For Louisiana it is $3,513. That is $1,278 less each year! More than 44% of Louisiana's households have incomes below the $3,000 poverty line. These conditions are not good in any way: they are not good for business, they are not good for efficient government, and certainly they are not good for the persons who are the victims.

And it's a human relations problem! Of white households in Louisiana, 33.5% are in poverty; of Negro households, 72.2% are in poverty! Of louisiana's labor force as a whole, 6.1% are out of work, which is nearly twice the national average. But among Negro workers the rate is 9.7% while it is only 4.2% among white workers. So the progress of the whole state and everyone in it is impeded by faulty human relations, -- by prejudice and discrimination.

Every effect has its cause -- and unemployment and low income can be traced to poor education. Louisiana has the highest percentage of illiterates in the nation: 6.3%. In 1965-66 one-half of Louisiana's draftees failed pre-induction mental tests! Only three states had a higher rate of failures. Only 67.4% of those Louisiana students entering high school in 1961-62 graduated in 1964-65, which places Louisiana in the top one-fourth of the states on the drop-out scale.

Again, it is a human relations problem. In 1963 (the last year for which figures are available) Louisiana spent $260.20 to instruct white pupils, only $214.1 to instruct Negro children. In that year the average classroom of white children had 28.9 pupils

in it, while there were 32.2 Negro children in each of their classes. Statistics also show that Negro teachers are paid less than white teachers with comparable training in Louisiana.

And why are Negroes short-changed in Louisiana? In part because they have traditionally been denied full participation in the processes of democracy. 83% of eligible white Louisianians are registered to vote; only 42% of eligible Negroes in Louisiana are registered.

Many other facts could be cited. But they all point to the same truth: Louisiana has serious human relations problems, and there is every reason for an organization in which concerned citizens can work to effect smoothly the changes which must inevitably be made.

HOW DO YOU JOIN THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS?

Simply fill out the application form and mail it to the state office or give it to a local council officer. You may send the membership dues by check, cash or money order -- or ask that you be billed later.

- -

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

7986 Scenic Highway Baton Rouge, Louisiana

I/we would like to support the program of the Council by becoming:

( ) A Regular Member ($5.00)
( ) A Membership F amily of
( ) _____ persons. ($7.50)
( ) A Sustaining Member (25.00)
( ) An Honorary Member ($100.00)

Check enclosed ( )
Cash enclosed ( )
Bill me ( )

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

OCCUPATION _____ DATE _____

Please be sure to give your Zip Code number.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Board of Directors

President

James R. Oliver
Lafayette

Vice-President

Mrs. Barbara Erickson
Shreveport

Vice-President

Dr. Murray Martin
Lake Charles

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Mrs. Leo Mervis
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Baton Rouge

Mr. John Nelson
New Orleans

Mr. Camille Gravel
Alexandria

Msgr. A. O. Sigur
Lafayette

Rev. Albert McKnight, C. S. Sp.
Delcambre

September 23, 1966

Mrs. Patricia Miller, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

This is a list of contacts in Louisiana made through our Voter Education Project. Thad Olive prepared it for you and I missed giving it to you while you were here for the directors' meeting.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

Attch.

fil -

October 17, 1966

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human
Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,500.00, which is the quarterly payment (for the last quarter) on our 1966 expanded grant-in-aid to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt carbon and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

Enclosures: check
carbon copy

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

file

November 10, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Enclosed are my monthly report and our financial statement for October.

Would you please return to me as soon as possible the copies of the minutes of our Board meeting which I gave to you yesterday. And also will you send me the list of people who participated in the Workshop in Alexandria.

It was good to have you with us.

Very truly yours,

Pat Miller

Patricia B. Miller

PBM:lr
incs.

November 29, 1966

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

You are already aware, I am sure, of the approval by the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council of a grant-in-aid of $14,000 to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations for 1967.

The amount combines oure regular and expanded grants, which were separate in 1966. As noted in the "Grant-in-Aid Conditions," a copy of which is enclosed, one-fourth of this sum will be remitted, subject to fulfillment of the requirements, on or after the first of each quarter of the calendar year.

Please read carefully the grant conditions, especially the reporting requirements in item 3 and the general purpose stated in item 4, to which they are directed.

We are gratified by the response of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations and of the state councils generally--to the purpose of the expanded grant-in-aid program in 1966, and we are happy to be able to continue our financial support at this high level for another year. We are compelled to reiterate, however, that support of general operations at this level cannot be regarded as likely for more than one additional year.

Be assured of our good wishes and all possible assistance for the Louisiana Council in 1967.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

fil-

December 9, 1966

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

Thanks for the reports on membership and finances and also for copies of your newsletter.

Your newsletter is neat, has good content, and I think your getting it out on such a regular schedule will go a long way to give the Louisiana Council an esprit de corps.

Keep up the good work.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

file

ES - what can we say?!

LBJ

phone answer

December 12, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

In talking with Mrs. Martin Harvey she tells me that in connection with some of her committee work with SRC that she has become aware of numerous foundations which make grants to programs such as ours. I wonder if you would send me a list of foundations in Louisiana which you may know about and to which I might make an appeal for funds for the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

I will appreciate any help you can give us in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Miller

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

file

December 12, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

In answer to your memo of December 8, I think a directors' meeting in Washington would be a very good idea. The dates of February 8, 9, and 10 would be fine with me. My presence at the meeting, however, is contingent on the action and participation of my Board in attempting to raise funds.

Thank you for your letter commenting on our newsletter. We would like to make it more of a news medium of what is happening in human relations councils, but it is very difficult to get news from local groups.

I spoke to the student group at USL last night and they voted to affiliate with the state council but did not indicate a date.

I will hope to have definite word from you soon about the meeting so that I can clear the dates and try to make plans to attend.

Very truly yours,

Pat

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr

December 15, 1966

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
1st Federal Savings and Loan Building
7086 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

Ruth Alexander asked me to write you concerning the air travel bill of which a copy is enclosed.

It appears that Eastern Air Lines, which handles our Universal Air Travel Plan account, made a mistake in preparing your air travel card. It should have been set up so that the Louisiana Council would be billed directly, but they put our account number on it. Please send Ruth or me your air travel credit card; we will return it to Eastern and request a correct card, including a change of address to that of your office (instead of your home).

Meanwhile, you should remit the $138.44 to Southern Regional Council at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure--1

December 19, 1966

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7086 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

None of the state council staffers participate in our retirement plan simply because there is no advantage in it. Unlike the major medical plan, it is not a group policy, and each individual state council can arrange a contract with Mutual of New York or some other insurance company for exactly the same sort of "tax-shelter" retirement policy that we have.

SRC simply puts four percent of each employee's salary into the plan. This payment is tax-exempt. If an individual takes a job with another non-profit agency or educational institution, the policy can be transferred. If not, it has a cash-surrender value roughly equivalent to everything that has been put into it by the agency <u>after</u> the first year.

I suggest that you get in touch with any insurance agent and inquire about a "tax-shelter retirement plan for employees of a non-profit agency."

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

December 16, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Will you please send me information about the retirement plan available under Southern Regional Council. The Board is requesting information looking toward possibly including staff members.

I will appreciate your taking care of this for us.

Very truly yours,

Patricia B. Miller

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr

December 30, 1966

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7086 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the first quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid to the Louisiana Council for 1967.

As usual, please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our records.

Let me take this opportunity to congratulate you on making it to the end of your first calendar year of operation--and most sincerely to wish the LCHR a happy new year!

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures

December 30, 1966

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7086 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

Paul has asked me to respond to your letter of December 12 concerning foundations in Louisiana.

Let me say first--for emphasis--that we think Mrs. Harvey has given you an overly-optimistic report about the possibilities of support from Louisiana foundations. The experience of the state councils, as well as that of the S.R.C., in seeking support from southern foundations has been rather dismal. For the most part they are interested in a narrow range of local projects, they are small, and in many cases those who set them up and administer them are not liberal in matters of race relations. The point here is that, while there can be no harm in writing to a few of the more likely ones, you could waste a lot of time on such efforts. Your first line of support will have to be the LCHR membership; there is little hope for a substitute for this, and its development should, in our opinion remain at the top of your priorities.

Having said that for perspective, I enclose a Xerox copy of the pages from The Foundation Directory which list the foundations incorporated in Louisiana, together with a description of their purposes, their assets, and the approximate amount of their annual grants.

Lots of luck.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Vol. I. NEWSLETTER No. II.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE TIME IS NOW! My experience is that people in many parts of the state are more receptive than they have ever been to social change. Our organization can do much to stimulate, encourage, foster and accomplish such change peacefully. The obligation is stronger on those of us who understand why such change must be made, and made right away. Remember, the violence we have seen in other states can happen here!

Each day we should ask ourselves, "What have I done today to improve human relations?" Unless we can cite something the day has not been a complete success.

If we can't do it, who can?

James R. Oliver, President
Louisiana Council on
Human Relations

SUPPORT VOTING RIGHTS BILL

The Board of Directors of LCHR urges every concerned person to write immediately to his representatives in Congress to support passage of the President's new voting rights legislation. Write to: The Honorable Hale Boggs, House of Representatives, and Senator Russell B. Long, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

KU KLUX KROSSES

Governor McKeithen's unprecedented meeting with leaders of the Negro protest movement in Jonesboro seems to be connected with the flareup (pun intended) of cross-burning in the state over the last weekend in March.

Also, President Johnson's scorching (again pun intended) denunciation of the Klan following the death of Mrs. Anthony Liuzzo, the civil rights worker from Detroit who was gunned down on an Alabama highway, appears to have aroused members of the Klan to further cross-burning.

In Baton Rouge on Saturday, March 27, three men were picked up by sheriff's deputies in connection with a night burning of a cross on prominent Plank Road. The men were observed fleeing in an auto from the scene as the cross began to burn.

BATON ROUGE COUNCIL MAY UNDERTAKE ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

At its recent monthly meeting the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations voted unanimously to set up a committee to investigate the feasibility of undertaking community-wide action under one or more of the federal "anti-poverty" programs. Dr. Bruce Evans, Council Chairman, in announcing the formation of the ad hoc committee, called attention to the possibility that one of the most significant activities of the Council could be such a determined attack on the problems of the community. (Elsewhere in this issue of the NEWSLETTER the "anti-poverty" programs are described briefly.)

In addition to the business of the Council, members heard an informed discussion of the need for and the contents of the proposed new voting rights legislation by Professor Wayne Shannon of LSU. The civil rights acts of 1957 and 1960 were rather impotent in reaching the main problem of denying voters' rights, that of the refusal of Southern registrars to register Negroes, Professor Shannon pointed out. Even the 1964 Act did not accept the solution proposed as early as

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Vol. 1, No. 2
Published monthly the the Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Editor, Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger

Address all communications to:
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

President, Dr. James R. Oliver

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Barbara Erickson
Dr. Murray J. Martin

Secretary, Mrs. Leo Mervis

Treasurer, Dr. Martin L. Harvey

1959 by the Civil Rights Commission, namely, the appointment of federal registrars when local registrars fail to register citizens as voters. After a thorough analysis of the provisions of the proposed legislation, Professor Shannon stated that the bill is a strong one in practically every respect and that the chances are it will pass either as it is or even stronger by amendment.

Chairman Bruce Evans introduced officers and committee chairmen to the meeting, inasmuch as the group consisted of many who were in attendance for the first time. He emphasized before adjournment that members either choose or are assigned to Projects Subcommittees and that the work of the Council will be primarily carried on between sessions by these committees.

USL CHAPTER ACTIVE

The campus Human Relations Council at the University of Southwestern Louisiana has established committees dealing with, among other aspects of human relations, assistance to related groups, tutorial services, and distribution of magazines to Negro schools.

BRIEFS

In attendance at the Conference on Religion and Race held in Memphis, Tenn., in March were LCHR Board members Dr. James R. Oliver, Attorney John P. Nelson, Jr., and Msgr. A. O. Sigur. Sponsored by Southern Field Service, NCCIJ, the conference was set up by Jack Sisson of New Orleans.

LCHR President Oliver chaired the workshop on poverty programs.

The Junior Academy of Sciences will be conducted on an integrated basis, according to a report from the Executive Board of the Louisiana Academy of Sciences.

Forthright editorials are being offered TV and radio audiences by WDSU-TV and WDSU-Radio. Recent minute editorials on "President Johnson's Voting Rights Proposal," "Governor Wallace and Selma, Alabama," "New Orleans Makes Progress in Race Relations," and "Dr. King and Equal Obedience to the Law" have been delivered. Copies of these may be obtained from WDSU, 520 Royal St. New Orleans.

CARDINAL SUPPORTS CLERICS CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHING

Lawrence Cardinal Shehan of Baltimore, Maryland, strongly supported nuns and priests in their civil rights activities in Selma. Speaking in New Orleans, the Cardinal was obviously answering the criticism of such clerical actions by one of his fellowchurchmen, an Alabama prelate, who had lashed out against the churchly civil righters.

The marching only carried out the implications of the Ecumenical Council which stated repeatedly that the church should go out into the world, according to Cardinal Shehan. He predicted that more such activities would be engaged in by clerics of all faiths.

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE LCHR?

You are if you belong to an affiliated local council of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. Otherwise, even though you may be receiving this NEWSLETTER, you are not, unless you have paid the regular membership of $5.00 per year or a family membership of $7.50 per year. (Or you may be one of the special class members.)

For information on membership or organizing a local human relations council, write: Dr. James R. Oliver, P. O. Box 2992, Lafayette, Louisiana.

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ANOTHER KING CROWNED

The John Kennedy Freedom Award this year has been given to the Reverend Edwin King, Chaplain at Tougalou College, Mississippi, for his "courageous and articulate" activities, "in his defense of human rights in Mississippi...without consideration for personal safety or status in a hostile community."

Awarded each year by the Catholic Council on Civil Liberties, the Kennedy Freedom Award is not restricted to Catholics. In fact, Reverend Mr. King is a Methodist who is being honored solely for his civil rights work. He has been severly beaten and almost totally ostracized by his fellow white Mississippians.

The award was presented on behalf of the CCCL by one of the Board of Directors members of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, Attorney John P. Nelson.

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ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS

Southern Regional Council has recently published a pamphlet on "Federal 'Anti-Poverty' Programs, Present and Pending" describing the four basic measures of the government to deal with poverty. The pamphlet, one of the many informational publications of SRC, outlines the benefits to communities and individuals under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, and the Appalachia Bill.

Under the first three already established programs many communities and citizens of Louisiana could qualify for assistance in relieving and eliminating poverty. A very important point SRC emphasizes is that private agencies and citizens are eligible to initiate and carry out anti-poverty projects, providing only that the private group is representative of the community and does not discriminate in respect to race, color, or religion.

Local Councils or citizens' groups which desire further information may send for the pamphlet from the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, 30303.

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PROGRESS REPORT FROM LCHR PRESIDENT

Dr. James R. Oliver, President of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, reported during March to the Board of Directors that Sister M. Josephine, President of Xavier University, had accepted a place on the Advisory Board to the Council. Father Albert McKnight has accepted the post of chairman of the committee on the Economic Opportunity Act, and Mr. Camille Gravel that of chairman of the Voting committee.

Mayors and ministers are being asked by Dr. Oliver to submit names of those who can be contacted for the purpose of establishing local councils in the various areas of the state not now served by local groups.

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CIVIL RIGHTS ACT SYMPOSIA

A series of conferences on implementation of the Civil Rights Act as it pertains to management and unions is being conducted in New Orleans under the sponsorship of the Institute of Industrial Relations, Father Louis J. Twomey, S.J., Director.

It is hoped by leaders in the symposia at New Orleans that other communities will set up similar conferences. Although the Civil Rights Commission has been holding regional conferences on Title VI of the act, local conferences are regarded as highly important avenues of communication and understanding.

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Those communities desiring to undertake conferences may contact Attorney John P. Nelson, Jr., LCHR Board member, Suite 701, Gravier Building, New Orleans, La., 70130.

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WANT TO FORM A HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL? HERE'S HOW

Responsibility for stimulating the formation of local human relations councils and encouraging those already formed to affiliate with the Louisiana Council on Human Relations rests upon the President, Dr. James R. Oliver. If you wish to form a local council or desire the human relations organization to which you belong to gain added strength by affiliating, contact Dr. Oliver, Box 2992, Lafayette, La. 70501.

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EQUAL (!) OPPORTUNITY IN FARM PROGRAMS

The United States civil rights commission has recently issued a booklet entitled Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs: An Appraisal of Services Rendered by Agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has aroused great concern in Washington. The publication is an exceedingly severe indictment of programs carried out under the Department of Agriculture.

Presumably this particular study was made first of Agriculture among the departments of government because previous studies, such as that of South Carolina by the Southern Regional Council, and findings of state Advisory Committees had revealed that the grossest inequities among all federal or federally-assisted programs were practiced by the Department of Agriculture.

The Civil Rights Commission revealed that in every state maintaining segregated programs under the Cooperative Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service the facilities and practices devoted to whites are vastly superior to those provided for Negroes. Contrary to official Department policy, the most rigidly segregated and most flagrantly discriminatory practices have deprived Negro farmers of virtually all of the benefits of the Department's vast resources.

Louisiana Negro farmers have suffered about as badly as any in the South. A minor but important symbol of the denial of equal opportunity is found in the position of Negro county agents who until the summer of 1964 could take no courses at the College of Agriculture at LSU. Then they were permitted to take one course, but instructed to enroll in a special section while white agents were instructed to enroll in another section. This symbol stands for a host of inequities of a far grimmer nature, carefully documented by the Commission for Louisiana and other states.

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Yearly

MEMBERSHIP RATES

Regular Membership $5.00

Family Membership $7.50

Readers are invited to send in the names of friends who might be interested in joining the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70

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NEWSLETTER
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Vol. 1. NEWSLETTER No. 3.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Parent body of all state Councils on Human Relations, the Southern Regional Council is the successor to the older Commission on Interracial Co-operation. SRC was born in 1944 out of the needs expressed by the Durham Conference of Southern Negroes in 1942 and the Atlanta Conference of White Southerners in 1943 for a council representative of all Southern states and both races.

The basic purpose of the Council is: "...to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." In carrying out this purpose SRC has earned the respect of citizens in all walks of life, of governmental and private agencies, and of the public news media which depend on SRC for authoritative information in the field of race relations.

Although the Council does not engage in "direct action," it has clearly expressed its support of efforts of citizens denied their rights to gain equality of opportunity, at the same time urging the effective use of laws and public policies to achieve justice. Standing for a position not altogether popular in some quarters, SRC has at times been the target of criticism by ignorant persons or those who deliberately falsify. The record is straightforward, however. The Southern Regional Council is not now, and never has been, on any official list of subversive agencies (even despite the fact that some such lists have been unjustly compiled).

Louisiana is fortunate to have the support of SRC in establishing the state Council. Not only has SRC provided the services of Paul Anthony, its Director of Field Activities, to the Louisiana Council, but has guaranteed funds for initial operations until the state Council can take over its own budget.

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VACATION TIME AND LOUISIANA PARKS

Recently your Editor received a copy of the brochure, "Louisiana State Parks," published by the State Parks and Recreation Commission. It is very interesting and enticing. According to a chart contained in the brochure, there are seven state parks, seven historic monuments, and two waysides. Most of these facilities have shelters, pits and tables, and comfort stations. All of the parks are by rivers or lakes, all have camping areas, and most have refreshment stands, boating and fishing. Three of the parks have cabins, three have bathhouses, and two have swimming pools. You can write to the State Parks and Recreation Commission, P. O. Drawer 1111, Baton Rouge, for the brochure.

We assume, because these are public parks and monuments, that they are open to all of our citizens and to visitors from other states. In reality, of course, it is evident from the write-up that these facilities were not planned to serve everyone without discrimination. If, however, in this enlightened era they are not open to all, please notify the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

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LAKE CHARLES ABORNING

Dr. Murray J. Martin of Lake Charles

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and the Vice-President of LCHR has just announced the encouraging news that a Human Relations Council in Lake Charles "is aborning," with the organizational meeting having taken place on May 3.

OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE

Along with congratulations on the formation of the LCHR came these words from Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, "I do not need to emphasize that the Office of Economic Opportunity will do everything in its power to see that programs sponsored under the Economic Opportunity Act are not only free of discrimination by involving all segments of participating communities to the maximum extent feasible."

"BUT JIMMY DID WORSE THAN ME"

Figures released recently by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights indicate that in Mississippi 70.2 percent of the white and 6.7 percent of the nonwhite voting age population are registered for voting. By contrast, Louisiana has 80.5 and 32.0 percent respectively. How comforting it must be to registration officials in Louisiana to know that percentagewise Louisiana is five times better off than Mississippi in respect to nonwhite registration and a whole ten percentage points above Mississippi for white persons.

Averages in Louisiana conceal a vast range of registration oddities. Allen, Evangeline, and St. Charles parishes have 99.8 and 81.6, 100 and 93.8, and 98.2 and 89.4 percents respectively for white and nonwhite. On the other hand, respective percentages for Claiborne, Plaquemines, Red River, and Tensas are 81.5 and 1.9, 88.3 and 3.3, 100 and 4.4, and 94.2 and 1.7. Parishes which only deprive about one-third to one-half of their citizens of voting rights can certainly look with disdain on their neighbors who maintain such obvious disparities.

LAFAYETTE CONTINUES AND ADVANCES

The Lafayette Council on Human Relations reports that it is continuing its voter registration (Lafayette Parish: 90.8 and 61.9 white and nonwhite percents registered). Also, the Council is providing tutoring for children who will be entering desegregated schools.

BOARD OF ADVISORS

Dr. James R. Oliver, President of LCHR, has just announced that the following individuals have accepted appointment to the Board of Advisors: Bishop Charles Greer; Nathaniel LeDoux, Lake Charles; Wade Mackie, Baton Rouge; the Right Reverend David Melancon, President, St. Joseph Seminary; and A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans.

BOGALUSA MEDIATORS CONGRATULATED

The congratulations of the Council are extended to Victor Bussie, Camille Gravel, and Michael O'Keefe for their courageous leadership in extending mediation services to the Bogalusa community. Mr. Gravel is a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

CREDIT WHERE IT IS DUE

So many persons have expressed appreciation for the first two issues of the NEWSLETTER that the Editor feels obliged to pass on a good deal of these expressions to the Secretary in the office of the American Friends Service Committee in Baton Rouge who has done all of the cutting for the NEWSLETTER: Mrs. James Coleman.

- -

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We are apt to excuse ourselves from doing things about human relations because we say that we cannot think of what to do. But there are many things that could and should be done by individuals in the betterment of human relations. In this message I include just a few.

Secure a speaker on the subject of human relations for your church organization. Talk to another person with views similar to your own concerning the establishment of a local council--if one already exists, invite an acquaintance of yours to join it with you. Write to your elected representatives protesting or complimenting him on a stand he has taken in this area. Compliment local businessmen and leaders for any progress that has been made. Join and induce others to join the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

There is indeed much we can do as individuals. It only requires a firm commitment to do SOMETHING.

JAMES R. OLIVER, PRESIDENT
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

- -

GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAMS ON THE WAY OUT?

With the challenges to the grant-in-aid program in this state both through the courts and the PTA's, the possibility exists that soon this well-known subterfuge to avoid desegregation of the public schools may go the way of other fruitless and expensive avoidance practices. Courts in other states, notably Virginia, have been striking down plans similar to Louisiana's.

The outcome of creating a substandard, unregulated school system, to say nothing of the immorality and unconstitutionality of the grant-in-aid program, was predicted in the mid-fifties by a panel of the South's outstanding educators. No matter what the intent of legislators, these experts insisted, and no matter what standards would be set up for "private schools," regulation of such privately controlled schools would be difficult, and deterioration would take place in public schools. For states as relatively poor as ours and other Southern states to maintain what amounts to three school systems is ridiculous economics.

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SOUTHERN CONSUMERS' EDUCATION FOUNDATION: HORATIO ALGER BOOTSTRAP PROGRAM

Father Albert J. McKnight of the Southern Consumers' Cooperative announced earlier this year the formation of the Southern Consumers' Education Foundation, with headquarters in Lafayette.

The story of the SCC, of which the Foundation is the educational arm, reads like an Horatio Alger tale. Beginning in 1959, under the leadership of Father McKnight, low-income families put their meager resources together "...to create a grass-roots movement to lead and guide people to want to change and put themselves into the American mainstream of economic life." Today they own two businesses, a loan company which provides long-term loans at low interest rates and a fruit cake production company. Receiving the first loan in the country under Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act, the SCC has been watched with great interest as a pilot project involving "...the poor themselves in helping to solve the root causes of poverty." Nationwide attention has been focused on this "Story of Hope."

Assistance may be provided the Southern Consumers Cooperative through the Foundation, which like its parent organization practices nondiscrimination. Write to

Father Albert J. McKnight, P. O. Box 3005, Lafayette, La. 70504. (Father McKnight is, by the way, a Board member of LCHR.)

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CROWLEY DESEGREGATES LIBRARY

Quietly and without fanfare, the city of Crowley worked out the desegregation of its public library recently. As usual, a group of concerned citizens were responsible for initiating the move. These same citizens are now in the process of forming a Human Relations Council, seeking help from the officers of LCHR.

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RACE AND FREEDOM IN HAITI AND BARBADOS

The New South, official publication of Southern Regional Council, has devoted most of one whole issue to a comparison of Haiti and Barbados, both countries primarily or entirely ruled by descendants of African slaves. The former is held up by racists as the horrible example of what happens when Negroes rule a country. Barbados on the other hand is a well-organized, well-civilized, financially solvent country, contrasting strongly with Haiti. The article gives a summary of the backgrounds of the two countries which helps to explain the difference. Copies of this issue of New South may be obtained from SRC, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30303 for 20¢. (Or you may subscribe for $2.50 per year.)

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NEWSLETTER
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

OUTREACH

Letters have gone from the office of the President of LCHR to 25 mayors in the state (cities over 10,000) and over 150 pastors seeking to establish local Human Relations Councils. Communications have also been sent to newspapers and radio stations in the state asking that they carry a prepared series dealing with human relations.

Two letters were sent to Governor McKeithen, one expressing approval of his actions in the Jonesboro situation and expressing hope negotiations could be carried on in the cooperative spirit he envisaged, the other expressing regret that the Governor had voiced opposition to the voting rights bill to, as the President stated it, "the mob who invaded the masion grounds."

- -

ASHTON JONES

Koinonia Farm, Americus, Ga., has undertaken a crusade to have letters written to the Governor of Georgia seeking the release of the Reverend Ashton Jones from a jail. Readers will remember that it was he who tried to "integrate" First Baptist Church, Atlanta. Now, according to Koinonia, nobody wants to keep Mr. Jones in jail, except possibly the judge who imposed an unconstitutional excessive bail. The church does not want to: in fact, the church has since his arrest integrated. Letters should be sent to: Governor Carl Sanders, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., to urge pardon for Mr. Jones. Koinonia asks that a copy of the letter or postcard be sent to them to inform them of petitions sent to Governor Sanders.

- -

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Vol. 1 NEWSLETTER No. 5

Newsletters

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Louisiana Council on Human Relations

P. O. BOX 2992 — LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501

On July 4, Independence Day, two Louisiana State University students from India were beaten, one of them requiring hospital treatment, at the Citizens Council rally at the State Capitol in Baton Rouge. Another pair of turbaned students were able to escape being beaten by outdistancing the Rebels who pursued them. Seven other youths, six of them LSU students, were also harassed while distributing leaflets questioning the patriotism of Major General Edwin A. Walker, the rally's chief speaker. Walker and other speakers attacked Governor McKeithen, Representatives Hale Boggs, Jimmy Morrison, the late T.A. Thompson, and Edwin Willis, Vice President Humphrey, President Johnson, the Warren Commission, and the United Nati ons.

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USL COUNCIL

Among other actions taken at the Board of Directors quarterly meeting in May was acceptance of the University of Southwest Louisiana Council on Human Relations into affiliation with the Louisiana Council. This student chapter has been active in promoting projects for the betterment of conditions in and around Lafayette.

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COLEMAN ON COURT?

The nomination of former Mississippi governor James P. Coleman to serve as judge of the Fifth U.S. Circuit of Appeals has raised grave questions in the minds of those who know Governor Coleman's record and the strategic role the Court has played in the defense of individual rights in the South. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach's statement that he had recommended Coleman after an intensive investigation of the latter's capabilities as a lawyer and capacity for fairness does not jibe with Coleman's active opposition to the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school desegregation, his fathering of so-called "interposition laws" which are essentially nullification laws, and his rejection of the "moderate" label in favor of a "successful segregationist" label. No one doubts Coleman's abilities as a lawyer. But most if not all civil rights groups have expressed doubt of his capacity for fairness when they consider his record.

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NEW ORLEANS COUNCIL ON THE MOVE

Mrs. Leo Mervis, newly elected President of the Community Relations Council of New Orleans, has announced a full program of human relations activities for the Crescent City. Surveying New Orleans hospitals in relation to compliance with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare non-discrimination agreements is one of the major aims. CRCNO plans in conjunction with Dr. James R. Oliver, LCHR President, a "junket series" of speakers to tour cities where Human Relations Councils have been formed in Louisiana for the purpose of interpreting Equal Opportunity programs. Other activities of the New Orleans Council will be reported in this NEWSLETTER. In

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. 1, No. 5
Published monthly by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Editor, Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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addition to Mrs. Mervis, officers of CRCNO are Vice Presidents Dr. Leonard Burns, Mrs. Howard Ellis, and Winter Trapolin, Treasurer Dr. Wellington Arnaud, Recording Secretary Mrs. William Green, and Financial Secretary Mrs. George Dreyfous.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO METHODISTS "EAST OF RIVER" REJECT DESEGREGATION PROPOSAL

In a surprise move recently the "Annual Conferences" immediately east of the Mississippi River of the Central (Negro) Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church turned down the "Resolution of Invitation" handed down to them for voting by the Methodist General Conference, ruling body of the church. The resolution would have made possible merging of churches of the Central Jurisdiction into the (white) Annual Conferences of the states in which they exist. Conferences west of the Mississippi accepted the resolution overwhelmingly. Methodist leaders are nonplussed by this unexpected turn of events, in part because it raises serious questions about the merger of The Methodist Church with the Evangelical United Brethren Church. Annual Conferences of the (white) South Central Jurisdiction accepted the resolution by a very large majority.

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ON THE FRINGE OF THE "CLOSED SOCIETY"

Newspaper accounts coincide with private sources in telling the story of Bogalusa, Louisiana, as a place of terror, oppression, and brutality for those who question white supremacy there. Testimony in the United States District Court in New Orleans before Judge Herbert J. Christenberry in the $425,000 civil damage suit against state, parish, and city officials, filed by civil rights workers, only underscores what has become notorious knowledge of the situation in the eastern Louisiana city. Belated, and creditable, efforts by Mayor Jesse H. Cutrer to erase official segregation practices may help in the long to assuage but cannot eradicate the shameful record of Bogalusa, "on the fringe of the 'closed society'."

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SOCIAL CHANGE AND CHRISTIAN RESPONSE

A conference for Southern Catholis leaders on "Social Change and Christian Response" will be held at the Hilton Inn, New Orleans, July 29-31, according to an announcement received from Jack Sisson, Southern Field Service Director for the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. General sessions and small group discussions are planned for leaders in schools, hospitals, charities, and

other areas of religious activity. Among topics to be considered are "the changing South," "the church in society," "the Negro Movement," and "Diocesan and religious involvement in human relations." For information write: Mr. John P. Sisson, NCCIJ, 1046 Baronne St., Suite 2, New Orleans, La. 70113.

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COMPLIANCE CONFUSING TO CAPTIOUS AND CAUTIOUS

City governments, school boards, hospital administrators, state government authorities, and others with responsibilities for programs in Louisiana which receive federal assistance have been expressing feelings of confusion over what they are expected to do to comply with desegregation regulations of the federal government. Although it is entirely recognizable that in complex activities confusion arises and no simple answers can be found, the plan fact is that there is a clear path out of the confusion. Good faith efforts to eliminate segregation practices in any official or semiofficial agency or institution are in entire compliance with the law of the land and any regulations issued in pursuance thereof. Any efforts to delay or obstruct desegregation are contrary to the law of the land and attendant regulations. Compliance is not confusing to those who seek to fulfill the spirit of the law. Segregation with all its artificial complications is what is confusing. Eliminating segregation will eliminate a tremendous aamount of confusion.

* * * * * * * *

SURPRISE RESULT

A case in point of the preceding relative simplicity comes from Charity Hospital, New Orleans, where administrators thought that it would be much more difficult to desegregate the psychiatric wards than other sections of the hospital. In fact, they thought because of the disturbed patients involved they might even try to make a special case for not desegregating. But they did desegregate despite misgivings. Here to their surprise "integration worked beautifully," as one administrator put it. To be sure, there is no end to the problems of hospitals when desegregation occurs. It is only that segregation no longer complicates the already difficult human problems any institution faces.

* * * * * * * *

JONESBORO'S (UNITED) CITIZENS COUNCIL

Seven persons apiece from the white and Negro communities have formed a "United Citizens Council" which has been formed to serve the same functions as the Human Relations Councils in other parts of the state. It may be suggested to this group that they just might be confused with the other Citizens Councils which are dedicated to opposing the human relations movement. A further suggestion is that the Jonesboro group affiliate with the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. What is meant by "united" then will be actuality: "United we stand, divided we fall."

* * * * * * * *

ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE

Pat Watters of the Southern Regional Council staff has written a penetrating analysis of the Negro Movement in terms of Sncc (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee). The radicalisms, the inconsistencies, the frustrations, the potential "reverse English" racism of SNCC are all faced candidly in Encounter with the Future, a 34 page booklet published by Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta. Even the Communism issue is faced frankly by Mr. Watters. For an understanding of where the Movement is today no better vignette has come to the attention of your editor.

* * * * * * * *

VOTING LAW CHANGES

Both Louisiana and Mississippi legislatures have recently voted to relax voter registration procedures in an effort to escape the use of federal registrars under the Voting Rights Bill which has nearly cleared the Congress. Senator J. D. Deblieux of Baton Rouge, an outspoken advocate of equality of opportunity, has explained that his vote for the Louisiana bill did not indicate that it is ideal in any respect but that it is a step in the direction of equalizing opportunities to vote for all the people. Whether the moves of Louisiana and Mississippi will ward off the need for federal registrars is at this point a question.

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HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

A weekly column is being mailed to the daily newspapers in the state from the office of the President of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations in Lafayette. So far the Southwest Louisiana Register, the Lafayette Daily Advertiser, the Daily Iberian, and the Lake Charles American Press have indicated that they will use some or all of the material. The release date is on Thursdays. If your paper does not carry the column, request that it do so. If it does, compliment the editor of the paper. Any newspaper not receiving the column on a regular basis may obtain it by writing to Dr. James R. Oliver, P. O. Box 2992, Lafayette, Louisiana.

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NEW FACE, NEW FORMAT

With this issue of the LCHR NEWSLETTER a new format is being tried out. Also, we hope the use of new mimeograph facilities will be of help. A new person has been added to the (volunteer) staff of the NEWSLETTER, Mrs. Don Johnson, secretary of the Fellowship Baptist Church, Baton Rouge.

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Vol. 1 NEWSLETTER No. 7

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

P. O. BOX 2992 — LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501

MANY REGISTER, MANY YET TO GO

In a two-week period toward the end of August it was estimated that somewhat over 50,000 Negroes were registered to vote, nearly half of these by federal examiners. Especially encouraging to Louisianans who believe that the Constitutional amendments referring to voting rights mean what they say is the fact that several thousands have been registered in previously almost lily white parishes. Symbolic of these parishes is Plaquemines whose Leander Perez, Sr., has withstood all previous onslaughts on his white empire. Of the two and one-half million Negroes, however, who are eligible to vote but unregistered, the total for the entire summer of somewhere near 100,000 registered seems pitifully small, approximately one in 25. Still, that is one in 25, a decided improvement over none or perhaps one in 100.

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SCHOOL BOARD AND LOCAL POVERTY PROGRAM RESPONSIBLE FOR END OF HEAD START--BATON ROUGE COUNCIL STATES

The Baton Rouge Head Start Program was not sabotaged by the federal government but by local authorities, the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations maintained in a public statement released shortly after the local Head Start Program had folded up.

School Board members of the East Baton Rouge Parish had claimed that the government had changed the rules in the course of the project. Such an allegation, the Council's Board of Directors countered, was a misinterpretation of the facts. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 under which Head Start programs had to be carried out provide that no segregation exist in any phase of programs receiving federal money. Yet, the Council declared, "It was evident from the beginning the project would be conducted as a deliberately segregated program."

"Termination of the local Head Start program was not a matter of the failure of the federal government to make the rules clear at the beginning or of changing the rules during the game or of interfering with local educational affairs. The responsibility," the Council's statement went on to say, "lies with local authorities who for whatever reasons failed to observe the clearly specified rules laid down for the entire country to follow."

Any arrangement with Washington to dodge the provisions of the Civil Rights Act would have been illegal, the Council stated, adding that it doubted that any such arrangement was made, but that instead the universally applicable rules applied in Baton Rouge, too. "Both Community Advancement, Inc. (the local Poverty Program) and the Parish school board knew that those rules were being ignored in setting up the Head Start program here," the Council's conclusion was.

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NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. 1, No. 7
Published monthly by the Louisiana
Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Editor Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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LCHR BOARD MEMBERS ON GOVERNOR'S BIRACIAL COMMISSION

Four members of the newly-formed Louisiana Commission on Human Relations, Rights, and Responsibilities are either Board of Director members or Advisory Board members to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, Jesse N. Stone, Jr., of Shreveport, John G. Lewis, Jr., of Baton Rouge, Dr. Albert W. Dent of New Orleans, and Camille Gravel of Alexandria.

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OPPOSITION TO VOTER'S RIGHTS LAW

Expressions of doubt as to the constitutionality of the Voting Rights Law of 1965 have been made by a number, including the Governor of Louisiana. The two major objections appear to be that the Constitution, according to the contention, grants the states the right of determining who shall vote, and that the new law discriminates against certain states. The first objection will have to be dealt with by the Supreme Court in terms of the meaning of the original articles: Do they in effect give the states the right to establish voter qualifications without hindrance from the Congress or have such setting of qualifications fallen to the states by default? And further, in the light of the 14th and 15th amendments what is the situation? The second objection will have to be dealt with in the courts as well; it has, however, a different quality to it which will have to be examined carefully.

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PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

According to a report received from the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, progress is being made in equal opportunity in farm programs. Biracial committees for judging 4-H Club records are at work in 14 southern states. Loans to Negroes for farm improvement have risen sharply, as seen in the first five months of this year with 1,344 compared to 304 total in the last months of 1964. Employment of nonwhites; appointment of nonwhites to State Advisory Committees and Review Committees, and attendance of 19 nonwhites at the 1965 National 4-H Club Conference are among the advances noted.

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HOUSING SURVEY ATTEMPTS TO LAY GHOST TO REST

The myth of decreased value of homes when Negroes move into a neighborhood has once more been attacked. This time the values of homes in six major Ohio cities were compared across a 10-year period, 1950 to 1960. Whatever the occupants' race

or color in any type of neighborhood, values across the period rose uniformly. The director of the mideastern section of the National Urban League, Ray Brown, concluded from the study that any white homeowner who lost money on his house because of the false belief his house was worth less if Negroes were moving into his neighborhood "was gypped by unscrupulous real estate swindlers."

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SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GOVERNOR'S BIRACIAL COMMISSION

1. Eliminate governmental opposition to civil rights and the law of the land. Prejudice and intolerance cannot be eliminated by law, but the official attitude can be for not against the rights of all.

2. Eliminate the remains of official segregation, in state parks, police discrimination, employment, and so forth.

3. Encourage the formation of biracial commissions in each parish.

4. Recommend the establishment of a state agency with the sole responsibility of fostering equal rights and opportunities for all.

5. Recommend that the state enact legislation supporting rather than repressing the rights of all.

6. Call in consultants who are experts in the field of human relations.

7. Either through a state agency such as that mentioned in #4 or independently, make a survey of the human relations situation in Louisiana and publicize the findings.

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PRIVATE SCHOOLS COME AND GO

Alabama is setting up a program for providing tuition grants to pupils unwilling to attend desegregated schools. The method of grants-in-aid is, as has been pointed out in these columns before, a questionable procedure. But Alabama, or at least its legislature and Governor, is willing to undertake the method of avoiding "mixing of the races."

Here in Louisiana there may be, according to the estimates of state officials, 75 private, nonsectarian schools set up to receive the state grants of $2 per pupil.

In the meantime, in New Orleans a private school, the Gentilly Elementary and Junior High School was sold by the Gentilly School Association, Inc., to an individual, Harry DeKay, Jr., over the protests of parents who had given time, labor, and $57,000 to help establish the school. And in Baton Rouge the Foundation School which had offered educational fare to children from nursery through the elementary grades shut down for lack of registrants. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Dr. T. P. Raggio, blamed public apathy for the lack of enrollees.

****

JOB DISCRIMINATION AND TITLE VII

Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 employers or unions of 100 more persons are forbidden to discriminate in their hiring policies. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., chairman of the national Equal Opportunity Commission, stated in Washingtom, "Our policy is 'no persecution'." Those who know the employment and union practices here in this section can well respond, "We have news for you, Mr. Roosevelt. Any moves you make to end the segregated practices which have kept Negroes in inferior places all these years will be interpreted by employers and unions as persecution." The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund is carrying out a campaign in this state to urge Negroes to apply for jobs in establishments known to practice discrimination in hiring and employment practices.

****

END SOUGHT TO DISMISSAL OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AS MEANS OF AVOIDING DESEGREGATION

Dismissal of Negro teachers as a means of avoiding desegregation of faculties has come under fire recently. The powerful National Education Association has teamed up with 13 educational and civil rights organizations to bring a halt to what appears to be a spreading practice. Compaints are being gathered from teachers in several states.

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS TERMINATED

After eleven years of publishing factual information concerning school desegregation in the South, the Southern School News, respected organ of the Southern Education Reporting Service, suspended publication during the summer. Established almost immediately following the 1954 Supreme Court decision on desegregation of public schools, SSN has faithfully mirrored the progress of desegregation. Now its Board of Directors believes that it has fulfilled the purpose for which it was established. A new publication, a magazine entitled Southern Education Report, financed in part by the Ford Foundation, as was SSN, will replace the latter. According to the last issue of SSN, the same basic policies will hold for the new journal, that is, "...the reporting will be factual, objective and without advocacy!

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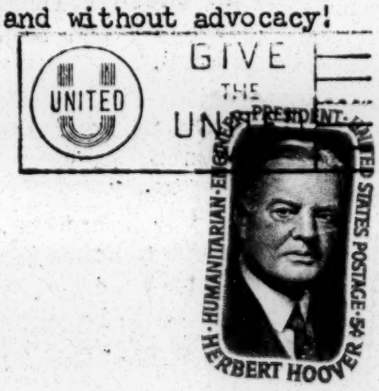
BATON ROUGE, LA. SEP 23 PM 1965



NEWSLETTER
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P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Paul Anthony
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Newsletter (1-21-66) ES

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

P. O. BOX 2992 — LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501

Vol. II NEWSLETTER No. I

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AND NO MAN DARE CALL HIS SOUL HIS OWN: BOGALUSA

Picketing goes on and off in Bogalusa in an endeavor to crack the lily white employment practices of merchants insofar as better jobs are concerned. CORE urges the federal Housing and Home Finance Agency to withhold funds from the Bogalusa housing authority because no Negroes have been appointed to the authority and Devan Varnado, allegedly a Klan member, has been. Crown-Zellerback Corporation close to 1965 year's end pays taxes to the value of $1,251,869 to Bogalusa and Washington Parish. Crown-Zellerback, though a government contract holder, only recently takes steps to institute desegregated seniority lines in a limited section of its huge plant, and that under the impetus of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Radio station operator Ralph Blumberg testifies in Washington that he was driven out of Bogalusa because his advertisers were intimidated by the Klan. The Ku Klux Klan metamorphoses into the "Anti-Communist Christian Crusade," after the KKK was enjoined from threatening or perpetrating violence. Police, under injunction to protect civil rights marchers, claim the latter cursed them and called them cowards in their October 20 march during which they called out their dogs, "to put the fear in them," according to Police Chief Claxton Knight. A federal judge asserts that police appear to be playing the role of nightriders in Bogalusa. Italian concert violinist Giudetta Benin is reported to have been roughed up by three white women, purportedly because she was "with the Negroes." And so on, and so on.

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PUBLICATION WRITES OWN CONDEMNATION

The Councilor, published in Shreveport, devoted to segregation, telling the unvarnished truth about the horrid people who believe all Americans should have American rights, featuring that well-known teller of truth (or something), Westbrook Pegler, as columnist, had this choice item on the first page of its November 15, 1965, issue

"Uncle Hoot sez, 'Ole Peahead Purvis wint to the State Fair & blowed $5 ridin' the Ferrys Wheel jist to git sick at his stumick. Aint that dumb? He culda spint the same a-Mount on a Conselor subscripshen & stayed sick at his stumick for three whole year.'"

It is only fair to say that the Councilor's regular columns, though opposed to dialectics, are not in dialect.

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NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Vol. II, No. I
Published monthly by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Editor, Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger

Address all communications to:
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

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****

SO? WELL, LET'S PACK UP AND GO HOME

According to the November-December issue of the Southern Education Report, successor to the justly acclaimed Southern School News, 97 per cent of the nearly 5,000 school districts in Southern and border states have complied with the desegregation requirements of the U. S. Office of Education. The 65 districts whose desegregation plans had either not been submitted of had not been approved were called to Washington to answer charges that they had failed to comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Only three sent representatives. Some of the 65 have been approved since October. Evidently the Office of Education regards compliance agreements as tantamount to actual desegregation. It seems, therefore, that only three per cent of the South's school districts have not desegregated their public schools.

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FORCES JOIN FORCES

Under the direction of Professor Wayne Shannon, assisted by Co-Chairmen Dr. Dupuy Anderson and the Reverend L. L. Haynes, the Anti-Poverty Committee of the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations is cooperating with Community Advancement, Inc., the officially recognized anti-poverty agency in East Baton Rouge Parish, in laying long-term plans for action in the elimination of poverty in the parish. Charles Tapp and Bertel T. Minder, Sr., Director and Associate Director of CAI, have been gathering a staff to to research and help implement plans laid out by the joint efforts of Shannon's committee and CAI.

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HOPE IN HOUSING

Developers do not lose financially when they pursue an open occupancy policy, according to a publication of the Housing and Home Finance Agency summarized in a recent U. S. Commission on Civil Rights Information Center Bulletin. In another publication summarized by USCCRICB, the Community Relations Service reports for the U. S. Conference of Mayors that the quality of housing has improved in the last ten years, that non-segregated housing is replacing slums and relocated families generally live in improved conditions, and that newer types of Federal aid to housing have proven beneficial.

JOB DISCRIMINATION AND TITLE VII

Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 employers or unions of 100 or more persons are forbidden to discriminate in their hiring policies. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., chairman of the national Equal Opportunity Commission, stated last year in Washington, "Our policy is 'no persecution'." Those who know the employment and union practices here in this section can well respond, "We have news for you, Mr. Roosevelt. Any moves you make to end the segregated practices which have kept Negroes in inferior places all these years will be interpreted by employers and unions as persecution." The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund is carrying out a campaign in this state to urge Negroes to apply for jobs in establishments known to practice discrimination in hiring and employment practices.

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NOT DOLES, BUT BOOTSTRAPS

At the recent first convention of the Southern Consumers' Cooperative Attorney Hamah King of the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington declared that our country places great stock in pulling oneself up by his own bootstraps. It is the task of OEO, he stated, "not to give out doles, but to provide bootstraps," whereby the poor can engage in the same kind of bootstrap-lifting. The theme of the convention, "The People Speak," offered opportunity for a number of those benefitted by SCC's program of self-help. Southern Consumers' Cooperative now operates a loan company, a bakery and an educational foundation. Father S. J. McKnight, LCHR Board member, has been a moving spirit in this work.

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OPERATION BOOTSTRAP--ALMOST

In the small community of Lafayette known as the Truman Addition a survey conducted in the fall by the people themselves of their own poverty problems revealed the following among other facts; In the 163 homes 28 parents have no education, 123 between one and seven years, 60 between eight and 12 years, and only one with a college education; 120 of the homes have bathrooms; 20 of the families earn less than $2000 per year, 41 between $2000 and $3000, and 32 over $3000; 82 mothers and 91 father are employed. The survey would not have taken place most likely without the guidance of Father Matthew Evanstock, assistant at St. Paul Parish, and leaders from the Truman school. Further, the poor of this area revealed that they need help not so much from welfare and unemploument agencies as from those who can help them in education and job opportunities. From this survey it would appear that both aspects of the Anti-Poverty Programs are necessary, as expressed in the phrase, "to <u>help</u> the poor to <u>help themselves</u>."

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AROUND THE NATION

The Civil Rights Commission and the Department of Justice are at odds over several key issues of enforcing compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, with the former's contending that the latter has been dragging its heels. Possibly in response to criticism, Attorney General Nicholas D. Katzenback has urged that agencies of the government move against discrimination in their programs before complaints are made under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and Assistant Attorney General John Doar has announced that the Justice Department will step up its school desegregation suits in selected cases to serve as examples.

Katzenbach has also warned that those who intimidate voters will be dealt with by the federal government, citing the example of West Feliciana Parish where landowners have been enjoined from evicting Negroes who had recently registered to vote.

A presumably secret meeting which included the U. S. Attorney General, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and a number of civil rights leaders, as reported by Drew Pearson, brought issues between civil rights advocates and the former to a head, the issue being whether funds should go to schools, hospitals, etc. even though they are in direct violation of the civil rights laws, to be recovered later in case the recipients continued to disregard the law, or funds should be withheld until they do conform to the law.

In reversing lower courts on a grade-a-year plan of desegregating schools in Fort Smith, Ark., and declaring that delays "are no longer tolerable," the Supreme Court stated, "The students who are petitioners here were assigned to a Negro high school on the basis of their race. Those assignments are constitutionally forbidden."

The McCone report to California Governor Edmund G. Brown on the Watts' riots, which involved about two percent of Negroes in Los Angeles, places a wide range of responsibility for the riots, including a Negro population explosion of from 74,000 in 1940 to 650,000 in 1965 in Los Angeles County, Southern Negro immigrants' high hopes followed by frustration, the repeal of the "fair housing" act, racial ghetto conditions, too few jobs and too little schooling, feet dragging on the poverty programs which did not live up to advance billing, a schism between police and Negroes, poor transportation facilities, exhortations to take extreme even illegal methods for redress of wrongs, and hesitiation on the part of the Lieutenant Governor to use the National Guard in time.

The powerful National Education Association has teamed up with 13 educational and civil rights organizations to bring to a halt what appears to be a spreading practice, dismissal of Negro teachers as a means of avoiding desegregation of school faculties.

Another group consisting of the American Friends Service Committee, NAACP, the National Urban League, and National Association of Real Estate Brokers (Realtists) have joined in a campaign to expose "the undemocratic policies and tactics" of the National Association of Real Estate Boards (Realtors) which, it is maintained, has been "mounting a nationwide assault against fair housing laws."

Pursuing its time-tested practice of concentrating on legal moves to effect major changes in the direction of justice, the NAACP through its Legal Defense Fund plans court cases in the fields of employment, schools, health care, justice, and housing. The NAACP has been sharply critical of the federal government for not cutting off funds to agencies and institutions which are clearly in violation of anti-discrimination laws.

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La. - Publications

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

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Vol. II NEWSLETTER No. II

FEDERAL JUDGE FLAYS 1965 VOTING RIGHTS ACT

In an opinion relating to the suit filed by the U. S. Department of Justice on behalf of thirteen Negroes who alleged that they had been evicted from their homes or otherwise intimidated because they had registered to vote, U. S. District Judge E. Gordon West attacked the constitutionality of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Judge West's points include the following: The 15th Amendment on which the Act is based does not contemplate punishment for individual, as opposed to state or federal, action in interfering with another's right to vote; if Congress does have the power to punish individuals in this connection, only federal and not state elections would be affected; Congress has no right to legislate on matters outside its constitutional jurisdiction; interference with the right to possess and use private property, which Judge West claims is a right more fundamental than that to vote, would result from application of the Act to individuals. The suit itself to which the constitutional opinion was applied was thrown out by Judge West on the basis that he believed the plaintiffs had not proved their case, especially in being able to prove that the discrimination had occurred because the plaintiffs had registered to vote. It would be presumptuous of this paper to question the good judge's knowledge of the law or to suggest that the evidence is not all it seems to be in the specific case. It would be wise, however, to point out that, whatever the merits of the specific case, the Congress must some way be able to reach private individuals who intimidate others in their attempts to exercise their constitutional rights, for most of the intimidation in this respect comes from private individuals, so that the specific intent of the 15th Amendment is defeated. If as Judge West suggests, another constitutional amendment is called for, then let it be enacted. Further, again whatever the merits of the case, the pattern of events seems to follow that which has kept injustice operating over the past ninety years: Not one Negro was registered to vote in West Feliciana Parish until a federal examiner registered Negroes. Then, mark this, not all those registered were given eviction notices or other such acts, but only a sample of them. Possibly in this case there were other good reasons why these persons should have been given their walking papers or evicted or whatever. The net effect, however, as it has been for ninety years, is that the rest of the Negro population gets the message, whether intended or not, "Don't get out of your place, Nigger, or you're going to get slapped down." If these factors were not operating in West Feliciana, it is well known they do operate elsewhere. It is strongly to be suspected that, despite the inability of the plaintiffs to show that they specifically were intimidated, the same pattern was operating in West Feliciana.

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THANK YOU, YVONNE, WADE, AND AFSC

This is the last month the staff of the American Friends Service Committee will be devoting their energies and facilities to the production of the LCHR Newsletter. Since the inception of the Newsletter Wade Mackie, Director of AFSC in Louisiana, has provided the facilities and Yvonne Coleman, AFSC secretary, has provided the manpower for producing the stencils, etc. Now that it is necessary for the AFSC to

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Vol. II, No. II
Published monthly by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Editor, Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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withdraw from active participation, your editor expresses on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations Relations a hearty thanks to the AFSC staff for its excellent help.

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"NOW" AGAIN

Castro has produced a six-minute documentary entitled "Now" to show "racism" in the United States, with Lena Horne's singing her somewhat controversial (to many people) "Now," white policement in action against Negroes, and the Ku Klux Klan in some role or other. Two comments are called for: One, shame on America for providing all-too-true ammunition for Communist propaganda. Two, Cuban officials say they used American sources for their film; one might well wonder how many Communist countries expose their evils to all the world.

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OF RELUCTANCE, RESISTANCE, AND IMPEDANCE

Six and possibly seven Louisiana parishes stand to lose federal funds for education because of practicing segregation and not accepting compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. St. Bernard, Tensas, Union, Vermilion, West Carroll, Winn, and Webster are the parishes. According to an Associated Press report, at least five of these parishes show no inclination to comply or any concern about losing funds. Webster is now under court orders to desegregate and is seeking to qualify for aid. These parishes, and possibly another group which are also being reviewed by federal examiners, have been warned by various authorities that it is not a question of refusing to accept federal funds and thereby keeping their segregation or accepting and desegregating. By law they will have to desegregate anyway. The terms derived from the electricians's vocabulary, reluctance, resistance, and impedance, do not seem inappropriate to be applied to the situations of the parishes that are dragging their heels.

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A STORY IN ITSELF

Washington, 1-12-66: "Suit Filed to Integrate Schools in St. James"
Lutcher, 1-22-66: "St. James Board Announces Plan for Integration"
Lutcher, 1-26-66: "No St. James Negroes Seek School Mixing"
Lutcher, 2-5-66: "11 Negro Pupils May Integrate Lutcher Schools"

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IF YOU ARE WHITE, DO YOU OBJECT TO BEING CALLED "LILY WHITE"?

In a letter to the editor, Mrs. Harlan Hall of Baton Rouge raises a question that seems worth airing because of its "reverse English" aspects. In objecting to the use of the term "lily white" in the last issue of the Newsletter, she writes: "I don't like to be called 'lily white' or have a school with all whites to be labeled 'lily white.' It is a small objection but I think that sort of typing by color is exactly the sort of thing we're trying to eliminate, classifying by color instead of individuals or groups of individuals." She adds that she thinks no insult was intended.

Your editor replied, in part: "You raise an interesting point. The expression was, somewhat contrary to your thinking that it was not intended as an insult, intended instead to be somewhat derogatory. I know now that the community in which I lived in Illinois deliberately excluded non-white persons from residency. A Negro cannot help his color; I cannot help my color. But a whole community can help its color; that is, it can include or exclude those of various ethnic or racial origin. So when I use the 'Lily White,' I am referring to something that can be chosen."

If you have any feelings on this matter, you may wish to write the editor about it. The subject is not a mere quibbling about words, but has serious implications in terms unconscious prejudices, semantic labelling, racial self-hate, and possibly other un recognized facets.

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METHODIST COLLEGE DESEGREGATES

One hundred and forty years after its founding, Centenary College, Methodist institution in Shreveport, admitted its first fulltime Negro students on the first of February. Three undergraduates, two reported to be honor students from Shreveport, and one transfer from Southern University in Baton Rouge, attended their first day of classes in the long-time segregated college. Previously, Negro students had been enrolled in night classes and at the school's extension at Barksdale Air Force Base.

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BRICKBATS AND BOUQUETS FOR BIRACIAL COMMISSION

The governor's Human Relations Commission was scored by both CORE, a speaker at the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations, and the (white) Citizens Council recently. CORE voiced strong opposition to the appointment of John Martzell as Director of the Commission, evidently because Martzell served as attorney for the city of Bogalusa in its fight in respect to racial matters last year. Steven H. Rubin of New Orleans, past president of the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union, told the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations that racial problems are not solved, despite the governor's statements and the formation of the Human Relations Commission, and that the latter had failed in at least one place where it should have acted. The Citizen Councils, speaking through Ned Touchstone, objected to salaries of $20,000 for Martzell and $16,000 for Negro attorney Jesse N. Stone, Jr., Martzell's Associate Director. On the other hand, Charlton Lyons, state Republican Party chairman, gave his support to the Commission including the latter's employing Stone. Stating that laws cannot do the job and that solution to the racial problem has to come from the hearts of men, Lyons strongly endorsed the Commission as a means of communication between the races. Indirectly also, the Commission received acclaim in the awarding of the annual brotherhood plaque by the Baton Rouge Chapter of the National

Conference of Christians and Jews to General Troy H. Middleton, Chairman of the Commission.

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NOTES ON VOTER REGISTRATION AND VOTING

Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach calls for voting registrars to open their offices for longer periods and in more convenient places to accommodate registrants --Federal attorneys contend that Louisiana law supports the action of federal registrars in registering persons who are not qualified at the time but would be by the next state election--Registration of voters stood at the end of January at 82.6 per cent white and 17.4 Negro--The federal voting registrar in West Feliciana Parish has shortened his hours to Saturday only from 8:30 to 5:30 consequent upon a decrease in the number of registrants--A. C. Young, head of the Bogalusa Voters League, promises that Negroes will for the first time enter the races for city elected positions.

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BURNING CHURCHES IS NOT PATRIOTISM

Addressing the annual banquet of the Baton Rouge YMCA, Dr. Edward E. Grant of Grant Chemical Co. and Grant Lehr Co. said that if burning churches is intended to demonstrate patriotism and loyalty to the Old South, "let's have less of both," such patriotism and loyalty. He wondered what children do learn when their elders burn churches. It is not hard to understand, Grant said, the lack of respect for those in authority when they see such signs as "Impeach Earl Warren."

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THOSE TEN FOOT NEGROES

In writing a letter to Governor McKeithen opposing the appointment of a Director and Associate Director for the Commission on Human Relations, Jackson G. Ricau of Metairie, South Louisiana Citizens Council president, stated, "Experience with biracial groups reveals that Negro members will use the white members as tools to force their demands on other white people..."

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LOUISIANA - Publications

Community Relations Council

of Greater New Orleans

NEWSLETTER No. 2, March 22, 1966

* *

ARCHBISHOP TO SPEAK TO CRC

His Excellency, the Most Reverend Philip M. Hannan, Archbishop of New Orleans will speak to CRC members on Tuesday, March 29th. The meeting will be held at The Church House, 330 St. Charles Ave., at 8 P.M.

Archbishop Hannan was installed as leader of the Roman Catholic diocese of New Orleans on October 13, 1965, having previously been an auxiliary bishop in Washington, D.C. Archbishop Hannan was an active participant in the Vatican Council, and attended the closing session of the Council after his installation here.

Since coming to New Orleans, Archbishop Hannan has participated in several unprecendented efforts to promote religious understanding. A public ecumenical gathering was held March 20th at Temple Sinai with representatives of many faiths present. At this meeting Archbishop Hannan spoke of the positive steps which the Vatican Council had made toward increased communication between Catholics and those of other faiths. "All decisions of the Council are based on a recognition of the virtues of our fellow individuals," he noted.

Congressman Hale Boggs, a long-time friend of the Archbishop commented that "There is no doubt that he will bring a broad understanding to all the problems of our area." In regard to racial problems, Mr. Boggs quoted an address in which the Archbishop said, "It is a matter of faith that we believe that all men are equal. It is a matter of justice that we accord to everyone his due."

The CRC meeting on March 29th promises to be an enlightening evening in the spirit of better human relations and ecumenism.

PROFESSIONAL HUMAN RELATIONS STAFF FOR LOUISIANA

Progress and expansion in human relations are in the picture for Louisiana in the coming months. A Ford foundation grant to the Southern Regional Council will make it possible to establish a professional human relations staff for the state. Plans call for the Louisiana Council on Human Relations to be the sponsoring agency, with its local councils sharing in the benefits. CRC Board members met with Board members of the Louisiana Council on March 19th to consider the details of obtaining a staff. The CRC Board will vote March 23rd on affiliation with the Louisiana Council, and if the vote is affirmative, CRC will share in the valuable assistance which a staff will give.

The proposed staff will include an executive director and a secretary, with an office in a central Louisiana location, probably Baton Rouge The executive director would spend a great deal of time "on the road", in order to assist local Councils throughout the state.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is a federating and coordinating group for local human relations chapters. The state council assumes no authority as to internal affairs of a local chapter, but acts as a service group for organizing new councils and assisting with programs or special projects. At present the Louisiana Council has affiliated local groups in Lake Charles, Crowley, Baton Rouge, Abbeville, Franklin and Lafayette. Dr. James Oliver is president of the Council, and Helen Mervis, CRC's president, is secretary.

Hopes are running high that a staffed operation will mean real advances for improved human relations in Louisiana.

BETTER HOUSING FOR NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans City Planning Commission has recently published a brochure on its "Community Renewal Program Study" for New Orleans. The brochure explains the goals of the new program: 1) location of existing blight; 2) exposition of the causes of blight; 3) development of methods of combatting it; 4) development of a practical plan of action.

In addition to the Commission's study, several meetings have been held to promote a positive program for action in solving the city's pressing needs. The Commission's plan calls for cooperation between a citizens advisory committee, a technical committee, the planning commission, the housing and home finance agency and professional consulting firms.

In considering urban revitalization, New Orleans is faced with a very difficult problem in that a Louisiana law prohibits participation in urban renewal programs by Louisiana cities. Unless this law is repealed New Orleans cannot receive any federal assistance under urban renewal in providing for better housing in the area.

One federal measure which is available to the area is the relatively new program for low-rent apartments entreprenured by private groups (such as a church group). Yet, the high cost of land in New Orleans prohibits such groups from undertaking such efforts here. One such apartment complex is beginning construction in the Gentilly area.

Dr. Leonard Burns of CRC is working closely with the Planning Commission's study program, and CRC will definitely have a role to play in the future development of plans.

WIC AFFILIATES WITH CRC

CRC has acquired an asset in the affiliation of a women's study group, which formerly called itself WIC (Women's Intergroup Council). The group was formed at the invitation of President Kennedy in 1963 to consider and evaluate issue which confronted New Orleans and the country. As their sessions progressed they found that because racial problems were so significant in the south, they were WIC's chief concern.

Since joining CRC the group has been investigating recreational facilites in New Orleans, and the rate with which desegregation is progressing. Their study will result in an action program to speed up desegregation in recreational facilities that are not yet integrated. The group meets bi-weekly to review their study and the action to be taken. CRC welcomes WIC -- a group who'll give us an extra boost.

SPOTLIGHT ON ...

Dr. Leonard L. Burns... CRC Vice-President who's motto seems to be "do it now." And do it he does. He's one of the city's most active citizens in community projects and always seems to have time to schedule more.

Asked how he became interested in community affairs, he noted that a desire to see his children in first rate schools led him to involvement in school desegregation activities as early as 1951. His efforts in this area awakened him to the many pressing social problems of our community, and he has worked since that time to improve the city.

Dr. Burns' activities include being a vice-president of the national board of the NAACP, a vice-president of Associated Catholic Charities, a Board member of the United Fund, a Board member of Total Community Action (TCA), a nominee for the Board of the N.O. Red Cross chapter, and a former president of Studs, a business and professional organization. A Podiatrist by profession, Dr. Burns is also manager of the Four Corners Travel Agency. His latest activity is as a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Housing Improvements, in which capacity he is helping to study the city's urgent housing needs.

CRC salutes a real contributor to the community.

PANEL OF WOMEN

CRC's Panel of Women has found their audiences very receptive to their message of better understanding between persons regardless of religion or race. The panel's message is a personal one, for each participant recounts an experience of her own in human relations. The general theme presented is that discrimination, in whatever shape it takes, must be met with patience, understanding and an effort to eliminate it. The fact that the panel itself is biracial and interreligious shows to any audience the positive effect of communication between persons of differing backgrounds.

To date the panel has presented its program to a number of church groups. Audiences have been enthusiastic over the program, and the active "question periods" following the presentation have shown that the panel's message is indeed thought-provoking.

CRC members can assist the panel by suggesting speaking engagements or arranging programs. Mrs. William Buchsbaum is chairman of the panel, and engagements may be arranged by calling her at 899-7140.

Panelists include: Mrs. Buchsbaum, Mrs. Carlos Zervigon, Mrs. Harold St. Julien, Mrs. Lois Taplin, Mrs. Lionel LaCabe, Mrs. Earl Rousseau, Jr., Mrs. Luis Zervigon, Mrs. Norman Francis, Mrs. Prem Smith, Mrs. Robert Bermudez, Mrs. Milton Upton, and Miss Janet Riley.

Future panel dates are: Mar. 31, 8 p.m., St. Philip Episcopal Church, Algiers; Apr. 4, 6 p.m., St. Anna's Episcopal Church, Esplanade Ave.; Apr. 25, 11:30 a.m., New Orleans Claricus Episcopal Ministers.

DISCUSSION GROUP PLANNED

Since many members have suggested more informal discussion of issues involved in promoting better human relations, CRC is planning for small discussion groups among our members. The 'drawing board' plans call for groups to meet monthly for exchange of ideas on selected topics. For example, the enormous problems of housing in New Orleans could provide endless consideration. Or follow-up sessions on lectures given at CRC general meetings are a possibility. The range of topics is great, and CRC feels members will be enthusiastic about the combination of informality and serious consideration of issues.

The homes of the members would serve as a meeting place for the small groups. The word 'small' is emphasized, as chances to express opinions diminish with a large group. Anyone interested in participating may contact Mrs. Gerald (Mary Ethel) Siefken at 288-3317. Further plans will be announced at the March 29th meeting of CRC.

REHABILITATION FOR FORMER PRISON INMATES

A volunteer group, Community Service Center, Inc., has been recently organized to continue rehabilitation of former prisoners after their release from penal institutions. Mrs. Jefferson (Nina) Sulzer is Executive Director of the program which will seek to make services such a counseling--personal, job, family--available to former inmates of any prison. Literacy training, additional education, and job placement will also be included as part of the program.

The Community Service Center will be an extension of a program directed by Mrs. Warner (Ruth) Kloepfer for rehabilitation within the Orleans Parish Prison. Mrs. Kloepfer started her rehabilitation program in 1964, and with 50 volunteers has held classes designed to prepare inmates for re-entrance into society. But the need for continued rehabilitation after release stimulated the organization of the present extension through Community Service Center.

The Community Service Center is seeking funds from private and public sources to establish their program, and there is currently a need for additional volunteer help. Both Mrs. Kloepfer and Mrs. Sulzer are also anxious to secure work for inmates being released. Anyone interested in either the volunteer effort or in hiring former inmates is urged to contact either Mrs. Kloepfer or Mrs. Sulzer.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION

At a recent Board meeting, Dr. Albert Dent gave a brief summary of the aims and activities of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations, Rights and Responsibilities. The newly formed commission, of which Dr. Dent is a member, is under the jurisdiction of the Governor and is funded directly from the governor's administrative budget.

Dr. Dent expressed great hopes for the commission, especially since the hiring of an executive staff headed by Mr. Jack Martzell and Mr. Jesse Stone. He emphasized, however, that the commission has no legal status; its function is purely advisory. Mr. Martzell and Mr. Stone will attempt to investigate problems arising in Louisiana communities and advise community leaders of steps which can be taken to avoid crises. Hopefully their role will be to "keep ahead" of problems--to foresee areas which could be trouble-spots before they develop.

At present members of the commission are developing directives regarding the role of the commission in Louisiana. Each has been asked to state what he feels are the most urgent needs in the state and to break them into three categories: 1) what can be done now; 2) what is to be done next; 3) what is the long range function of the commission. Dr. Dent mentioned that any person wishing to make suggestions along these lines was free to send them to the commission or to any member of it.

The outlook for the commission is hopeful; it needs the support of Louisiana's citizenry.

OF NOTE

The Urban League of Greater New Orleans has been admitted as a participating agency of the United Fund as of March 21st. The decision was made following the unanimous recommendations of the admissions committee of the United Fund. In making the announcement, Francis C. Doyle, U.F. president praised the service which the Urban League has rendered to New Orleans during the 23 years of its operation here.

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The month of May will mark the opening of the legislative session in Baton Rouge, with many significant issues to be decided. It's not too early to start boning up on the areas which will be considered during the session. Informed citizenry are a must if legislators are to be persuaded to vote for measures to improve social conditions in the state. So start collecting those facts and figures and watch for news stories on legislation which will be comming up. And don't forget the power of the pen, in the form of a letter to your legislator. Let him know how you stand.

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Vol. 1 NEWSLETTER No. 6

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is difficult to understand how the elected officials of our society fail to see the need for establishing dialogue among Negroes and whites. Repeated suggestions and pleas that local groups be formed to establish such a dialogue have not met with a great amount of success. Some local councils are being formed but often these are formed without a knowledge or consent and sometimes with opposition from local officials. It appears to me that if we claim to have an adult society the very least we can do is discuss our problems in an adult and intelligent way, and hope thereby to arrive at the best solutions to those problems. We sometimes wonder just what a leader's responsibility is if it is not to lead.

Dr. James R. Oliver
President, LCHR

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HEAD START PROGRAM DISCONTINUED IN EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

Investigation by the federal government of the Head Start Program in Baton Rouge disclosed that segregation of pupils and teachers was being maintained, in express violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Rather than desegregate, the East Baton Rouge Parish school board voted to discontinue the use of school buildings for the program, in effect causing the last two weeks of the program to be dropped.

Prior to the initiation of the program parents were informed that they were to register their children at the school to which they would be expecting to go in the fall, in itself an act promoting segregation of pupils. In addition, Patrick Burns, OEO inspector, pointed out that the recording and statistical personnel, faculty, and unit and classroom supervisors were segregated.

Walter Travis, President of Community Advancement, Inc., the officially recognized body for carrying out OEO programs, stated that CAI had agreed that no child should be denied admission to a Head Start class because of race, creed, or color, and that the staff would be integrated. He did not understand, he said, that "staff" included teachers.

Belated efforts were made by CAI to comply with the law. But parents of most of the white children withdrew their children from one school when a Negro teacher appeared. The appointment of a Negro woman teacher as Director of the program was part of the effort to bring about compliance. But Robert Aertker, Superintendent of Schools, recommended the schools not be used for the last two weeks. His recommendation was accepted by the parish school board on August 5.

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NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. 1, No. 6
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Council on Human Relations
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ANTHONY ADDRESSES NEW ORLEANS COUNCIL

Paul Anthony, newly appointed Executive Director of Southern Regional Council, addressed the Council Relations Council of New Orleans on July 28. Mrs. Leo Mervis, President of CRC reports a fine attendance, great interest, and discussion provoked by committee reports which are expected to produce results in the near future.

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SPOTLIGHT ON SCHOOLS

Acadia Parish--Schools ordered desegregated, U. S. District Judge Richard Putnam. Bossier Parish--Schools ordered desegregated in 1st and 12th grades with all grades within four years, U. S. District Judge Ben C. Dawkins, Jr. Caddo Parish--Same order as for Bossier. Jackson Parish--Schools ordered desegregated in some grades this fall, U. S. District Judge Ben C. Dawkins, Jr. Livingston, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge Parishes--Speed-up of desegregation not ordered, U. S. District Judge E. Gordon West. Natchitoches Parish--Schools ordered desegregated in 1st and 12th with all grades within four years, U. S. District Judge Ben C. Dawkins, Jr. Rapides Parish--Speed-up sought of desegregation in Alexandria; decision not known yet, U. S. Appeals Judge Edwin F. Hunter, Jr. St. Helena Parish--Grades 1, 9, 10, 11. amd 12 to be desegregated this fall, U. S. District Judge E. Gordon West. East Feliciana Parish--Suit filed to enjoin officials from racial segregation of schools, U. S. District Judge E. Gordon West. West Feliciana Parish--Schools ordered desegregated in 1st and 12th grades, U. S. District Judge E. Gordon West. Catholic schools in Bossier, Caddo, Natchitoches, Rapides Parishes--Grades 1, 2, and 12 ordered desegregated, Bishop Charles P. Greco of the diocese of Alexandria. All parishes--About 25 parishes under court orders to desegregate or already desegregated; blanket suit against State Board of Education and State Wuperintendent of Education William J. Dodd to end distribution of funds to segregated school districts dismissed, U. S. District Judge E. Gordon West. Federal Office of Education Dr. Martin Sobell predicted in California that Louisiana will be cited in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act because of refusal of state school officials to move toward desegregation.

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PRESIDENT OLIVER ALL OVER

In the past two months Presidents James R. Oliver of LCHR has visited Crowley, Abbeville, New Orleans, Franklin, Lake Arthur, and Opelousas. At several of these cities as well as in Lafayette, his home town, he has given talks on human relations to Councils on Human Relations, a PTA, and missionary society.

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SMOKE IN SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA

A national weekly states, "The smoke hangs heavy over Bogalusa," which possibly describes the physical atmosphere in Bogalusa and the mental atmosphere throughout a good part of Southeast Louisiana. Beating of three Denham Springs youth, two Negro and one white, protests by white men of Livingston Parish over the Sheriff's investigation of the former beating, burning of two Negro churches in Slidell, conviction of Bogalusa police officials of contempt in refusing to obey the court's injunction to protect civil rights demonstrators—these among other things do cloud the air of Southeast Louisiana. Promises and a plan by police to protect demonstrators, restaurants' serving Negroes, opening of theaters to all on a non-discriminatory basis, Slidell's white community's raising money to rebuild the churches, and other lights shine out of the smoky gloom. However, the Ku Klux Klan is carrying on in Bogalusa "Operation Wink," which means, "Lie low until the feds leave, then you'll see what happens." It seems that the smoke does lie heavy over this area of our state.

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NEWSPAPER SUGGESTS LCHR BE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

An editorial in a recent issue of The Clarion Herald of New Orleans suggested that the Louisiana Council on Human Relations (presumably its Board of Directors and/or Board of Advisors) be used as the Governor's Commission on Human Relations. No comment has been received from the Governor thus far.

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PERPETUATION OF SEGREGATION IN HOUSING CHARGED AGAINST PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY

A report from the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights details charges against the Public Housing Agency Atlanta regional office which handles public housing projects for seven states in Southeast to the effect that PHA policies have been flouted to perpetuate segregation in housing. So-called "freedom of choice" plans, the Commission maintains, are not free choice at all. "The 'free choice' places a heavy burden on the individual," the report states. "When the tenants and the staff are segregated and the projects are located in sites that were selected for the purpose of perpetuating segregation, it is clear that the choice is not free. Numerous pressures combine to force Negroes to choose the all-Negro projects." The Kentucky Commission has presented an "affirmative approach" with specific recommendations to implement a non-segregated policy.

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LCHR OFFERS HELP, RECEIVES REPLIES

In response to the LCHR President's offer of help to mayors of cities over 10,000 population replies have come from mayors of Baton Rouge, Crowley, Lafayette, New Iberia, and Opelousas. Approximately twenty mayors have not responded. In the meantime letters have gone to all school superintendents of parishes which have recently been desegregated offering the services of the Louisiana Council in making the transition easier.

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BATON ROUGE COUNCIL AT IT AGAIN

Committees of the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations have been tooling up during the spring for this second "long, hot summer" and the days beyond, according to Dr. Bruce Evans, Chairman. The entire program of the June meeting was devoted to meetings of the subcommittees of the Projects Committee. Preliminary contacts have been made with public news media and public officials. Surveys are under way of the existing public and private facilities in respect to their compliance with the Civil Rights Acts and regulations of the various departments of government. A housing survey is beginning. Preparation of families for desegregated schools in the fall is being undertaken. The Subcommittee of the Projects Committee has made contact with the new Superintendent of Schools and the parish school board.

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BIRACIAL COMMITTEE ATTACKED

Both a Florida physician, speaking to a meeting sponsored by the Conservative Society of America in Baton Rouge, and a Baton Rouge Republical leader have attacked Governor McKeithen's bi-racial committee as detrimental to the interests of the state. Come to think of it, the NEWSLETTER is not sure who is being attacked.

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NEWSLETTER
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Vol. 2 La - PUBLICATIONS No. 7 and 8

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

P. O. BOX 2992 — LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL REPORTS

---that in counties (or parishes) with both federal examiners and Voter Education Project activity Negro registration is the highest, with federal examiners only the next highest, with VEP activity only the next highest, and with neither federal examiners nor VEP the lowest.

---that a year ago when the Voting Rights Act of 1965 became law 30 percent of the Negroes of voting age were registered in the six Southern states; now nearly 46 percent are registered.

---that the shooting of James Meredith from ambush on June 6th was the 17th of such acts of violence in connection with registration and voting since the Voting Rights Act went into effect.

---that fear of reprisal keeps Mississippi's Negro registration rate the lowest in the South, 29.6 percent.

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PLAQUEMINES' PEREZ PROVES POWERLESS

Although in his tight little domain on the lower end of the Mississippi Leander Perez has ruled Plaquemines Parish for 40 years, when he could not be surrounded by his henchmen to intimidate and browbeat, Perez wilted in the federal court in which the Plaquemines Parish school desegregation suit was being tried. He was, first, nearly cited for contempt of court, which was avoided by his apologizing to the presiding judge. Then, his attack on the 14th Amendment which he evidently had prepared carefully to carry out, fizzled when he was told by the judge that arguments on the 14th were not an issue for the courts. Finally, he was told that some sort of desegregation would be occurring in his parish this coming fall. (See elsewhere in this issue for comments on Perez as an independent thinker.)

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SCENE IN MISSISSIPPI

Signs on the federal-state Interstate Highway 55 approaching Jackson, Mississippi, from the south call attention to the fact (or is it?) that the construction is "Another Mississippi Project." Further, the amounts given on the signs omit decimal points in such a manner that it appears that Mississippi and the federal government are contributing the same amounts. One is reminded of the little chap with his hand on his father's suitcase, "See, Daddy, I'm carrying your suitcase."

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NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. 2, No. 7 and 8
Published monthly by the Louisiana
Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Editor, Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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Vice-Presidents, Dr. Murray J. Martin,
Mrs. Barbara Erickson
Secretary, Mrs. Leo Mervis
Treasurer, Dr. Martin L. Harvey

Address all communications to: P. O. Box 2992, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

ONLY THE NAME IS CHANGED

"It is difficult to fully assess the psychological and social cost of segregated schools but the economic cost is clear in terms of the motivation of people trapped in such a system and the lack of human resource development necessary to the total development of the state. North Carolina school districts have complied on paper with federal requirements for desegregating schools, but in terms of the actual number of children affected, progress has been slow. Only 5% of North Carolina's Negro students attended schools with white students in 1965-66. Faculty integration is virtually non-existent, and the two teachers' associations still are very much 'separate but equal' organizations."

---Supplement to the Blueprint for Opportunity,
published by the North Carolina Fund

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BOYCOTT IN FERRIDAY

Like many other Negroes, those in Ferriday have taken to boycotting the city's stores in order to seek an audience for alleged grievances. Mayor Davis has rather frantically stated that the boycott "wouldn't hurt the white merchants very much." We are scarcely in agreement with the Mayor that any Negro or white person can walk in any street in Ferriday without fear, if Ferriday is like other small Southern cities. Should his allegation that Negroes are being intimidated by NAACP workers be true, we can only agree with his implied conclusion when he asks, "Who is taking your rights away, the whites or the NAACP?" However, again, knowing something about Southern cities, we should judge that long ago the whites took away the rights of Negroes and that the NAACP is simply trying to restore them.

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SIXTH DISTRICT FIRST PRIMARY SURPRISING

In the recent primary election the fact that East Baton Rouge Parish did not vote a majority for Congressman Jimmy Morrison surprised many political prognosticators. As was expected, Negro precincts went heavily for Morrison (though a large number voted for James E. Morrison of Slidell, apparently thinking he was Jimmy Morrison). But a much larger number of "liberal" precincts went for Jimmy Morrison's major opponent than was thought possible. A seasoned politician who himself was running for office stated that he was amazed at some of the people who were going to vote for Morrison's opponent, John Rarick. The two candidates will be running again in the second primary on September 24th.

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ANNUAL MEETING

Watch for announcement of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations Annual Meeting which will take place in the fall. The Board of Directors has planned for a two-day session at which an outstanding speaker will keynote the proceedings, the new Executive Director, Mrs. Pat Miller, will be introduced, progress in human relations in Louisiana will be outlined, and plans for future coordinated efforts throughout the state will be made.

DESEGREGATION PROGRESS--POSITIVELY SO, BUT PAINFULLY SLOW

A recent United Press International release chronicling Louisiana school desegregation progress concludes that school desegregation has come a long way in Louisiana since 1960. In November of that year four little Negro girls began an uphill fight by entering two formerly all-white schools in New Orleans. Since those days, according to the report from UPI, desegregation has been peaceful. And it is true that there have been no more riots of the ugly kind that made New Orleans a bad watchword and the State Legislature as it sought to defeat the Constitution a laughing-stock throughout the world. It is no doubt also true that somewhere near 8,000 Negro school children will be in formerly all-white schools this fall. But it also is true that young Negro students have been subjected to insults and intimidation and in some cases physical violence in some "desegregated" schools, incidents often encouraged by school authorities. And it is likewise true that the great majority of school children do not attend desegregated schools, and that as far as is known every parish in the state continues to maintain a dual public school system, and that the private school tuition grant system continues to operate in express violation of the principle that public funds should not be used to maintain segregation. Yet there is cause for optimism that right will triumph, even though it is nearly six whole years after 1960, and more than 12 years since 1954, and a century since 1863, and three centuries since Negroes were brought to this land. In the latter context the progress since 1960 does give reason for rejoicing.

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Events of the past year call for some interpretive comment in a newsletter published by an organization devoted to peaceful change. Both the Southern Regional Council and the Louisiana Council, offspring of SRC, are dedicated to the betterment of all citizens by peaceful means. Further, neither SRC nor LCHR have given up peaceable methods as has apparently the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) which has changed its strategy without changing its name. We believe that violence begets violence and that only in extremis is it the right of a people to undertake violence, as Abraham Lincoln is reported to have said, "The last right of the people is revolution." But Lincoln also said, "There is no grievance that is the fit object of redress by mob law," and "Among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and . . . they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost." However, without one excuse for the use of violence in attempting to gain human rights, it is necessary to place the violence practiced recently in its proper context.

It first ill behooves those who in times past have either themselves practiced or, just as reprehensibly, condoned violence in order to "keep the Nigger in his place" to condemn those who now engage in violence in a mistaken notion that they can gain their rights in this way. Second, though it would be simple-minded indeed to say that any one cause could be assigned for the violence which erupted in Watts and in Puerto Rican Chicago and elsewhere, to deny that just grievances unheard by the majority of the citizens of the cities involved enter in very strongly to these outbreaks would be just as simple-minded. Third, a very large amount of the violence that has taken place has been initiated by persons seeking to prevent the peaceable exercise of constitutional freedoms of assembly, of speech, and of citizenship generally. Fourth, for public officials and others to say to peaceful demonstrators, "Stop demonstrating until things cool off," is tantamount to saying "Stop putting pressure on us so that we can maintain the status quo," even though there may be sincere desire on the part of some public officials to have a "cooling off" period for the sake of trying to achieve better conditions--"rocking the boat" is the last thing politicians and police officers want to do, and thus no matter how well-intentioned they may be, the last thing they will do is just that, rock the boat or change the status quo without pressure that compels them to act.

Now, having said these things for context, we must add that sometimes there is good reason for not engaging in certain even constitutional acts which might lead to riot. The situation in Birmingham several years ago was not one of these, for the police were not only not seeking to protect the peaceful demonstrators but actively engaged in thwarting and literally beating them; throwing in massive waves of peaceful persons willing to suffer the consequences was called for. The situation in Chicago appears to be different. There are grievous conditions in housing in Chicago. But to draw many hundreds of police and opposing whites into active violence by the very presence of too many demonstrators is self-defeating in a number of ways. A substantial number of demonstrators--500 suggested by Mayor Daley does not seem unreasonable--yet not so large as to invite violence by its very size and uncontrollability can be more easily defended by the police and still make their point. The movement of 500 people in concert, especially if trained in non-violence which a larger mob cannot be, is still newsworthy and about all that can be effective before a realtor's office. But the fact is that the larger mob does contain hangers-on who spoil for a fight, thus inviting violence by violence and justifying the outside mob in their violence when resistance meets them from within. But most important of all from the effectiveness of strategy, the larger mass of persons in the country are lost to the cause of human rights when peaceful demonstrations are pressed to the place where there is almost sure to be violence just because it is announced that uncounted thousands are going to be mobilized for the "peaceful demonstration." Further--and to criticize Dr. Martin Luther King is like criticizing God in some circles--it seems to your Editor it is out of keeping with non-violent philosophy for Dr. King to denounce with intemperate language the court which issued an injunction against massive demonstrations. Indignant words are in accord with the examples of Jesus and Gandhi whom Dr. King purports to follow, but petulant intemperance of language is not, especially directed toward the courts which are the final bulwark of freedom even though they at times err.

Lest anyone misinterpret the ideas set forth above, it must be reiterated that conditions may lead misguided persons into violence, and that such conditions exist here in the South as well as in the North, a fact underscored by a recent publication of SRC and the American Jewish Committee, The Continuing Crisis: An Assessment of New Racial Tensions in the South. To understand these things is neither to condone nor to condemn. Southern Regional Council and its allied state Councils have been working for years to bring about changes peacefully, full well knowing that if they do not come in that way, violence will be the result. It is better, we believe, to take care of unjust conditions before such eventualities occur.

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SISTER STATE MAKING CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

In reports issued by both the Southern Regional Council, a private organization (parent body of the state Council's on Human Relations), and the United States Commission on Civil Rights, the most damning indictments of all made against federal agencies in relation to civil rights were reserved for programs under the Department of Agriculture. Injustices of the rankest variety have been practiced by state-federal agricultural extension services and other agricultural programs. Now comes the report from a 16-man Citizens Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, which was appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, that in Mississippi "A lot of progress is being made." Desegregation of a number of 4-H clubs, election of Negroes to county committees of the Farmers Home Administration, and especially a unique food distribution plan called "Operation Help" were cited by the Advisory Committee. The report is probably fairly accurate, for committee members included representatives who have demonstrated they believe strongly in civil rights. What negatives there are in the Mississippi agricultural picture have yet to be revealed, but it is hopeful to have signs of progress in our neighboring state.

ON INDEPENDENCE IN THOUGHT AND ACTION

Your Editor is moved by recent events in Louisiana and Alabama to make some comments regarding the independence of thought and action displayed by some persons with whom he--as well as presumably the Louisiana Council--otherwise thoroughly disagrees. The ones to whom reference is made are Governor George Wallace and Judge Leander Perez. Both of these men have shown remarkable courage in standing up to the federal government. They have not been moved by the financial inducements or political pressures from many sources in their mistaken, nevertheless admirable fight against federal encroachment. Your Editor finds himself taking off his hat to their independence. He recognizes that it is politically expedient in Alabama's backwoods climate and in Perez' little foreign land within the confines of the U.S. for these men to take the stands they have taken. Yet these two have not succumbed to the argument, "Well, if we don't take the money, others will get it," or to that other, "You can't fight the federal government," while hundreds of others who are persuaded as they are have done so. Some of the Spirit of '76 is seen in the manner in which these two men have declared their principles forthrightly. This Editor views with sadness the facts that the issue of State's Rights with which these two men have been so closely identified (as most Southern politician's have been for many years) is so exclusively tied in with denying individual rights, and that independence of thought and action as demonstrated by Wallace and Perez is so clearly connected with denial of independence for so large a portion of their constituents. Nevertheless, those who bear the scars of battling on the opposite side of the civil rights issue find themselves admiring the independence and courage of a Perez and a Wallace more than the lukewarm beliefs of those who say, "I'm with you, but, of course, I never soapbox," or "You know I believe the way you do, but I have to be careful." (Come to think of it, there is something in the Good Book about "because you are neither cold nor hot, I will spue you out of my mouth.")

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RENEW YOUR LCHR MEMBERSHIP TODAY

If you have not already sent in your membership dues to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, sit down now and do so. Those who belong to a local Council on Human Relations should send their checks to their local Treasurer, who will in turn forward the state share to the state Treasurer. Those who are not affiliated with a local Council, may renew membership by making their checks out to: LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, and sending them to: Dean Martin L. Harvey, Treasurer, Southern University, Baton Rouge. Classes of membership are:

Regular (for one person)	$ 5.00
Family (for adults in family)	7.50
Contributing (for one person)	10.00
Sustaining (" " ")	25.00
Patron (" " ")	100.00

Contributions above and beyond membership will be welcomed. But at the least, renew your membership today.

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GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAM HIT IN SUIT

The system of tuition grants to private schools for the purpose of foiling school desegregation will be tested in the federal courts soon. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach has asked to be permitted to intervene in a suit brought by some Negro parents aimed at doing away with these grants. Attention has been called in these pages before to the three school systems operating in the state. Most states find it difficult enough to maintain one school system. But Louisiana and several other states, among the poorest in the nation, have saddled themselves with three systems. It is to be hoped that the federal courts can save us from ourselves by eliminating the grants-in-aid, a fairly easy method of doing away with the third system, then by bringing an end to the dual system which was set up under the false doctrine of "separate but equal."

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For the next few years the eyes of our nation will be focused upon the state of Louisiana; and whether or not it is to our liking, these observations are destined to affect all of our lives. Your state LCHR office files already include letters of inquiry, both from within and outside the state, asking why Louisiana is relatively quiet in the face of riots and civil strife in other states throughout the nation. Some of these letters have been answered, others will be answered through the actions of local councils over the state. We are not so smug as to believe that conditions which bred such explosive outbursts in California, New York and Mississippi do not exist in Louisiana. Poor housing conditions, unfair employment practices, segregation, denial of the right to vote, and police brutality are also inherent in Louisiana social structure. We know that an unforeseen incident could trigger similar incidents in our state.

This period of relative quiet seems to be an opportune time in which the local Councils may speed up their programs to eliminate the need for such expressions of discontent seen in other states.

Presently your State Council is involved in studying programs, planning programs, and making contact with resource persons to be made available for use by local councils upon request. We are anxious to assist you in your efforts to bring about the desired social, economic and political changes in Louisiana.

To add spice to the already hot issue of power--I prefer to think of human relations councils as a Salt and Pepper Power--basic organizations like the Louisiana Council on Human Relations must work hand in hand toward the goal of making Louisiana truly a Sportsman Paradise--in which Negroes are not the object of the sport.

Set your course. Your State Council will support your every effort.

Our problems and coordinated planning for their solution will be reviewed in our annual state meeting scheduled for October. Qualified persons experienced in dealing with such problems will be present to give directions and guidance to our planning.

Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. BOX 2992
LAFAYETTE, LA. 70502

La - PUBLICATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting, Board of Directors

Sept. 10, 1966

PROPOSED PRESS RELEASE

Relatively peaceful desegregation of a large number of formerly all-white schools was commended today by the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, according to Mrs. Patricia Miller, Executive Director. At a regular meeting of the LCHR Board held in Baton Rouge a resolution was unanimously passed stating that the best interests of the state, taxpayers, school officials, parents, and, most importantly, children were served by such peaceful but positive desegregation steps.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is a private organization with aims directed toward improving relations among various segments of pupulation in the state. Members of its Board of Advisors include several religious, business, political and educational leaders within the state.

While noting that progress has been made in effecting desegregation, observations were also made that much remains to be done. The Board agreed that although some success has been achieved, in a number of schools or school systems there is either no desegregation or it is occurring painfully slowly.

LCHR president, Dr. James R. Oliver, stressed the need for local human relations councils to help solve these problems. "It is not surprising", said Oliver, "that desegregation has worked smoothly where local human relations groups are most effective".

Council members stated they believe we can solve our own problems, if we will but try. Men of good will representing the many facets of our soeicty should be ready and anxious to get together and discuss the problems and their solution.

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La- PUBLICATIONS

Community Relations Council, Inc.
OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

POST OFFICE BOX 51257 • NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70150

Vol. I *Sept. 1966* *No. 1*

CHANNEL 8 TO SHOW CRC PROGRAM

"Speaking of Slums", a television production arranged and sponsored by the Community Relations Council, will be aired October 6th on WYES-TV at 8:30 p.m. Four experts on housing conditions in the metropolitan area will present their views on the dim picture which New Orleans slums present today. A live audience will shoot questions at the panelists after the opening presentation.

Emile Comar, associate editor of the Clarion Herald, will give the program its initial impetus with probing questions for each panelist. Stuart Brehm, Director of the City Planning Commission, will explain the Community Renewal Program Study currently underway in the Planning Commission and define the role of the Commission in correcting current ills. Father Eugene McManus, coordinator of the Archdiocesan Housing Commission, will discuss the opportunities for non-profit groups to sponsor low-rent housing units under a new federal program. The current condition of public housing in New Orleans will be capsuled by Ronald Brignac, Deputy Director of the New Orleans Housing Authority. Dr. Daniel Thompson, Professor of Sociology at Dillard University, will pinpoint the social and psychological problems experienced by slum dwellers, as well as the problem of escaping from the ghetto.

The October 6th television program will be the first of three public discussions which CRC will feature on housing during the year. Urban renewal will be debated later in the year with Senator Michael O'Keefe as moderator. The third program will consider the "Unique Housing Pattern in New Orleans" with Dr. Leonard Riesman of Tulane University as resource person.

Help CRC to publicize the October 6th program. Urge your friends and associates to watch the presentation and to send in their comments to WYES-TV.

DISCUSSION GROUP TO MEET OCTOBER 10TH

September means the start of a new year for many in New Orleans -- school begins, clubs and organizations resume their regular meetings. Far from halting for the summer, however, CRC's Board and Executive Committee continued to meet, and the CRC Discussion Group had several informative and lively meetings.

Topics such as housing in New Orleans, the anti-poverty program under TCA, local race relations and attitudes of the poor have provided stimulating evenings for participants.

The Discussion Group has set aside Monday, October 10th, for considering what's been accomplished to date. Our hopes are to continue and expand these evenings of conversation. Evaluation of past meetings and recommendations for future ones will form the agenda.

We'd like to see several groups formed, so with the start of the new year we're again inviting you to join us. Contact Mrs. Gerald Siefken at 288-3317 for details.

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPANDS HUMAN RELATIONS EFFORTS

New measures are being implemented by the New Orleans Police Department to increase the effectiveness of the force in the field of human relations. A series of classes in human relations will begin shortly at Loyola University for members of the police force. The human relations curriculum will be included in the police department's established program of college training through the Evening Division at Loyola.

A second innovation is the establishment of a Community Relations Unit within the the department. At present the Unit will consist of five members of the department whose major responsibility will be to improve relations between the police force and the community. The department hopes that in the future each precinct of the city will have one man charged with promoting good relations between the neighborhood and the police force.

In another step toward better community relations the police department sponsored a series of band concerts this summer in the housing projects of the city. Residents were very responsive to the effort of the police to show an interest in their welfare and to bring a bright note to the surroundings.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS YOU

"City jobs of all descriptions desperately need to be filled," said Councilman Moon Landrieu at a recent CRC Board Meeting, "and let me empahsize that discrimination with regard to race or creed is specifically prohibited by law." At Councilman Landrieu's suggestion, CRC is making a concerted effort to inform the public of the city's needs.

Notice of job vacancies and examination dates are made public through Announcements from the Department of Civil Service. Any organization or group which would like to receive this data regularly should contact the City Civil Service Department.

Dr. William Shaw, director of personnel for the department, listed pertinent facts when contacted by CRC:

APPLICATIONS - Application forms for each job are available at the City Civil Department, City Hall. An application must be mailed or delivered to the department prior to the final filing date specified in the Announcement.

GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS

1. U. S. Citizenship and Residence in New Orleans (Unless otherwise specified).
2. If over 21 years of age, candidate must be qualified voter in New Orleans.
3. Veterans Preference - Veterans, disabled veterans, certain wives, widows and mothers of veterans shall receive additional credit if claimed on the VETERANS PREFERANCE CLAIM form which can be obtained at the office.
4. Applicants who are licensed to drive should have a current drivers' license on their person for identification.
5. Fingerprinting and medical examinations are required before appointment can become permanent.

Positions currently available include:

Graduate Nurse I, Public Health Nurse I, Entomologist, Administrative Assistant, Custodial Worker, Housing Inspector, Buyer, Paver, as well as Police and Fire Department positions.

Since new announcements are frequent, CRC suggests that persons interested in applying for work should contact the Department of Civil Service directly.

CRC wishes to re-emphasize that discrimination with regard to race or creed in city jobs is expressly prohibited by statute. Any evidences of discrimination should be reported to the City Council and the City Administration.

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LCHR

Louisiana Council on Human Relation

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

Vol. II NEWSLETTER No. 9 & 10

HUMAN RELATIONS: WHO'S RESPONSIBILITY?

The human relations problem is a complex one, yet all of us must be aware of it and of the need for correcting it.

Many Southerners contend that problems concerning human relations in the South are to be solved by Southerners. And to a certain extent it is necessary that we solve our own problems, because in that way better understanding will be effected. All too often, however, we overlook the fact that if we are to solve the problems we are already very late starting on the solutions!

Some say that things are happening too fast. They insist that if the South is left alone the problems will be solved. However, we are all aware that the Civil War ended a hundred years ago. At that time Negroes were supposedly given all rights to which they were entitled. Three generations later we still find that the promise has not been kept. Thus it appears that the problem will not be solved if the South were left alone. We are, indeed, going far too slow!

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations feels that changes can and must come about through peaceful negotiation. Its main purpose is to see that these changes occur, but that they occur through an adult-like cooperation among the various groups involved.

All too often "prudence" is used as a synonym for inaction. The Louisiana Council is very careful in making the distinction and it does not in any way recommend or condone inaction. It suggests that action should be carried out in a sensible way, but as rapidly as possible.

This problem is a concern of all individuals. No one has the right to say, or to feel, that he or she can let others worry about the job ahead. All of us as individuals, or as a group, should devote time and effort to bring about the changes quickly, yet as smoothly as possible. Local councils on human relations should be formed throughout the state for treating and solving the problem as described earlier. The responsibility is greatest for those of us who know and understand the problem.

On our shoulders rests much of the obligation to do our utmost in improving human relations. Now!

--Dr. James R. Oliver

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. II, No. 9 & 10
Published monthly by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, La.
Editor: Mrs. Patricia B. Miller

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
President, Dr. James R. Oliver
Vice Presidents, Dr. Murray J. Martin, Mrs. Barbara Erickson
Secretary, Mrs. Leo Mervis
Treasurer, Dr. Martin L. Harvey

Address all communications to: 7986 Scenic Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations deplores the fact that any candidate for office would inject the racial issue into a political race. Thus LCHR deems it extremely inappropriate that Mr. Hall Lyons, candidate for U. S. Congress from the Third Congressional District, has done so in recent political announcements. While the LCHR is non-partisan and does not endorse any candidate for political office, it does call attention to what it considers to be statements detrimental to the cause of better human relations.

Agencies formed for the purpose of implementing provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act are urged to give every consideration possible to employment of Negroes in top administrative positions. All too often we observe an all-white group at the top of the ladder, with a gradually increasing proportion of Negroes as we move down the ladder, and an all-Negro staff at the lowest level. Isn't this just what we have in everyday life--a repetition of the concept of "Keep the Negro in his place?"

The Community Action Agency encompassing six parishes in southwest Louisiana, Acadiana Neuf, has encountered problems with racial overtones. At the last scheduled meeting of the Acadiana Neuf Board of Directors all Negro members except three (8 of 11) showed up at the appointed time and place of the meeting to find that all white members save four (12 of 16) stayed away! Two of the white members (Dr. James R. Oliver and Sister Ann Catherine) were elected to the Board by the poor, so 12 of 14 appointed by the "white power structure" did not attend. The meeting was not held because of lack of a quorum (12 attended; 14 needed), but those in attendance--Board members and visitors--were heard re Board procedures and activities. The matter was turned over to Federal inspectors from OEO, who were in attendance at the meeting which did not materialize.

As a result of various informal discussions, a committee has been formed to investigate the possibility of, and the means of implementing a conference on "Religion and Race" for Southwest Louisiana.

Preliminary discussions indicate the desirability of a highly ecumenical endeavor to point out that the question of racial equality is a moral one. The suggested topics are equal opportunity in employment, housing and education. With one portion of the conference set aside for prayer and religious services.

The planning committee would like to receive comments and suggestions from interested parties. These may be sent to Dr. J. R. Meriwether, Box 133, USL Station, Lafayette, La. 70501.

The LCHR has submitted the names of several Negro eighth grade boys for scholarships to Southern prep schools. These boys, all having excellent academic records, have been recommended by their school principals. Eighteen will be given assistance to attend prep schools accepting Negroes in 1967.

...THE SHEEP ON THE RIGHT HAND AND THE GOATS ON THE LEFT

When the Negro Revolution began gathering steam, and it looked to many, perhaps most Negroes and to the majority of white persons that the racial millenium was just around the corner, it was relatively easy to be on the right side. Martin Luther King received the Nobel Peace Prize--most Americans white and black applauded. "Bull" Connor won some skirmishes but lost the battle--from every corner of the North came cries of "Shame!" over Connor's brutalities. Atlanta desegregated its schools with a world-wide fanfare proclaiming Atlanta the "great liberal city of the South"--"desegregation can come without riot and bloodshed," they said from Los Angeles to Boston. Sit-ins, wade-ins, and all the other "ins" were cracking the lilywhite customs of the South--to the great delight of the Northern paleface. Congress scrambled to get on the band-wagon and passed, at long last, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, truly the first significant such law since Reconstruction. The vast uncommitted tended then to be on the side of the angels; it looked as if that was the winning side, and, of course, incidentally it looked sort of right, too.

Then came the inevitable disappointments. The hard facts of de facto segregation were still with Negroes, North and South. The pent-up explosions which were Watts and Cleveland and Chicago and Atlanta--well, you get in sight of the Promised Land, and then you learn you are never to enter it, and the TV and everything else tell you Americans' unemployment is down, but yours is up, and all the goodies of life are put before you and the entire Zeitgeist, the world spirit at least of the Western world, is "Now. Now. Don't wait. Get it now. Get what you want when you want it," and you see everyone else--or so you think--getting things now and you can't. So you riot. And the excesses that go along with every revolution also came along with the rioting. With legitimate demands came foolish demands. Power struggles among the revolutionists. Friend set against friend. Intemperate utterances even from responsible leaders in the heat of battle. All these things have come that any student of history knows accompany any revolution.

So the "white backlash" set in in earnest. But, mark you, it is not solely a reaction to riots and excesses. The great group of white uncommitted, the ones uncommitted completely to basic democracy however many times they repeat the Pledge of Allegiance, are only settling back into their old ways. It was all right back there to support civil rights legislation, laud Dr. King, and all that, especially where in the North such things scarcely touched the average citizen. But--anything that would tend to desegregate my neighborhood, that would make clear my tacit or overt support of actual segregation, well, that's not fair. It was all right for Southern white 'moderates" to urge "Let us preserve law and order" by allowing token desegregation. But--when it really looks as if HEW might accomplish the purposes of the Civil Rights Act, that's a different story.

And what of the unspoken of "black backlash"? How many Negroes who cautiously came out of their shells in the early days of the Negro Revolution, who began timidly to support their demonstrating young folk, who took bolder positions when it looked as if all was going well, now find that they are "shocked by all this 'black power' talk," and lean 'way over backwards so as not to be thought extreme in any way--to the place where they comfort themselves for doing nothing--and retire into their ghettoes (remembering that "ghetto" and "slum" are not synonymous).

Yes, now the sheep and goats are being divided. On the one hand are those who believe in democracy, and come disappointments, excesses, what have you, there they stand. A few short months ago a much larger group of the uncommitted stood with them. These latter have now gone to the other side, by a self-selective process, and for all practical purposes stand with those, the Neo-Nazis, the Klans, the Citizens Councils, who stand for anti-democracy, though they utter shibboleths that sound like democracy. Now is the time you can really tell who believes in democracy. ...The sheep on the right hand and the goats on the left.

To those who say that is too simple a division, that there are shades of gray, and one cannot separate people into sheep and goats, one can only respond, "Of course, nothing is as simple as all that. Yet there are some ultimates within the relativities of the universe. Recognizing all the shades of love, affection, liking, and hating, we may still say there is a difference between being married and not married. In this case, if you support or tacitly condone either white or black 'backlash', you have joined the side of the goats. The sheep have no haloes; they have only refused to join the other side explicitly or implicitly. And it is just as simple as that."

OLIVER SPEAKS TO BATON ROUGE CHAPTER

In speaking to the September meeting of the Baton Rouge Chapter, Dr. Oliver stressed the fact that Louisiana is among the lowest of the states in per capita income and that most of the lowest incomes are among Negroes. He pointed out that people who do not have income cannot spend it, so that business is hurting from the lack of income of the persons in the lowest brackets. Unsatisfactory conditions resulting from below standard incomes create crime and welfare problems, he said. Although white unemployment is about average for the nation, Negro unemployment is twice that of whites. These problems in part stem from lack of educational opportunities and incentives for Negroes. Until very recently, when industry has been seeking rather frantically to obtain Negro personnel for better jobs, there was no good reason for Negroes to get trained for jobs that were not available to them. Problems have also been created by the lack of political power Negroes have possessed. There are still less than one-half of eligible Negroes who are registered to vote. In the past often there was not much reason to vote, for it was a case of voting for one segregationist or another. Now is the time, however, Dr. Oliver maintained, for Negroes and those interested in justice to vote, for in most elections only a small difference separates the candidates in the actual number of votes. By judicious use of voting power those who can help solve human relations problems can be elected. It is therefore necessary to have not only voter registration but voter education.

GENERAL MEETING POSTPONED

Due to extremely heavy schedules of Board Members as well as seasonal crowding of hotels and meeting places, the Board of Directors re-scheduled the general meeting for early spring. The financial and membership drives will continue as planned. Chapters are reminded that detailed plans for membership and financial drives are available upon request. The state director will assist you in the organization if so desired.

NEWS FROM LOCAL CHAPTERS

BATON ROUGE

The September meeting of the Baton Rouge Council featured Dr. James R. Oliver, President of LCHR. Dr. Oliver spoke to the group on the current situation in the area of human relations in Louisiana. (See page 4)

There were reports from Committee chairmen of plans for programs and projects for the coming year which were made at the meeting. The October meeting of the Council will take up the topic of "Black Power" under the leadership of the Social and Political Committee headed by Mr. Johnnie Jones. Other outstanding programs were announced. The Chairman of the Baton Rouge Council, Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger, expressed the need for each program to lead into projects for the betterment of the community.

Besides the Chairman, members of the Board of Directors of the Council are Mr. Vanue B. Lacour, Vice Chairman, Mrs. A. Clinton Pereboom, Secretary; Mr. Felton Winbush, Treasurer; Dr. Paul Y. Burns, Dr. Nicholas Canaday, Jr., the Reverend W. T. Handy, Dean Martin L. Harvey, Mr. Johnnie A. Jones, Mr. Wade Mackie, Rabbi Marvin M. Reznikoff, and Mr. Vanderbilt Sewell.

An attractive brochure setting forth the purposes of the Council has been prepared under the direction of Mrs. Pereboom and Dr. Canaday. Other local Councils desiring copies as models for their own brochures may obtain them from Mrs. A. C. Pereboom, Secretary, P. O. Box 2122, Baton Rouge, La.

AND OTHERS???

What's been happening in Lake Charles, Franklin, Crowley, and other places? Not knowing, we can't tell you this month, but next month we hope to.

ABBEVILLE

The Abbeville Human Relations Council is meeting bi-monthly on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mr. Marcus A. Broussard, Jr., has served as president from the inception of the Council until this past summer. The new president is the Reverend B. T. Whitt. The recently elected Mayor of Abbeville is invited to attend the next meeting which is scheduled for October 18, 1966.

USL

The University of Southwestern Louisiana Human Relations Council which has operated as an off-campus organization since its formation is being reorganized and is applying for recognition by the University. It is hoped that such recognition will call attention to the efforts of the Council to promote better understanding between students and to secure equal rights for all students.

The recent acceptance of Negro students into several departmental organizations and clubs is in large measure a result of the Council's work.

NEW ORLEANS

State Director Patricia Miller met briefly with the Board of Directors of the Community Relations Council of Greater New Orleans on September 28 to discuss services of the State Council to member chapters. The New Orleans Board voted to make membership dues retroactive to May, 1966.

DEADLINE FOR NEXT NEWSLETTER--NOV. 1.

SYSTEMATIC RE-SEGREGATION IN LIVINGSTON PARISH

Students of Denham Springs High School were successful in removing the last of four Negro students enrolled in the all white high school, desegregated August 31.

Livingston Parish has a law that suspends for three days any student involved in a fight regardless of who starts the fight. Four suspensions constitute expulsion and the student may not return to any school for one year. Allegedly a certain faction of the student body agree to take three-day suspensions in rotation. Four students will start four fights with one Negro student. Each will be suspended for three days. The Negro gets four suspensions and is expelled, whether or not he defends himself. The Negro students, none of which have ever had a fight in ten school years, realizing what was happening, after receiving three suspensions would sign a lost and gain slip. The lost status withdraws the student permanently from the school but allows him to attend a Negro school with permission of the school board. To date that permission has not been granted. Two of the students are presently attending the Negro High School unofficially. Unless permission is granted they cannot receive credit for school work. One girl who, until Thursday, had no suspensions was forced into a suspension at the onset of six-weeks exams. Failure for six weeks is inevitable if she were allowed to return.

--Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

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Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

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Vol. II NEWSLETTER No. 11

THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

Two amendments to pending bills could have rendered the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ineffective in some respects. Through anxious moments in those closing days many proponents of civil rights legislation saw an amendment added by Rep. L. H. Fontain which would have in effect prevented the Commissioner of Education from deferring funds to a school district even when there was evidence of discrimination.

The "Stennis Amendment" also adopted by Congress would have allowed segregated assignment in hospitals where the attending physician deemed it necessary for the mental health and welfare of the patient concerned. In so doing the old pattern of segregation could easily have been re-inforced without fear of losing government funds.

Both bills had to go to conference, where, thanks to the efforts of Rep. John E. Forgarty and an atmosphere less affected by summer riots, black power, or fear of consequences upon returning home in an election year, the Stennis amendment was stricken from the Labor-HEW bill. Here also the Commissioner's right to defer funds for a limited time was written into law.

As proposed by Stennis, as concerns hospital segregation the policy on assignment remains the same, however HEW retains the right to investigate abuses of the policy. One question-- Who is to say what is an abuse?

LOUISIANA WORKSHOP ON THE COURTS

"Dual Justice in the Courts--Unconcerned Community" is the theme of the Louisiana State Workshop scheduled for November 9 in Alexandria. The meeting will be held at the Remada Inn, McArthur Drive, from 10 AM to 4 PM. There will be no registration fee and lunch will be on your own.

This is a joint enterprise between the Fellowship of the Concerned, Southern Regional Council, and the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. In the morning session there will be a panel of lawyers who will give first hand information on discrimination in the courts, jury selection, the need for prison reform, etc. The afternoon session will include discussion groups. Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Southern Regional Council is in charge of this program.

Local Councils on Human Relations are invited to send a representative to this workshop.

NEWS LETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. II, No. 11
Published monthly by the Louisiana
Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, La.
Editor: Mrs. Patricia B. Miller

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

MEMBERS OF LCHR are reminded of their responsibility to vote in the November 8 election. Efforts to work for justice in regard to voters' rights and to register people who have not heretofore been permitted to register are of little avail unless every registered voter takes the responsibility of voting as a serious matter and goes to the polls informed about candidates and issues and prepared to vote his convictions. A recent issue of Time Magazine reports that while the number of Negro voters registered in the South has risen sharply, only 35% of Negroes in the North vote in local elections. The low percentage in the entire population of voters who actually vote is an indictment on all of us.

UPGRADE, the literacy program for six parishes, has gotten off to a good start. About 40 volunteers were trained in Baton Rouge as teachers in a nine hour training session. Classes are now in session in Baton Rouge and in other centers in the parishes. Using the Laubach method, these trained teachers are working with people who need help to become functionally literate. Non-readers are taught to function on a 6th grade level in reading, writing, and arithmetic in a 44 week period.

AN OFFICE MANAGER has been employed for the state office. Lillian Reynolds, a native Texan who has lived in Baton Rouge for three years, is now holding this position. Mrs. Reynolds is a graduate of Presbyterian School of Christian Education and has worked previously as educational director in the Presbyterian Church. She also does a considerable amount of writing, having had articles published in national and church magazines. Mrs. Reynolds is married and has three children, one a senior in college and two in high school. She is in the office each week day from 9 AM to 5 PM and will be glad to help you when the Director is not available.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LCHR will meet Monday, November 7, at the Council office in Baton Rouge. The primary purpose of this meeting is to consider the budget and financial responsibilities of the State Council. All Board members are encouraged to be present.

OUR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR has just returned from Buffalo, New York, where she studied a program whereby individuals who perform below the eighth grade level are trained on the job, and at the same time their educational level brought up to high school, through the cooperation of industry, business, and social service organizations. Considering the fact that Louisiana has 650,000 illiterate adults, it seems that a combination program of Upgrade and an ODT (Opportunity Development Training) Program should remove Louisiana from the bottom of the education list.

THE LARGER PICTURE

Sometimes in our concern for the rights of the largest group of our citizens who have been deprived of their basic human and American rights, we fail to recognize the larger picture, that the American Negro situation is only one part of a long and extensive history of oppression of one people by another. To fail to realize what this larger picture is may result in long-run increase of oppression rather than decreasing it as we are striving now so hard to do.

One need only call attention to the early "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" in ancient Israel as an example of how one section of society put another under bondage. The Hebrew people themselves were in semi-slavery for several hundred years in Egypt. Aristotle's Greece is said to have had nine helots for every free man. Slavery was the accepted practice of both Republican and Imperial Rome. Feudal Europe and feudal Africa had quasi-slave civilizations. Even free cities in the former had Jewish ghettoes; and in the latter, Negro enslaved Negro. Britain's colonialism was oppressive, even though its "white man's burden" as Kipling called it seemed to have a benevolent angle to it. America's slavery was but another instance of something most persons, at least in the dominant groups, accepted as always having been and always would be.

The most vicious of all the systems of oppression--in fact, being reminded of it was the inspiration for this essay--was the Nazi oppression of European Jews. It is rather disturbing, no, quite alarming, how little the younger generations know of that dreadful period. Those who know of it--and young Germans have been given information in recent years that they had not realized existed, but for the most part young Americans know little of the holocaust--those who know of it have vowed that never will such terrible times come again. Our textbooks in schools have not on the whole faithfully recorded what did happen in those days. In the booklet, The Treatment of Minorities in Secondary School Textbooks, by Lloyd Marcus, published by the Anti-Defamation League, it is shown that some, indeed most American history texts for high schools deal inadequately with the period. One merely says of the entire period, "He (Hitler) shocked the American people by persecuting millions of people of his own country and of other countries." Nothing of the brutalities themselves, the millions murdered, the degradations, etc. Even in world histories one text reads only, that Hitler "... blamed the Jews for most of Germany's troubles" and "Hitler and the Nazis boasted of the superiority of the Aryan race, and hounded the Jews out of places of prominence in business, the universities and the professions." If you want, however, a partially adequate picture of what actually did happen, read the Saturday Evening Post's "Historic Trial: Auschwitz, the Agony of Judging Who is Guilty" (Oct. 22, 1966). Just as John Wesley said in the eighteenth century that slavery is the sum of all villainies, so the Nazi persecution of the Jews was the time in which men, as one textbook has said, "reached the depths of inhumanity."

The present and past oppression of Negroes is one more sad and bitter chapter in the history of man's inhumanity to man. To fail to understand the place this present villainy occupies will not in the long haul do more than relieve one generation or a few, no matter how much we accomplish today. For not to understand that it is man, in whatever color of skin, who has oppressed man is to open the way for new oppressions. Negroes are no better or worse than other men. Let power accumulate in the hands of Negroes, as it has by the accidents of history accumulated in the hands of whites, and oppression can take place just as easily as it has under

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(cont. from page 3)
white domination.

Only as man has organized his societies to keep no one group of persons from acheiving power which could be used to oppress other groups, and as principles of fair play and mercy have entered into the fiber of man so that he continues to want to have his society organized to minimize oppression, has the oppression been diminished. Without the larger picture, however, the man who is oppressed thinks that it is in the nature of the oppressor, and not in himself, that the seeds of oppression lie, and the oppressor thinks that his nature is to dominate, neither one knowing that either actually or potentially his group has been or could be in the opposite role.

--Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.

ACTIVITIES OF VISTA VOLUNTEERS

Vista Volunteers in the Scotlandville area of Baton Rouge are engaged in several activities. They have begun a Credit Union whose purpose is to provide short term loans at a low interest rate as well as to encourage residents to save regularly. Their "Operation Screendoor" is a local community improvement project which provides low cost screen repairs; and "Project Buddy" has enlisted college students from LSU and Southern University to spend some time each week with an elementary school student.

PAPERBACK BOOKS PROJECT

This year, 1966, Southern Regional Council is conducting an experiment in distribution of paperback books among low-income people. They are seeking imaginative ways of making books accessible to people who may not have had access to them before, motivating such people to use books for both information and recreation, and encouraging book ownership. Local chapters might explore ways to use these books which are available without cost. Write to LCHR if you have an idea for using this service in your community.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA

Welfare Visitor, qualifications - college graduate; pass examination.

City-Parish Government, 2 clerical workers, qualifications - some training in business administration; pass examination. Dictaphone operator, qualifications - high school graduate; pass examination.

State Highway Patrol and State Police, qualifications - high school graduate, pass civil service examination.

Humble Oil, shortly will employ 150 persons; Negroes are encouraged to apply. Job Openings - process, machinists, boiler workers, electricians, meter and instrument department, and pipe fitters. Qualifications - high school graduate; 21-36 years of age; pass general acheivement test. Apprentice programs are offered to train in all above areas.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The annual meeting of Southern Regional Council is scheduled for November 16-18 in Atlanta. The Louisiana Council on Human Relations will be represented by Mrs. Patricia Miller, Executive Director. Mrs. Martin L. Harvey and Dr. Ralph Dreger, both of whom are board members of SRC, will also be present from this area.

CHAPTER NEWS

FRANKLIN reports many activities over the past several months. This local Council on Human Relations has been engaged in many activities, ranging from Head Start to Credit Unions, cooperatives and a new farm-laborers program. Mr. Bernard Broussard, president of this council, reports that the time is ripe for them to swing into action again, and they look forward to further good results from their efforts. Other officers in Franklin are Stanley Beverly, first vice-president; Edward Paul, second vice-president and secretary; and Shelby Bourgeois, treasurer.

THE NEW ORLEANS Community Relations Council sponsored a television show, "Speaking of Slums" which was shown on October 6 on WYES-TV. Four experts on housing conditions in the metropolitan area presented their views on the dim picture which New Orleans slums present today. A live audience shot questions at the panelists after the opening presentation.

The October television program was the first of three public discussions which the Council will feature on housing during the year. Urban renewal will be debated later in the year with Senator Michael O'Keefe as moderator. The third program will consider the "Unique Housing Pattern in New Orleans" with Dr. Leonard Riesman of Tulane University as resource person.

THE BATON ROUGE Chapter centered its thinking on "Black Power" at their October 27 meeting. Alex Willingham and Paul Garver, both on the faculty at Southern University, emphasized that the slogan did not call for black supremacy. Garver said the movement does not advocate the exercise of black power over the white community, but rather the development of a Negro faction which can exert influence to better the conditions in big-city ghettos. They explained that the black power movement does not call for violence, rather for political power or influence.

A REGIONAL COUNCIL was formed as twenty-four persons responded to the invitation of the LCHR to meet on October 9 at the state office. Dr. James Oliver, state president, and Patricia Miller, Executive Director, met with the group to discuss the forming of councils in various parts of the state. Communities represented included Shreveport, Alexandria, Denham Springs, New Roads, and Baton Rouge. An executive committee of five people was appointed to act as coordinators of the work of the group. These five are: Louis Berry of Alexandria, Emmitt J. Douglas of New Roads; Joseph A. Delpit of Baton Rouge; Bessie Jackson of Denham Springs; and E. W. Leech of Shreveport. Also speaking at this meeting was Attorney Jesse Stone who re-iterated the need for additional councils and stated that the Governor's Commission on Human Relations, Rights, and Responsibilities would do all in its power to aid local councils in their work.

NEGROES READMITTED TO DENHAM SPRINGS SCHOOL

Readmission of four Negroes to Denham Springs High School was ordered by U. S. District Judge E. Gordon West. The judge also put every student--white and Negro--under court injunction to provide for peaceful desegregation of the Livingston Parish Schools. The judge said, "It's a sorry state of affairs for children to have to be placed under injunction. But they cannot go on insulting and reviling one another."

The four Negro students in the school had received several suspensions for being involved in fights, but West noted no evidence was produced to show that they had ever been involved in fights in previous years when they attended all-Negro West Livingston High School. Further, he said, officials of the school never determined in a single instance that fights at the school were started by the Negroes.

But the judge refused to order school officials to take specific additional precautions against further harassment. He commented, "I have no intention of letting the Justice Department say how many teachers or watchers the Livingston Parish School Board must place in the halls to maintain order. It is none of their business. It is the business of the school board to run the school in accordance with the laws."

Have you invited a friend to become a member of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations?

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

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ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

PHONE _____ ZIP CODE _____

TYPE MEMBERSHIP

( ) Regular (for one person) $ 5.00
( ) Family (adults in family) 7.50
( ) Contributing 10.00
( ) Sustaining 25.00
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Vol. II NEWSLETTER No. 12

THE SUPREME COURT AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

The Supreme Court has made many far-reaching decisions pertaining to the procedural rights of an accused person these past few years. The Court actually became concerned with the rights of individuals in state and local governments because of the procedural abuses perpetrated against Negroes. As far back as the 1930s the Supreme Court kept "its eyes" especially on Southern law enforcement officials because they were so abusive to Negroes accused of crimes.

Today the Court has become concerned with protecting the constitutional rights of the poor and the unorthodox. The Bill of Rights has been applied to protect the indigent, non-conformers, dissenters, and even extremists of the Nazi and Communist variety. The Court has carefully set forth standards designed to prevent the use of illegally seized evidence, unauthorized wiretapping, coerced confessions, and the failure to provide adequate counsel. In effect the Court has up-dated the Fourteenth Amendment so that the local police forces will conform to national standards of procedure and due process.

While more research is now needed it appears evident that our jails contain the poor, the ill, and the uneducated. The clever, well-heeled criminal rarely comes into conflict with the police. The available data strongly suggests that the police and state court systems are geared to ensnare the poor, the desperate, and the uneducated. The Warren Court has attempted to blanket the Bill of Rights around those not able to fend for themselves when they are accused of crimes. The function of the Court according to Justice Black on the matter of procedure is as follows:

> *Under our constitutional system courts stand against any winds that blow as havens of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are nonconforming victims of prejudice and public excitement...No higher duty...rests upon this Court than maintaining this constitutional shield...for the benefit of every human being subject to our Constitution -- of whatever race, creed or persuasion.*

The purpose of the Court then is not to secure the release of the guilty, but to require that our police respect the rights of all. In effect, these recent Court rulings will mean that law enforcement agencies will have to professionalize themselves in order to get their job done. Chief Justice Warren said that

> *the police must obey the laws while enforcing the law...In the end life and liberty can be as much endangered from illegal methods used to convict those thought to be criminals as from actual criminals themselves.*

--Marvin Maurer

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. II, No. 12
Published monthly by the Louisiana
Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, La.
Editor: Mrs. Patricia B. Miller

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ANNUAL MEETING OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The President of Southern Regional Council declared at the annual meeting in Atlanta that "placing full blame for the white backlash felt in this year's elections on the militant-sounding 'black power' slogan is 'scapegoating in almost classic form'".

John Wheeler, a banker from Durham, North Carolina, said further that "the stridency of these days has merely brought to the surface prejudices that have been present all along."

The Council departed from its custom of having an outside speaker at its annual dinner and instead chose its own president to deliver the address. This was done primarily in order to present the assessment of the Council's leadership of the present situation in view of what was called "alarming developments in the field of race relations in recent months."

Mr. Wheeler said, "If black power means obtaining for Negroes the voice that they rightfully should have in determining their own destiny and the destiny of the society in which they live, then the program for this existed long before the slogan existed."

But whether intended or not, Wheeler declared, the slogan has "discordant overtones" which simply cannot be ignored. To many persons of both races "black power means separatism and reverse prejudice" when the aim should be a "partnership that will strengthen our whole society."

Urging his audience to guard against an era of reversals in the civil rights movement, Wheeler called for a resolve against being distracted "by the fevers of the day. We cannot afford to let either black power or white backlash push us off course."

(Condensed from The Atlanta Constitution, Nov. 18, 1966)

NEW COLUMN FOR NEWSLETTER

Beginning with the January, 1967 newsletter, we will reserve space for opinions of members of LCHR. We will publish almost any statement of opinion on any subject, short of scandal or vulgarity. We reserve the right to publish or not publish unsigned articles.

POLITICIANS AT PLAY

In far too many cases (one would be too many) poverty programs have been taken over by local politicians. Somehow these persons justify in their minds the use of such funds for selfish purposes and for furthering political ambitions... However, such behavior is not entirely unexpected. That is generally how the poor originally became poor.

The structure of the Economic Opportunity Act, despite repeated pleas when it was being passed, requests involvement of local public officials - appointed and elected. Since widespread incidence of poverty is closely related to poor performance of such officials, it is difficult to see why they should be involved at all.

In fact, it appears that a real contribution would be to FORBID participation by those who have had their chance and failed. For it is suspected they would pour more money into "tried and true" techniques that failed before!...Tactics used by politicians to seize local control are appalling. These include intimidating the poor, slandering people and organizations that REALLY help the poor, dividing the population to pit poor against poor, delaying approval of projects that would really benefit the poor, using funds and jobs for patronage, refusing to hire poor people to fill responsible positions, exerting influence to "shut up" those who protest, and others too numerous to mention.

Obviously, not all public officials have such mentality. Many in our area have, in fact, helped eliminate some causes of poverty. They have helped the poor help themselves, which is the only effective way to combat poverty. Some officials have helped clear up slum projects, provided adult education, instituted training projects especially designed for the disadvantaged, etc. But such officials are all too few.

The press has not been without fault. In some cases it has aligned itself with political powers-that-be, without even checking to determine the real issues. Thus public officials are encouraged to continue their mode of operation, with protection by the press.

It is indeed unfortunate that such power-hungry persons are not aware of basic Christian principles, as expressed by Pope Leo XIII: "The civil power must not serve the advantage of anyone individual, or of some few persons, inasmuch as it was established for the common good of all."

Not only are public officials required to avoid participating in evil as mentioned above; they must combat such evil whenever and wherever it appears. As Pope Pius XII stated: "For to safeguard the inviolable rights of the human person, and to facilitate the fulfillment of his duties, should be the essential office of every public authority."

--Dr. James R. Oliver, LCHR President
(Taken from Southwest Louisiana Register
October, 1966)

BRIEFING THE NEWS

The Louisiana Teachers' Association at its November 23 meeting in Baton Rouge voted to drop the "white only" clause in its constitution so as to allow Negro teachers to become members of the organization. This enables the Association to be re-instated as a member of the National Education Association which had suspended the Louisiana body for its racially discriminatory policies. The Louisiana Education Association (Negro), meeting in Alexandria at the same time, indicated it was not at all certain that they would be willing to merge with the white group.

LSU recently declared its intention to recruit Negro athletes. Jim Corbett, Athletic Director, is reported as saying, "If there is in this state an outstanding boy, regardless of color, who indicates his interest, has athletic ability and is a good student we'll talk to him." A Negro has never played varsity ball at LSU, although several have tried out for both football and basketball. None has ever been offered an athletic scholarship. LSU is integrated academically and Negro students participate in the band and in other student activities.

CORE has stated that it has selected certain target areas for 1967, naming especially Oakland, California; Newark, New Jersey; and Cleveland, Ohio. Louisiana? ?

NAACP has announced that an order of the United States Court of Appeals requiring a local labor union to process racial discrimination grievances of Negro members was a historic advance in the struggle for economic equality. The suit began in 1962 when the NAACP on behalf of Negro members of Local 12 of the United Rubber Workers at the Gadsden, Alabama, plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board. Negro members of the union charged that the local had refused to process grievances alleging racial discrimination in hiring, promotion and use of company facilities.

Dr. Martin Luther King spoke to the annual meeting of the National Education Association of Louisiana at their meeting in Alexandria. Dr. King appealed for a spirit of brotherhood among men that would seek to break down barriers. He declared that neither "black power" nor "white Power" was the answer, but only "human power."

Congress, for the fiscal year beginning last July, appropriated 113 million more for the poverty program than last year, but earmarked 45 per cent of the money for three programs: Head Start, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Neighborhood Health Centers.

NEWS FROM LOCAL CHAPTERS

THE BATON ROUGE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS heard a report of a recent survey on continued segregation in schools at their regular meeting in November. Bad faith on the part of local school boards and the reluctance of Negroes to cross the color barrier were cited by Miss Bernette Joshua and Miss Gamiell Gray, both LSU Law School students, as the primary reasons for continued school segregation. The two students spoke on information they gained in a survey of South Louisiana made this past summer.

The speakers accused local school boards of "doing only what is necessary to gain federal funds". Miss Joshua said in some cases school boards gave Negroes deliberate misinformation and in others there was outright intimidation by the school board or its employees. "In Louisiana, for the Negro child it is not the right to desegregated education, but the privilege," she charged.

Miss Gray added that much of what retards school desegregation is within the Negro community. Negro leaders do not really emphasize school desegregation and it is not given top priority by civil rights groups, according to Miss Gray. She said many upper or middle class Negroes, having themselves overcome the handicaps of segregated schools, do not see the need for desegregation.' Fear of violence and of economic reprisals on the part of Negroes was also cited as a factor in the slow progress of desegregation.

CROWLEY and FRANKLIN COUNCILS extended invitations to the State Executive Director, Patricia Miller, to attend their regular meetings during the month of November. Mrs. Miller met with these groups and helped them relate their local councils'responsibilities to those of the entire state.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL in cooperation with Dillard University invites you to hear Dr. Daniel Thompson, Professor of Sociology, Dillard, on A New Appraisal the first public presentation of his just completed Ford Foundation study of Negro family life in New Orleans. This program is scheduled for Thursday, December 8, Lawless Chapel, Dillard University, at 8 pm.

New Orleans also reports a CRC Panel of Women has been speaking to many groups. The most recent of these include Xavier student body, Touro Synagogue Youth group, Touro Sisterhood, St. Luke's Methodist Church, Frontier Club, Catholic Family Life Bureau. Each panel member tells a personal story dealing with discrimination regarding race, religion, etc., following which the audience participates in a question and answer discussion period. The CRC Panel would be glad to accept invitations from groups outside New Orleans. Contact Mrs. Harold St. Julien, 2322 Touro St., New Orleans.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES to the Board meeting of LCHR were sent by local councils in Crowley, USL, Lafayette, and Baton Rouge. These men came at the invitation of the state president, Dr. Oliver.

SRC AND LCHR SPONSOR JOINT MEETING ON "DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS"

The day-long meeting was held at the Ramada Inn in Alexandria, November 9, under the leadership of Mrs. Tilly, Director of Women's Work at SRC, a legend in her time. Some --- years young, she has been influencial in bringing about anti-lynch law and was a pioneer for human justice in the south in the days when there were no liberals, and as a result suffered all the outrages then accorded such a stance. Apologizing for not being able to speak very loud now in contrast to being admonished for speaking too loud in former years, Miss Tilly warned that to be concerned was not enough, that personal involvement was needed to equalize justice under the law. She pointed out that a fine of $250 or 250 days in jail for a family man earning $12,000 a year would not be a just penalty for a family man earning $900 who probably never had $250 at one time in his life. She urged the establishment of legal aid societies in smaller communities where such services are less apt to be available.

Mrs. Young spoke on the topic of "Justice and Truth", dealing with the relativity of justice. Mrs. Patricia Miller talked briefly on the place of Human Relations Councils in the attainment of human rights. Mr. Ed Stanfield, Field Director of SRC, pointed out that Black Power pre-supposed that white America is not capable of assuring that justice and the rights of all are enforced. He said the challenge is there.

Attorney Maurer, Assistant Professor at USL, apoke at length on the Supreme Court's legislation and its application to the South. A question and answer period revealed that:

1. Many communities had no legal aid societies or legal assistance available for persons unable to pay for such services.

2. The Supreme Court insists that such services be provided each individual but no financial assistance in the usual sense of the word is to be made available to the states to support same.

3. "Cash register" justice victimizes the poor of both races.

4. Methods of jury selection work against poor whites as much as against Negroes in the north as well as the South.

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTH

A five year study for a thirteen state region by a team of academic economists under the direction of Professor James G. Maddox of North Carolina State University announced November 19 that the South needs massive injections of Federal Aid to wipe out its economic deficit. Professor Maddox in his analysis indicated that total employment in the South would rise from 16.9 million in 1960 to 22 million in 1975, that would nearly match the 31% increase projected nationally by the National Planning Association, thus keeping the region's share of national employment at over 25%. "These prospects," he said, "could be upset by new input, 'particularly of new Federal programs at this time un-authorized.'" Otherwise the South's future growth would be linked closely to national trends influenced in varying degrees by local factors.

(Condensed from the New York Times, Nov. 20, 1966)

LCHR BOARD MEETS

The Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations met on November 7 at the office in Baton Rouge. The main business of the meeting was to plan for securing funds for the operation of the Council. It was reported that there would be a deficit of at least $1000 at the end of 1966. The Board agreed to make an effort to raise at least $1500 before the end of the year. Local groups represented, including Baton Rouge, Lafayette, USL-Lafayette, Crowley, and New Iberia, committed themselves to sending in the portion of membership dues allocated to the state council before the end of 1966.

It was suggested by Dr. James Oliver, Council president, that we seek monthly pledges of comparatively small amounts as a means of financing the work of the Council. The Board accepted this proposal and individual members of the Board pledged sums amounting to $105 per month.

The Board also authorized an annual meeting early in 1967 at which time members would be challenged to support the Council through regular monthly or quarterly pledges.

A WORD FROM THE BISHOPS

The Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States at a meeting in Washington, November 19, called on Christians and Jews and "all men of good will" to work together in combating racial discrimination and poverty. The prelates endorsed open housing with equal opportunity for all, and asked that "reasonable dialogue" replace slogans in the area of racial tensions. Though no examples were cited, they obviously referred to such phrases as "black power", "white supremacy", etc.

The Bishops urged people with jobs and status to talk openly and freely with those less fortunate in order to learn first-hand what it means to be poor, to be a Negro, to be a neglected Spanish American or a dis-franchised Indian.

They added that the acheivement of equal rights requires more than laws and programs. Such attainment needs a true sense of neighborliness, based on religiously inspired conviction that all men are equal before God and should be welcomed in our midst.

SUCCESS STORY

One successful venture in human relations in our day is UNICEF. A recent report of this organization points up its phenomenal growth and illustrates how great are the resources of good will in our world.

Twenty years ago at the United Nations headquarters the problem was how to feed several million hungry children. A few months later the first shipment of food, 3 million pounds of dried milk, was sent across the Atlantic to the children of war-torn Europe. Today the United Nations Children's Fund provides food, medical aid, and schooling for more than half a billion children in 119 countries. With a budget of about $35 million financed by U. N. members, Christmas card sales and Halloween trick-or-treat pennies, UNICEF ministers to human need everywhere.

Did you mail your dues this month? Your friends also may be interested in becoming members of LCHR.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

PHONE _____ ZIP CODE _____

TYPE MEMBERSHIP

( ) Regular (for one person) $ 5.00
( ) Family (adults in family) 7.00
( ) Contributing 10.00
( ) Sustaining 25.00
( ) Patron 100.00

LA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, La. 70807

May 3, 1954

Professor Forrest LaViolette
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Professor LaViolette:

I am looking for a man to do a field job in the South. I ran across a man named Noel E. Parmental, Jr., who must have left Tulane about three or four years ago. Went on up to Minnesota and did a degree in sociology or something like it.

What I need to know about him is character, judgement, presence, perseverance, and such things.

Then too poke around 'mongst his teachers and tell me anything you can hear favorable or unfavorable about him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

HOW FAR CAN WE SEGREGATE?

New Orleans Interracial Comm.
March 10, 1954

It has been announced, I believe, that I am to speak on the subject "How Far Can We Segregate?" A more accurate phrasing of my topic would be "The Forces Limiting Segregation." For I shall attempt to show that certain forces, in the world and in ourselves, are opposed to segregation, and penalize those who are involved in it, either as actors or as sufferers.

I

I should say immediately that I shall not consider the legal aspects of segregation. I am not a lawyer, nor even a student of the several local and state-wide segregation laws. Even if I were a lawyer, I could hardly make any trust-worthy statement on the matter at the present moment, for the nine leading judges in the United States are now considering the problem as it applies to the public schools, and the rest of us are awaiting with interest their decision. I shall only venture in passing one impression I have of the legal aspect of the matter. I have never been able to understand how any organ of our government, local, state, or national, could rightly say to any group of free citizens that they could not freely move and assemble at will, so long as they acted peaceably, with due regard for order, and did not infringe the private rights of others, entering, for instance, private homes without invitation. But this is merely an impression, and I am not prepared to justify it legally. Perhaps if I had been restrained, as many of my fellow-citizens have been, from entering places where it was pleasant or profitable to go, I might ~~feel much more keenly about the matter~~ have studied the legal aspect of the matter more carefully.

But I leave aside the question of how far we can segregate under our laws and under the American Constitution. What, then, do we have left? Two questions: How far can we segregate expediently? and How far can we segregate justly? ~~Or To what degree is segregation expedient? and To what degree is it just~~? If we can make up our minds upon this aspect of the matter, we shall be

better equipped to consider the legal aspects; better equipped, therefore, to support just laws and improve unjust laws. I am sure you agree with me that justice itself, however difficult to define, is not solely the creation of the law but is also the ideal at which the law aims.

As to the expediency and the justice of segregation, there can be no question that it is both expedient and just for society to segregate criminals, insane persons, and those with contagious diseases. I mention this merely for completeness.

But what of racial segregation, for this is the problem we face?

Since I shall be using at times the term discrimination instead of the term segregation, it will be well to note briefly the relation between them. Segragation as we know it is a sort of over-all framework into which many particular discriminations are built. Itself a general discrimination, it supports particular discriminations. I say, segregation as we know it. Ideally, it might be possible in a society, numerically about equally divided between two races, with political power also equally divided, for segregation to be merely the partial or complete separation of the two races, with no prejudice or discrimination involved. Actually, you and I know we don't have anything like this, and that segregation means discrimination both in general and in particular.

Is it therefore unjust? We have not yet proved it to be. If the races are unequal, perhaps they should be treated unequally. We shall come to that. All I have just said is that segregation and discrimination are two aspects of the same thing.

I shall argue that racial segregation in the United States is both inexpedient and unjust; that both expediency and justice limit it; that we act against expediency and against justice to the degree that we indulge in it; and that we pay the penalties of those who act inexpediently or unjustly, that is, of those who misunderstand the nature of their own times or of life itself.

II

Racial segregation in the United States today is inexpedient. This is not the time for it. I say nothing about yesterday or tomorrow, nor as yet do I consider the eternal principles of justice. I say simply, today is not the time for segregation in the United States of America.

First, because it weakens us in the struggle against communism. I would not underestimate the power of arms, but in the struggle with communism it would be impossible, I think, to over-estimate the power of ideas. And what is one of the strongest ideas simmering in the minds of millions of colored people in Africa, and ~~already~~ boiling in the minds of hundreds of millions in Asia? It is that the white Westerner believes in the superiority of the white race and the inferiority of the colored races, and that therefore he discriminates against and segregates the colored races wherever he can. And why do they believe this? Because the communists have told them so? The communists do tell them so. According to the NEGRO YEAR BOOK, of 1947, the following items were broadcast by the Moscow Soviet Home Service during a brief period in 1946: June 24 and 25, violence against Negroes in Mississippi; July 23, the beating and blinding of a Negro veteran in South Carolina; August 2, the lynching of four Negroes in Georgia. Happily, violence against Negroes is not so rampant now as it was eight years ago; unhappily, the cold war has grown hot, and there is no reason to believe that the communists have stopped telling the world of our discriminations against our colored citizens. Doubtless Governors Byrnes and Talmadge get as good a press in Indonesia as they do in South Carolina and Georgia.

But it isn't simply because of communist broadcasts that the people of the Far East resent the superior attitude of the white Westerner. It is rather because they have had a long and bitter colonial experience at the hands of the West. And who in their minds stands for the West? The United States of America. Suppose we didn't do these things to them--or maybe not very many of these things?

It doesn't make any difference. We are now the leading nation of the Western world, and ours is the white man's burden Kipling was talking about when he didn't know what he was talking about. And even if we didn't treat them thus, and they were ~~thoughtful~~ fair enough to recognize the fact, why should they not be suspicious of us, when here within our own borders we segregate millions of our own citizens merely because they are colored?

Our political leaders abuse one another for having thrown away the proverbial friendship of China, and we join in the abuse. Now, that we have lost China, we need more than ever the friendship of the uncommitted millions of Asia. Is this the time, then, for ~~us to~~ indulging in racial segregation at home? Is not such indulgence due in part to a woeful misreading of the times, and shall we not pay for our error? Vice President Nixon, recently returned from an intensive survey of conditions in Asia, says that America must wipe out race discrimination if ~~we~~ she expects to win the support of free Asia in the struggle against communism. However we may defend racial segregation in other times and places, this is not the time for it.

III

Again, racial segregation is inexpedient because it corrodes the American Dream. As I understand it, this is a dream of freedom and a chance for all. Not equality, but, but as the Southern Regional Council puts it, equality of opportunity: the pursuit of happiness. Now, a people's dreams are of the essence of that people: what is it they strive for? And to tarnish, to corrode, to destroy their dreams is to tarnish, corrode, and finally destroy the people themselves. Perhaps in an earlier day segregation made little difference to America. The Negroes, still enslaved or only recently freed, were not generally aware of the American Dream, certainly not aware of its applicability to them, ~~and, consequently, they did not apply it in their own lives~~. But with the passing of the years, they have been educated, however poorly, and it has been an American education: they too have learned Patrick Henry's immortal speech. If ~~now~~ they

do not find now that freedom and equality of opportunity which we promised, how shall be expect them to be the staunch defenders of America which ########### we need now?

But it isn't merely the tarnishing of a people's dream that weakens them in the world; it is also the presence of other competing dreams. Fifty years ago America was the great young Democracy of the West, whose beacon light of liberty shone across the world, guiding to these shores millions from foreign lands and filling with hope other millions as yet unable to come. No other voice than ours spoke to the dispossessed of the world. All that has# changed now. Whatever we may think of the voice of the Soviet Union, untold millions of the world's dispossessed, who once looked only to us, hearken now to Russia, and hope. It is essential that Americans maintain untarnished their dream, but it is not enough. America is also what the world thinks she is. Is she still the hope of the world, or is she now the imperialistic exploiter of supposedly inferior peoples? The world did not raise this question fifty years ago. But, having raised it, it sees the segregated group in our midst, and the beacon of democracy flickers and grows dim. This is not the time for that star to fade; this is not the time for segregation.

On the contrary, this above all is the time for integration. America has long boasted, and not idly, that she has received her children from all lands and made them one; that she has welcomed even the dispossessed, the outcast, the revolutionaries, and upon them built the state. Thucydides might say of her as he said of ancient Athens, "The leading men of Greece, when driven out of their own country by war or revolution, sought an asylum at Athens," and were from the earliest times admitted there to rights of citizenship. The greatness of Athens, the greatness of our country, are proof of the wisdom of this policy. The approaching end of segregation--approaching, I say, whatever may be the Supreme# Court's decision in the school cases now before it--is only a further extension of this essential American policy, only a further realization of the American Dream. Seeing no reason to doubt the wisdom of this policy in the past, I see none to doubt it in

the present, especially since its present application is to a group that has long lived among us, and has given manifold proofs that its members are true American citizens in spirit and therefore should be true American citizens in fact.

IV

So far we have not raised the question of the justice or injustice of segregation; we have only said that, given the present situation in America, and the present position of America in the world, segregation is inexpedient: this is not the time for it. But now we shall go further and maintain that racial segregation is unjust, that as we segregate we act unjustly, and in one way or another pay the penalty for such action. I am assuming that just action is right action, and that right action is based upon the truth and expresses it. I shall maintain, first, then, that racial segregation is unjust because it is based upon and helps to perpetuate a false view of race.

I do not mean that segregation came about because of a false view of race. As a matter of fact, as we shall see, it would be more accurate to say that the false view of race came about as a result of segregation (and discrimination). Race prejudice came into existence primarily because of the economic situation. Also, race prejudice is mainly a modern phenomenon, the product of the last four hundred years. There has of course always been prejudice of the in-group against the out-group: to the Greeks all non- Greeks were barbarians. This prejudice has taken many forms, one of the chief being religious. Racial differences, have always been noticed; but only in the modern world has race itself become an object of prejudice and discrimination. The general rise of the attitude is easy to describe. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Europe exploded along the coasts of Africa and into the Americas. Possessed of a superior technology, it easily overcame the colored peoples of these areas. As for the Europeans, they were overwhelmed by the abundance of raw materials discovered in these new lands, and could not resist the temptation to exploit the natives in gathering the materials. This meant slavery.

But the more the Europeans thought about the situation, the more were they forced to justify slavery. The Greeks and Romans did not have to justify it; it seemed to them simply a part of the order of nature. But Europeans were nominally Christians, and they could not be satisfied until they had found some good reason for subjecting their brothers to slavery. So they said, These people (and they were all colored people) are inferior, and were meant by God to work for us. This rationalization was supported by the fact that the colored peoples were inferior as regards technology, having been conquered by the Europeans. Since, however, as we shall see, the belief in racial inferiority is based not upon fact but in so far as it is a product of discrimination, upon prejudice, this prejudice, is an indirect acknowledgement of Christianity; the Greeks wouldn't have thought of it. That's about the only good thing you can say about it.

Unfortunately, the nineteenth century scientific views of race supported this rationalization. To what degree they themselves were the product of the same rationalization, it is difficult to say. They were first made popular by a Frenchman, Count de Gobineau; and, with him, were really caste, not race, theories. Gobineau was concerned chiefly to defend his own class, the nobility, against the rising tide of democracy. He argued that the noble families of Europe were from a select "Aryan" race, while the people were of mixed and therefore, he said, inferior blood. The argument, once stated, was taken up by others, and before it ran its course, it was extended to show that the white race is superior, the colored races inferior. Among its latest exponents in America were Lothrop Stoddard and Madison Grant.

Scientifically, that idea has now been shot to--where you shoot things to! But it's easier to convert the scientists than it is the people--especially when the people would like to retain the old idea. Consequently, there are many laymen today who will tell you that science supports the belief that there are superior and inferior races, honestly unaware of the fact that that idea has, I believe, no reputable scientific support left. For most of us are not aware

that in the science of biology there has occurred in the last fifty years a revolution. This is the discovery and development of genetics. According to genetics--and to other recent studies of race--the generally accepted scientific opinion at present seems to be this: First, race is a very ambiguous term, and should be used only with caution. Second, although there are minor physical differences between races, and it is possible that, accompanying these, there may be minor psychological differences, this is not at all certain; and, even if it should prove to be true, it would not be very important. As to the existence of superior and inferior races, nothing at all has been proved. If we are both informed and honest, we know that we still stand exactly where the child stands, looking out with fascinated eyes upon people, all alike interesting.

The trouble is, so few people are informed, and perhaps fewer are honest. The white Southerner, with whom we are chiefly concerned, casually observes the Negroes about him, the majority of whom lack adequate training, and concludes, hastily but with some justification, that they are inferior. He does not observe that it is he who has established their general environment, limited their opportunities, and set for them the tests. It salves his conscience to believe that this apparent inferiority is a racial inferiority. Thus, his prejudice is bolstered; and his discrimination, and even the entire pattern of segregation, is justified.

Not only are people generally uninformed regarding the present scientific view of race, they are also uninformed regarding the achievements of the Negro in Africa. The common remark upon this subject is, "The Negro never created a civilization in Africa." There are several errors involved in such a statement: first, the implication that civilization equals plumbing, refrigeration, and atom bombs; second, the failure to understand that the growth of civilization seems to depend mainly upon contact with other cultures, and that relative isolation, such as existed in Africa, makes for stagnation; and, third, ignorance

of the actual achievements of African Negroes. In regard to the third point, I can do no more than quote a passage from Claude Lévi-Strauss, "Race and History": "The great political system of ancient Africa, its legal organization, its philosophical doctrines which for so long remained unknown to Western students, its plastic arts and music, systematically exploring all the opportunities opened up by each of these modes of expression, are all signs of an extraordinarily fertile past." (p. 29.)

But even though the white Southerner may have some acquaintance with genetics, and even with the history of the Negro in Africa, and may be willing, therefore to grant that, racially, Negroes are not inferior to whites, he may still maintain that, culturally, in the South today, they are; and that therefore the white race, to protect itself, ~~must~~ should keep the pattern of segregation. He may admit that this is racially unjust to the Negro; but every race, he may say, is what it is in its environment, with its culture; and, given the Negro in his present culture, segregation is just, and its abolition would be unjust both to the Negroes and to the whites.

I cannot quite follow this argument, which maintains that segregation is necessary because, for instance, white children would be harmed by the presence of poorly prepared Negro children in an unsegregated school. It is common for Negro nurses to care for white children in their early, impressionable years, and for Negro children to play, unhindered, with white children. Furthermore, white people do not try to segregate in their schools the less privileged, less cultured white children. If white Southerners are really defending racial segregation because of cultural incompatibility, they should urge the segregation of inferior whites and the integration of superior Negroes. I am afraid they are really defending the superiority- inferiority idea in race relations. ~~They are afraid~~ Perhaps they fear that if the children grow up together through the school years, the white children ~~should~~ may never learn that white people should look down upon Negroes.

As I see it, then, racial segregation is unjust because it is based upon a false view of race. If, therefore, we engage in it, we pay the penalty, however delayed its apparent effects, which falls upon all who act according to falsehood, not according to truth. I shall not speak here in detail of this penalty: how the outlook of the segregated person is limited, his ambition weakened, his self-confidence sapped, and his possible contribution to society disastrously reduced. I shall only mention more general evils: how the so-called superior race is blinded by pride and corrupted through the application of discriminatory practices; and how the so-called inferior race is blinded by anger or by servility, and corrupted perhaps by the injustice of economic life. Of the two groups, it is my considered opinion that those who inflict segregation suffer the greater damage. Machiavelli said of his day, The nobles are worse than the people, for the nobles seek to oppress the people, while the people seek only to avoid oppression. Power corrupts, said Lord Acton. It has not failed to corrupt the white Southerner.

These are positive evils that accompany segregation. There are others, in the long run perhaps more important, but more difficult of recognition because they consist only in the absence of good. As a result of racial segregation, we move daily among people whom we do not know except formally, and whom we therefore cannot trust. Their evil here resembles the evil of living in a great city: the number of people we meet without knowing them is far, far greater than the number we meet and know. Therefore, we are fearful because of our ignorance, and wander with wavering faith through a misty woodland. It is a common remark of the white Southerner that he knows the Negro. What he knows is a stereotype; and the knowledge of stereotypes saves no man. In addition to this, under segregation, the two races miss the positive good of mingling freely with each other and learning from each other. Commerce in its widest sense is perhaps the basic force in civilization: the presence of the unusual incites us to change. On the contrary, as Lévi-Strauss says, "The one real calamity, the one fatal flaw which can afflict a group of men and prevent them from fulfilment is to be alone."

Race and History, p. 43.

Louisiana

12/54

State Chairman -- Rev. Albert D'Orlando (Liberal Unitarian clergyman, New Orleans; well respected in the community.)

Executive Secretary -- Milton C. Vigo (Young, vigorous, Catholic, former school teacher. Well liked, well supported by community groups.)

The Louisiana group is operating under its new set of bylaws approved by SRC. The state has been divided into seven areas so that special emphasis may be given to the particular problems of a given area in the state. The strongest group by far in the state is centered around New Orleans and one of the problems in the state is relating the program to up-state Louisiana which is more comparable to Mississippi. The Executive Secretary has been traveling about the state making contacts with key people and familiarizing himself with local problems and resources.

The Louisiana Council is planning a Program Workshop for the sixth of January. Staff members from the central office have been invited to participate and have accepted. The Workshop will be for the professional staff and the Board members. The Board in Louisiana considers itself a working group as well as a policy making body. Strong support for a good program in human relations is coming from the Catholic Church. In all probability work in Louisiana will procede fairly rapidly in the New Orleans Parrish and relatively slowly in up-state areas. The people in Louisiana voted for an amendment which will place the schools in case of "emergency" under the police power of the state government.

C
O
P
Y

THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH 1806 Jefferson Avenue New Orleans 15, La.

January 4, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It is only because our Christmas activity has been unusually heavy that I have failed to write sooner about the form you sent to me under date of November 24, 1954. I had hoped, even before receiving your letter, that we might at some future date have an opportunity to sit down together to talk about affairs in this area of the country. Perhaps, now that our local group is well underway, we may find an occasion to meet.

Meanwhile, I am returning to you -- unsigned -- the form mentioned above. To begin with, it should be made clear that this action is taken entirely on my own initiative and without consultation with our executive board. Inasmuch as this is a personal matter with me, and also insofar as the request was made to me, it would seem that I am entirely within my authority in returning this to you under the present conditions.

Because we live at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain individual integrity it seems to me that liberals should be the first to insist on this virtue and should be the last (rather than the first) to succumb to the elements of the times. To sign this form would place me in the position of denying all that I believe to be the role of the liberal in a time of peril.

Furthermore, inasmuch as I detest "investigating committees" it would be a contradiction of my position for me to become a one man "investigating committee" to determine the loyalty of our employees. Also, this would be an action implying their dis-loyalty, which I do not believe to be true.

There is one other aspect of this matter: at the rate the Attorney-General is adding new organizations to his list, there is no way of telling what apparently respectable organizations will be henceforth subversive. This would place me in the position of having approved membership in what may, some ten years hence, be recognized as an Un-American organization. Clearly, then, it must be seen that to indulge in such a pass-time is beyond all reason, both at present and in the future.

I trust that this will be accepted in the spirit in which it is written.

Sincerely,

/s/
Albert D'Orlando

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 20, 1955

Dear Member of the Executive Committee:

One or two items on the matter of certifying as to the loyal Americanism of employed personnel here and in the State Organizations.

Everyone in the Central Office has been covered, by certificate of your Chairman (Mr. Clement) for the Executive Director, and by the Executive Director for the remainder of the staff personnel.

Nearly all of the states with employed staff have sent in covering statements either for their chief person employed or for all personnel, and we have written out for coverage of the rest, and do not doubt it will come in.

In the case of Louisiana, the Chairman, Mr. D'Orlando, sent the enclosed letter, which has been answered as enclosed. It is a policy matter, and I take this step of informing the Committee of it, in advance of the up-coming February meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

January 20, 1955

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

C
O
P
Y

Reverend Albert D'Orlando
The First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mr. D'Orlando:

On the matter of form-fillings, I am the transmitter of what is expected of me by the Executive Committee, though I am in agreement with their action.

So when the whole matter is in a bundle I will report to them how you feel, and if they wish to put further questions, I suppose they will!

Sincerely,

/s/

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

February 14, 1955

TO: FBR

I had occasion to talk by phone with Milton Vigo, who said to pass on to you word that the Baton Rouge meeting had been set for February 28th in the evening; Vigo noting that you are to be at Mobile that morning, but supposing that "Upon the wings of the dove, etc."

State
Orgs

HCF
from
GSM

Oct 6, '55

I had occasion to get up from Vigo some New Orleans clippings, among which, in a paper of Sept 13, '55, presumably the TIMES-PICAYUNE, occurs this:

"Rabbi Feibelman, in remarks pfefacing the petition urging integration in the New Orleans schools, referred to the board's recent resolution to hire an attorney to defend it in lawsuits involving integration.

" Some of us feel that this is a usage of the taxpayers' money designed to circumvent and defy the law, as now written in the decision of the ~~Uxx Sxx Supxxxxx Courtxx~~ supreme court of the US on matters of segregation., " he said. "I this esense, it would appear to be a misusage of public monies".

"The ~~Bxxxx~~ board, on Aug. 29, passed a resolution to hire attorney Gerard A. Rault as special counsel in matters pertaining to segregation. The resulotion, subject to the approval of Attorney General Fred S. LeBlanc, stipulates that Rault be paid $25,000 for services from the time of his appointment until June 30, 1956. He would also be paid $150 a day for each day he spends out of the city in connection with his services and for each day spent in court appearances or in taking testimony of depositions".

Memorandum October 12, 1959

To: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling

Re: New Orleans visit,
October 7 and 8

1. There is no possibility of activating any effective Council effort in the forseeable future. Miss Mary Raymond, who I understand agreed at one time to serve as executive director of such a group, now feels that the time is not propitious, there has been too much past discouragement, etc. She would rather give herself to a Hope type operation. Dr. Dent is not inclined to take any initiative in view of Miss Raymond's opinion. Both of these would move if sufficient pressure were applied.

2. There is very little effective communication going forward across racial lines today. The Louisiana CLU provides the best such channel. Irv Schulman of the ADL has a small prestige interracial group meeting regularly. There is a general feeling among liberal elements that there is a need for more communication, whatever that means.

3. I met with a group of some forty people who are interested in launching a Save the Schools effort. This group was convened primarily by Mrs. Cahn and Mrs. Keller, both of whom are active in the CLU. Mrs. Cahn is past national president of the Council of Jewish women. Mrs. Keller is a wealthy lady whose brother is an important New Orleans businessman, chairman of Delta Air Lines. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Adler. Mr. Adler is a prominent downtown Jewish businessman. Mrs. Adler has had past connections with SRC. She was formerly chairman of the New Orleans CHR. Attending the meeting were a group of white liberals, some of them representing quite strategic and important connections. Among those attending were: Father Fichter; the international president of the ADL (whose name I did not get); William Munroe, the director of news and public affairs at WDSU; the retired chairman of the United Fund Drive; and others.

The group faced their problem with a somewhat surprising degree of sophistication and strategic consideration. A decision was made to organize a public school committee. The group will be sub rosa, growing by invitation until January. It will meet monthly. Following the expected run-off of the gubernatorial race in January, it hopes to launch a major public effort. The intervening months will be spent in study and in laying the ground-work for this public effort. For the time being the group intends to operate within New Orleans parish and not state-wide.

Memo: Re New Orleans
October 12, 1959

4. Al Dent is in touch with this group. A small meeting is planned to explore the racial make-up of the Hope type group. Although he expresses a full understanding of the strategy concerned, Dent is reluctant to accept an all white school group and may urge an important Negro's addition to the board.

5. Irv. Schulman, the only resident human relations person in New Orleans, was not aware of these developments and obviously feels overlooked. Some of his key laymen were involved. I attempted to handle this as diplomatically as possible. I have also suggested that the group contact him in view of his Little Rock experience.

6. The spirit and temper of the meeting itself were excellent. The group seems quite determined to do something effective. Mrs. Cahn did an admirable job of moderating. Although I attempted to explain the general position of SRC as an interracial group in favor of desegregation, it seems that the NO group intends to relate to and draw from us in the months ahead, in an unofficial fashion.

MEMORANDUM January 18, 1960

To: Mrs. Cahn
From: Paul Rilling

I am enclosing photostatic copies of the existing Louisiana legislation which seems to me pertinent to the current school crisis. I am also including a brief summary of the laws.

If desegregation is ordered in New Orleans, state school funds will be cut off to any desegregated school and the school will no longer be accredited by the State Board of Education. The Governor may close any desegregated school or other schools in the system concerned, but is not compelled by law to do so. The 1958 Pupil Placement Law may well in most respects be constitutional if it were to be actually administered without regard to race. This law will not have much impact on your situation until and unless the earlier laws providing for fund cut-off and school closure are declared unconstitutional by the courts. These laws will probably not be declared invalid until and unless they are applied in a specific situation.

In other words, it seems likely that when desegregation is ordered in New Orleans, schools will be closed, if not by the Governor, then by the cutting off of state funds. The only way that this could be avoided under present laws I believe, would be if the Governor chose not to exercise his powers to close the schools and the schools could be operated by local authorities under the Pupil Placement Plan, using local funds until such time as the Fund Cut-off Act could be tested in court.

It seems to me that your legal situation is sufficiently dangerous and the chances of school closure sufficiently real that some sort of citizens activity would be desirable to demonstrate white support for the continued operation of the public schools, etc. Such demonstration of opinion can be expressed through existing organizations or through the formation of a new group of the kind we have discussed, or both.

As best I can judge from this distance, I still believe as we agreed last fall, that the organization of a SOS group in New Orleans would be a useful move. I think the only valid arguments that could be raised against such a move would be: 1). things are proceeding well at the present, so why rock the boat. 2). There is a better way for public pressure to be brought to bear on this situation.

It seems to me that the first argument is rather clearly not so in view of your legal situation and the recent primary election. It is possible that the second argument may have some validity, but if there is a better way to operate in your situation, it has not yet been pointed out to me. In fact, I get the impression that unless some such effort is made there will be little or no activity among the white population to resist the possible closure of your schools.

As to the thought that it would be better to wait until after your general election, this is most difficult for me to judge from Atlanta. It would seem to me, however, that a public school group should be in a position to operate during the 1960 legislative session.

No outsider can fairly say what is needed in another city or state. We should, however, learn from experience, and the experience of Little Rock, and of Virginia, and now, of Atlanta, is that public support of public education channelled through an ad hoc citizens committee can be of great value.

Let me know if we can be of further service.

PMR/sm
Enc.

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
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JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 6/29/60

To: PR From: HCF

Subject: Fran Breeden's trip to New Orleans (SOS)

Judging by Fran's account, this evidently went well. Good turnout, good discussion, good publicity, etc.

But Fran reported one disturbing note: In the informal talk with Mrs. Cahn and other SOS leaders, the question of out-of-state financing came up. They told Fran they "understood" that HOPE was wholly subsidized by Mellon money. Fran quite truthfully said she didn't know anything about Mellon money, that they had one anonymous out-of-state contributor through her father's law firm. They pressed the question, asking if she wasn't in touch with Taconic, etc. But Fran continued to play it cool.

This is a hell of a note. I don't know what you told Mrs. Cahn. If she didn't get this from you, help me figure out how she did. It not only put Fran on a bad spot, but such talk can be extremely dangerous. If Mrs. Cahn or anybody else comes back to you on this, I hope you will find some way to shut them up. There just shouldn't be any talk of Mellon money in these preliminary situations; feed-back to Currier would be fatal, and publicity would be worse.

Story of Catholic statements in New Orleans

LD ✓ MSTV MB ✓ MM

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24	8/29/60	Rummel "no later than" States-Item
24	8/30/60	Picayune - ditto above
27	9/1/60	"Same time as Public Schools"
72	11/13/60	"only when public school/integration has been effectively carried out" Rummel
83	11/17/60	"Desegration Date Not Set"(headline) Bezou "no date would be set until Archbishop Rummel and his counsellors "deem it prudent and advisable" Picayune
85	11/17/60	States-Item ditto above
87	11/18/60	Catholic School Mix Plan Bared (headline) "November 14, 196 Archdiocesan School Board: The desegration of our schools is to go into effect a week from today namely, Nove 21, if at that time the public schools are integrated and operating. A public announcement will be made before that date when circumstances warrant it." States-Item
89	11/19/60	No Mix Date Set - letter said the decission hinged on whether public schools are integrated and operating" States-Item
91	11/21/60	"Catholic School Boycott Hinted"(headline) parents from several N. O. church parishes have indicated they will boycott if integrated. States-Item
97	11/26/60	"The Rt. Rev. Bezou has said that no definite date has been set for Catholic school integration"
98	11/30/60	"Mixing to Spur Withdrawals" Bezou: no definite date has been set . . . . " Picayune
100	// 11/30/60	"Anti-mix Fight Plans Mapped by Catholics" "No date has been set"

MM

1960

LOUISIANA SCHOOL SEGREGATION LEGISLATION

1. Act #555 (1954)
   Section 1. "All public elementary and secondary schools in the state of Louisiana shall be operated separately for white and colored children. This provision is made in the exercise of the state police power....."

   Section 2. "The State Board of Education shall not approve any public schools which may violate the provisions of this act nor shall any of the state colleges or university school recognize any certificate or graduation from such public school which may violate the provisions of this act as entitling the holder thereof to admission."

   Section 3. "No free school books or other school supplies shall be furnished, nor shall any state funds for the operation of school lunch programs, or any other school funds be furnished or given to any public elementary or secondary school which may violate the provisions of this act as above."

2. Police Power Amendment, approved by the voters, 1954; writes into the constitution provision for separate schools protected by the police power of the state.

3. Act #28 (1956). Suspends the compulsory school attendance law for children seven to 16 in any public or private school or system which is integrated, regardless of the authority ordering integration.

4. Act #319 (1956). Freezes school segregation in New Orleans. Provides that on the date the act becomes law, all public schools then white must remain white and all then Negro must remain Negro. Sets up a four-member "special school classification committee" of legislators, to designate newly-built schools as white or Negro, and to rule on requests for reclassification; provides that white and Negro students must be taught by teachers of their own race; sets up the state as only legal defendant in any suit contesting the act.

5. Act #256 (1958)
   Section 1. "The Governor of the State of Louisiana, as the Chief Magistrate, in order to secure justice to all, preserve the peace, and promote the interest, safety, and happiness of all the people, is authorized and empowered to close any racially mixed public school or any public school which is subject to a court order requiring it to admit students of both the negro and white races by a date certain and fix the effective date of such closing. The Governor is further authorized and empowered to close any other public school or schools in any parish or city school system where a school has been closed under the

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provisions of this section if in his opinion the operation of such school or schools might cause friction or disorder among the school children or citizens of said system or result in a breach of the peace, civil disorder, or strife."

Also authorizes the sale of school properties to groups which would operate private schools on former public school properties. Authority for public sale rests with city or parish school boards.

6. Act #257 (1958). Sets rules for "cooperatives" among parents which would operate private schools on former public school properties.

7. Act#258 (1958). Provides grants from the state to pay for educating children at cooperative schools.

8. Act #259 (1958). Pupil Placement Law -- gives full authority over pupil assignment and transfer to local school boards. Permits local school boards to segregate students by sex. Stipulates that "no child shall be compelled to attend any school in which the races are commingled..." Also sets up assignment criteria "other than race."

9. Constitutional amendment (1959). Invests in the Legislature the authority for providing education for Louisiana's school-age children either in public or private schools. Authorizes the use of public school funds for private tuition grants.

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Keep in F Serve –
La. Dept

ATTITUDES OF WHITE VOTERS TOWARD SCHOOL INTEGRATION IN ORLEANS PARISH

BELDEN ASSOCIATES | MARKETING RESEARCH

BELDEN ASSOCIATES

SOUTHLAND CENTER · DALLAS 1 · RIVERSIDE 8-7188

ATTITUDES OF WHITE VOTERS TOWARD SCHOOL INTEGRATION IN ORLEANS PARISH

Confidential Report of a Sampling Survey of Voters

Conducted December 1960

COPY NO.:_____

1408

IN MEXICO: INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, S. A. DE C. V., VALLARTA 1, MEXICO CITY · TELEPHONE 46-85-78

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APPENDIX

Questionnaire
Interviewing Instructions
Rating Card

TO HELP YOU INTERPRET THIS REPORT

This report presents results of a survey conducted among white voters in Orleans Parish on school integration problems. The study is designed to provide an analysis of public opinion on actions or stands taken or proposed by various governmental bodies.

Detailed objectives of the study include measurements of public reaction to:

1. The pupil placement plan put into effect by the Orleans Parish School Board.

2. The U. S. Court's order to integrate the schools.

3. The Louisiana State Legislature's activities in connection with school problems.

4. The proposal to replace integrated public schools with segregated private schools.

5. The proposed increase in the state sales tax to support private schools.

6. The stands taken by selected city, parish, state, and Federal personalities who have been involved in the controversy.

METHODS

Personal interviews have been conducted with a representative sampling of qualified white voters in Orleans Parish. The interviews were conducted by twelve experienced interviewers who followed a uniform questionnaire and operated under a uniform set of instructions (copies of Questionnaire and Instructions to Interviewers are appended to this report).

The questionnaire was developed after a full review of the background of the school integration controversy in New Orleans. It was pre-tested in a series of interviews in New Orleans to make sure it was understandable to all types of voters.

Selection of the sampling of voters included in the survey has been controlled so that it properly represents all voters in the city by sex, age, and ward of residence. Tabulations were made after the sample was checked and properly balanced to reflect the distribution of the electorate by councilmanic districts. Distribution of voter registrations by district, according to latest count, is compared below with the share of interviews as balanced for the representative sample.

	Voter Registrations	Balanced Sample
District A (Wards 13, 14, 16, and 17)	21%	20%
District B (Wards 1, 10, 11, and 12)	15	12
District C (Wards 2, 3, 4, and 15)	20	22
District D (Wards 5, 6, and 7) . .	20	21
District E (Wards 8 and 9)	24	25
Total	100%	100%

A total of 505 interviews were made with New Orleans voters. The balanced sample from which findings in this report were derived includes only 453 of the interviews made. The base of 525 voters shown in the report, therefore, is a weighted base, and is the result of balancing the sample by voter characteristics. Sex controls of the sample were based on voter registration; age was distributed on the basis of various voter studies we have conducted in Louisiana.

Interviewers were instructed to conduct their interviews starting at a point in the center of an assigned area, following a specified route from the center until the quota of interviews for that section was met. Although some interviews were conducted in wards predominantly occupied by Negroes, the survey was limited to white voters.

TIMING

Interviews were conducted between December 16 and December 30, 1960. Interviewing was suspended December 25, Christmas Day.

REPORT

Some of the results have been analyzed by up to eight breakdowns and cross tabulations, furnishing depth of meaning to the results.

Two breakdowns used in the report require definition:

> Socio-economic level is the result of cross tabulating education of respondent (Question 16) and economic level (recorded from observation by the interviewer). That is, each level is basically what the interviewer classified the respondent, adjusted by us into approximately equal groups by means of the replies on education.
>
> Council Districts A through E are the result of grouping voters from various wards (as shown on page 39).

Other breakdowns are based on individual questions from the questionnaire, mostly clustered at the end of the interview form.

All results have been percentaged, rounded to the nearest whole number. A hyphen (-) means less than one-half of 1 per cent. Columns of percentages shown adding to more than 100 per cent indicate some voters gave more than one answer to the particular question.

The size of sample or sub-sample should be considered in evaluating the reliability of percentages. As a rule of thumb, the larger a sampling the greater the reliability of the findings. Thus, you should place greater trust in results based on the entire sample than on results based on sub-samplings. Percentages based on samples smaller than 200 should be interpreted with extra caution. However, when the pattern of replies is logical, the findings merit greater trust than the size of the sub-sample alone would warrant.

BELDEN ASSOCIATES

SUMMARY

OVER-ALL . . . there is no doubt that as 1960 ended, white public opinion in New Orleans was leaning in favor of the efforts of the officialdom to keep the city's public schools segregated. Only slightly more than a majority of voters would say they had kept up "very closely" with the problem. A sharp cleavage of opinion existed between lower and upper socio-economic levels: the higher the level, the greater the dissatisfaction with what has been happening, and the more the feeling toward acceptance of integration.

SEGREGATION . . . one way or another, was the solution offered by three out of five. Only one out of five volunteered integration measures. Pupil placement was the only integration idea receiving more support than opposition. The replacement of public schools by private schools was favored two to one. But opinion is split on raising the sales tax to pay for private schooling.

THE LEGISLATURE . . . was given a vote of confidence over local officials in its efforts to maintain racial separation. Opinion even ran in favor of disobeying Federal court orders. The city was split, however, on how much good the Legislature has accomplished, and there was definitely a feeling that the rest of the nation is viewing the happenings in New Orleans with a jaundiced eye.

PERSONALITIES . . . opposing integration registered the greatest public popularity. Governor Davis is by far the best liked for his stand among eleven personalities tested. Wagner, Giarrusso, and Perez definitely have more backing than opposition, while the reverse is true for Wright, the Reverend Foreman, Redmond, and Mrs. Sand. Mayor Morrison is widely admired in New Orleans, but not as much as the Governor. Davis elicits the strongest approval; Wright the strongest disapproval.

ACCEPTANCE . . .of the fact that integration will come to New Orleans sooner or later was expressed by 37 per cent. Most of these believe it will be within two years or less. Seventeen per cent said the city's schools will never be mixed; the greatest number, 46 per cent, said they didn't know what to expect.

LEVEL OF APPROVAL OF GOVERNOR DAVIS

Question 2a: "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Jimmie Davis is handling his job as Governor of Louisiana?"

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opinion	Total	Base
All voters (white)	62%	17	21	100%	525
SEX OF VOTER					
Men	63%	22	15	100%	266
Women	60%	13	27	100%	259
AGE OF VOTER					
21 to 34 years	63%	18	19	100%	127
35 to 49 years	63%	15	22	100%	200
50 or more years	60%	19	21	100%	198
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL					
Upper	50%	27	23	100%	163
Middle	69%	12	19	100%	182
Lower	66%	13	21	100%	180
BUSINESS-LABOR ORIENTATION					
Business connected	54%	25	21	100%	95
Labor connected	71%	12	17	100%	158
Neither	61%	17	22	100%	292
RELIGION OF VOTER					
Protestants	56%	28	16	100%	160
Catholics	66%	11	23	100%	345

LEVEL OF APPROVAL OF GOVERNOR DAVIS, Continued

COUNCIL DISTRICTS	Approve	Disapprove	No Opinion	Total	Base
A	50%	31	19	100%	108
B	57%	11	32	100%	63
C	62%	16	22	100%	114
D	64%	15	21	100%	109
E	72%	11	17	100%	131
INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOLS					
Have children in public schools	59%	26	15	100%	104
Have children in private or parochial schools	70%	10	20	100%	149
Have no school children	59%	18	23	100%	272

FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD JIMMIE DAVIS

Question 2b: "Is there anything in particular you like, or anything you don't like, about what Governor Davis is doing? Tell me what you like about Davis."

	All Voters	Sex: Men	Sex: Women	Involvement With Schools*: Public School	Private School	No School Children
His stand on integration: fighting for segregation, stand on civil rights, his handling of school situation, etc.	31%	34%	29%	33%	32%	31%
His stand on states' rights: trying to preserve state's rights, fighting against Federal government, etc. .	2	4	1	2	1	3
Strength of his convictions: he sticks by his guns, has strong views and does something about it, doing what he promised, etc.	6	7	5	6	6	6
General favorable comments about his handling of Governor's job	12	12	12	7	13	13
General favorable comments about personal character: highly educated, a Christian, nice man, etc. .	3	4	3	6	3	3
Miscellaneous specific answers: trying to clean up, has done something about welfare and hospital, etc.	2	3	1	2	3	1
Nothing particularly liked, or no answer	46	39	52	48	44	46
Total	102%	103%	103%	104%	102%	103%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

*Involvement is defined as having children in grade or high schools of each type; "private school" includes persons with children in parochial schools. This applies to all similar breakdowns in the rest of this report.

UNFAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD JIMMIE DAVIS

Question 2b: "Tell me what you don't like about Davis."

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
His stand on integration: waited too long to do something, don't like his stand, had no right ordering the city around, etc	6%	7%	5%	6%	7%	6%
His stand on taxes: he has raised taxes, may put on extra taxes, etc.	10	13	7	5	13	10
His relations with Legislature: don't approve of special sessions, wasted money on special sessions, don't like the way he is handling the Legislature, etc	2	3	1	3	1	2
Comments about his personal character: hasn't kept his word, not sincere, a hypocrite, etc.	3	5	2	3	3	4
General unfavorable comments about handling of Governor's job	7	7	7	8	9	6
Miscellaneous other answers	-	-	1	-	-	1
Nothing disliked, or no answer	74	71	78	79	71	75
Total	102%	106%	101%	104%	104%	104%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

LEVEL OF APPROVAL OF MAYOR MORRISON

Question 3a: "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Chep Morrison is handling his job as Mayor of New Orleans?"

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opinion	Total	Base
All voters (white)	59%	26	15	100%	525
SEX OF VOTER					
Men	52%	32	16	100%	266
Women	66%	20	14	100%	259
AGE OF VOTER					
21 to 34 years	58%	25	17	100%	127
35 to 49 years	61%	25	14	100%	200
50 or more years	57%	28	15	100%	198
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL					
Upper	68%	22	10	100%	163
Middle	57%	25	18	100%	182
Lower	53%	32	15	100%	180
BUSINESS-LABOR ORIENTATION					
Business connected	58%	28	14	100%	95
Labor connected	49%	36	15	100%	158
Neither	65%	21	14	100%	292
RELIGION OF VOTER					
Protestants	63%	24	13	100%	160
Catholics	56%	28	16	100%	345

LEVEL OF APPROVAL OF MAYOR MORRISON, Continued

COUNCIL DISTRICTS	Approve	Disapprove	No Opinion	Total	Base
A	67%	21	12	100%	108
B	68%	22	10	100%	63
C	54%	25	21	100%	114
D	61%	27	12	100%	109
E	50%	33	17	100%	131
INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOLS					
Have children in public schools	51%	30	19	100%	104
Have children in private or parochial schools	62%	26	12	100%	149
Have no school children	60%	25	15	100%	272

FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD CHEP MORRISON

Question 3b: "Is there anything you like, or anything you don't like, about what Morrison is doing? Tell me what you like about Morrison."

	All Voters	Sex: Men	Sex: Women	Involvement With Schools: Public School	Private School	No School Children
His stand on integration: favors segregation, handling the situation to best of ability, staying out of trouble with Federal and State governments, built lots of schools for colored so they wouldn't want to integrate, etc.	5%	8%	3%	7%	5%	5%
His stand for law and order	-	-	-	-	1	-
Business and industrial development of city: has been effective in bringing in industry, increased business, lots of new building, etc	5	9	2	7	5	4
Civic improvement: built more overpasses, bridges, streets; new union terminal, civic center; etc	10	10	11	6	13	11
His representation of the city: has improved relationships with other countries: makes good impression; presents a good image of the city; etc . . .	8	8	7	10	7	7
General favorable comments about his handling of Mayor's job	26	26	26	20	28	27
General favorable comments about his personal character: gentleman, leader, trustworthy, etc	6	3	10	5	9	6
Miscellaneous other answers . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nothing particularly liked, or no answer	43	41	46	49	39	43
Total	103%	105%	105%	104%	107%	103%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

UNFAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD CHEP MORRISON

Question 3b: "Tell me what you don't like about Morrison."

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
His stand on integration: he should have fought more for segregation, leans too much toward the Negroes, should take a firm stand on schools, etc.	20%	25%	15%	19%	21%	20%
His spending program: spends too much, inefficient administration, too much money fighting floods and paving streets, etc.	2	3	1	3	2	1
General unfavorable comments about handling of Mayor's job . . .	6	7	4	8	7	4
He's a politician, has a political machine behind him, etc.	3	5	-	1	2	4
Comments about his personnal character: two-faced, hasn't kept his word, etc.	2	3	2	3	4	1
Miscellaneous other answers	1	2	1	-	2	1
Nothing disliked, or no answer . . .	67	57	77	66	63	69
Total	101%	102%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

LEVEL OF INTEREST IN NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Question 4a: "Have you kept up very closely, or not very closely, with how state and local officials have been trying to handle the school integration problem in New Orleans?"

	Very Closely	Not Very Closely	Total	Base
All voters (white)	56%	44	100%	525
SEX OF VOTER				
Men	59%	41	100%	266
Women	53%	47	100%	259
AGE OF VOTER				
21 to 34 years	58%	42	100%	127
35 to 49 years	62%	38	100%	200
50 or more years	50%	50	100%	198
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL				
Upper	71%	29	100%	163
Middle	49%	51	100%	182
Lower	51%	49	100%	180
BUSINESS-LABOR ORIENTATION				
Business connected	61%	39	100%	95
Labor connected	55%	45	100%	158
Neither	56%	44	100%	292
RELIGION OF VOTER				
Protestants	61%	39	100%	160
Catholics	56%	44	100%	345

LEVEL OF INTEREST IN NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL INTEGRATION, Continued

COUNCIL DISTRICTS	Very Closely	Not Very Closely	Total	Base
A	58%	42	100%	108
B	54%	46	100%	63
C	38%	62	100%	114
D	65%	35	100%	109
E	65%	35	100%	131
RESIDENCY BACKGROUND				
Always lived in New Orleans	57%	43	100%	366
Have lived in other parts of Louisiana	45%	55	100%	62
Have lived outside Louisiana	61%	39	100%	94
INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOLS				
Have children in public schools	69%	31	100%	104
Have children in private or parochial schools	57%	43	100%	149
Have no school children	51%	49	100%	272

HOW VOTERS FEEL ABOUT SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Question 4b: "What is your frank opinion about what should be done about the school integration problem in New Orleans? Tell me just how you feel."

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
Public schools should be closed. . .	7%	9%	5%	6%	5%	9%
Open private schools, have private schools for whites only, have both segregated and integrated schools, etc	14	20	9	13	16	14
Go back to segregated system, find some way to keep segregation, don't mix races (no specific suggestions how).	37	33	41	33	34	40
General answers favoring further effort to maintain segregation . .	3	3	4	2	4	4
Keep pupil placement plan, token integration, leave local board alone, don't close schools even if integrated, should have left white children in with only five Negroes, etc.	5	4	5	12	6	1
Obey the courts, can't accomplish segregation now, have to do what U.S. government says, total integration only answer, etc . . .	15	18	12	20	16	12
General answers favoring integration under present circumstances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criticism of local board's handling: should have integrated all schools, area integrated was too low income, should have integrated higher grades first, etc.	2	2	2	-	3	2
Miscellaneous other answers	2	3	1	-	4	1
No opinion	16	11	22	15	13	19
Total	101%	103%	101%	101%	101%	102%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

ATTITUDE TOWARD OBEYING U. S. COURT INTEGRATION ORDER

Question 4c: "When a U. S. Court orders school integration, do you feel state and local officials should obey the court's ruling, or not?"

	Should Obey	Should Not Obey	No Opinion*	Total	Base
All voters (white)	36%	44	20	100%	525
SEX OF VOTER					
Men	33%	48	19	100%	266
Women	39%	39	22	100%	259
AGE OF VOTER					
21 to 34 years	41%	39	20	100%	127
35 to 49 years	41%	42	17	100%	200
50 or more years	29%	48	23	100%	198
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL					
Upper	54%	32	14	100%	163
Middle	35%	42	23	100%	182
Lower	22%	55	23	100%	180
BUSINESS-LABOR ORIENTATION					
Business connected	42%	39	19	100%	95
Labor connected	31%	46	23	100%	158
Neither	37%	45	18	100%	292
RELIGION OF VOTER					
Protestants	41%	34	25	100%	160
Catholics	32%	49	19	100%	345

*Includes the six respondents who gave qualified answers such as "obey but put up fight," "take every legal step to reverse court," "obey if all efforts are lost," etc.

ATTITUDE TOWARD OBEYING U. S. COURT INTEGRATION ORDER, Continued

COUNCIL DISTRICTS	Should Obey	Should Not Obey	No Opinion*	Total	Base
A	34%	47	19	100%	108
B	52%	22	26	100%	63
C	28%	57	15	100%	114
D	39%	40	21	100%	109
E	35%	42	23	100%	131
RESIDENCY BACKGROUND					
Always lived in New Orleans	33%	48	19	100%	366
Have lived in other parts of Louisiana	36%	40	24	100%	62
Have lived outside Louisiana	51%	30	19	100%	94
INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOLS					
Have children in public schools	41%	40	19	100%	104
Have children in private or parochial schools	36%	47	17	100%	149
Have no school children	35%	43	22	100%	272

*Includes the six respondents who gave qualified answers such as "obey but put up fight," "take every legal step to reverse court," "obey if all efforts are lost," etc.

ATTITUDES TOWARD LOCAL VS. STATE HANDLING OF INTEGRATION PROBLEMS

Question 5: "In your opinion, is it better to have school integration problems handled altogether by locally-elected officials, or should the State Legislature take over the handling of such problems?"

	Local	State	No Opinion	Total	Base
All voters (white)	29%	56	15	100%	525
SEX OF VOTER					
Men	29%	59	12	100%	266
Women	29%	52	19	100%	259
AGE OF VOTER					
21 to 34 years	29%	54	17	100%	127
35 to 49 years	32%	55	13	100%	200
50 or more years	27%	57	16	100%	198
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL					
Upper	48%	43	9	100%	163
Middle	21%	61	18	100%	182
Lower	20%	61	19	100%	180
BUSINESS-LABOR ORIENTATION					
Business connected	34%	58	8	100%	95
Labor connected	23%	62	15	100%	158
Neither	29%	54	17	100%	292
RELIGION OF VOTER					
Protestants	43%	41	16	100%	160
Catholics	23%	63	14	100%	345

ATTITUDE TOWARD LOCAL VS. STATE HANDLING OF INTEGRATION PROBLEMS, Continued

COUNCIL DISTRICTS	Local	State	No Opinion	Total	Base
A	30%	54	16	100%	108
B	40%	48	12	100%	63
C	22%	59	19	100%	114
D	35%	55	10	100%	109
E	25%	58	17	100%	131
RESIDENCY BACKGROUND					
Always lived in New Orleans	27%	62	11	100%	366
Have lived in other parts of Louisiana	26%	47	27	100%	62
Have lived outside Louisiana	41%	36	23	100%	94
INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOLS					
Have children in public schools	37%	46	17	100%	104
Have children in private or parochial schools	30%	58	12	100%	149
Have no school children	26%	58	16	100%	272

OPINION ON EFFECT OF LEGISLATURE'S EFFORTS TO STOP INTEGRATION

Question 6a: "Do you believe efforts of the State Legislature to stop integration in New Orleans have done more good than harm, or more harm than good?"

	More Good	More Harm	No Opinion	Total	Base
All voters (white)	32%	32	36	100%	525
SEX OF VOTER					
Men	38%	33	29	100%	266
Women	25%	30	45	100%	259
AGE OF VOTER					
21 to 34 years	27%	43	30	100%	127
35 to 49 years	35%	27	38	100%	200
50 or more years	31%	28	41	100%	198
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL					
Upper	29%	43	28	100%	163
Middle	40%	23	37	100%	182
Lower	26%	29	45	100%	180
BUSINESS-LABOR ORIENTATION					
Business connected	37%	39	24	100%	95
Labor connected	39%	28	33	100%	158
Neither	28%	29	43	100%	292
RELIGION OF VOTER					
Protestants	24%	46	30	100%	160
Catholics	35%	25	40	100%	345

OPINION ON EFFECT OF LEGISLATURE'S EFFORTS TO STOP INTEGRATION, Cont.

COUNCIL DISTRICTS	More Good	More Harm	No Opinion	Total	Base
A	25%	37	38	100%	108
B	37%	46	17	100%	63
C	24%	38	38	100%	114
D	38%	21	41	100%	109
E	37%	23	40	100%	131
RESIDENCY BACKGROUND					
Always lived in New Orleans	36%	26	38	100%	366
Have lived in other parts of Louisiana	21%	32	47	100%	62
Have lived outside Louisiana	23%	52	25	100%	94
INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOLS					
Have children in public schools	31%	37	32	100%	104
Have children in private or parochial schools	35%	30	35	100%	149
Have no school children	30%	30	40	100%	272

HARM DONE BY LEGISLATURE'S EFFORTS TO STOP INTEGRATION

Question 6b: "What harm if any, do you think has been done (by Legislature's efforts to to stop integration)?"

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
Hurt New Orleans' prestige; made New Orleans laughing stock, adverse national publicity, hurt trade, people moving out, hurt tourist business, etc	12%	12%	11%	6%	8%	16%
Hurt Louisiana's prestige: made Legislature seem ridiculous, made fools of themselves, etc	2	1	3	1	5	1
Impact on teachers: hurt the teachers, no pay checks to schools, etc	5	6	3	5	5	5
Impact on children: missing school, not getting education, private schools not adequate, etc	2	2	3	4	1	2
Increased racial tension: caused mistrust between races, stirred up emotions, caused violence and riots, etc	10	9	10	15	7	9
Conflict and confusion between governments: have caused bad feelings between state, local and federal officials, should not have gotten out of local hands, nobody knows what they are doing, etc	4	5	3	7	5	2
Impact on Negroes: they are getting arrogant	1	-	1	-	-	1
Money cost: special sessions cost, spent money uselessly, etc	2	1	2	3	-	2
Miscellaneous other answers	1	1	1	-	1	1
No harm done, or no answer	66	67	66	64	71	64
Total	105%	104%	103%	105%	103%	103%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

GOOD DONE BY LEGISLATURE'S EFFORTS TO STOP INTEGRATION

Question 6c: "What good, if any, do you think has been done (by Legislature's efforts to stop integration)?"

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
Stopped, slowed integration: stopped them from putting Negroes in other schools, kept them from getting too good a foothold, delayed it some, etc	14%	18%	10%	13%	15%	14%
State took up the fight when the local board gave in . . .	1	2	1	-	3	1
Brought integration problems to attention of people: showed the nation we don't want integration, gives a clearer picture of what the South faces, made people think more about the problem, etc.	6	6	6	7	7	5
Showed our belief in states' rights, brought to light the encroachments by Federal government, showed Federal government, can be wrong, etc	6	10	2	10	3	6
Miscellaneous other answers .	1	2	-	-	1	1
No good done, or no answer .	72	62	81	70	71	73
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

ATTITUDE TOWARD PUPIL PLACEMENT PLAN TO KEEP PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Question 10: "Suppose the only way to keep public schools open in your neighborhood was to have the pupil placement plan in effect. Under such a situation, would you be in favor of keeping the public schools open, or closing them?"

	Keep Open	Close	No Opinion	Unaware Of Plan*	Total	Base
All voters (white)	34%	30	11	25	100%	525
SEX OF VOTER						
Men	32%	34	9	25	100%	26[illegible]
Women	36%	27	12	25	100%	255
AGE OF VOTER						
21 to 34 years	50%	28	7	15	100%	127
35 to 49 years	36%	38	13	13	100%	200
50 or more years	22%	25	10	43	100%	198
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL						
Upper	53%	28	9	10	100%	163
Middle	34%	32	14	20	100%	182
Lower	17%	30	9	44	100%	180
BUSINESS-LABOR ORIENTATION						
Business connected	37%	34	8	21	100%	95
Labor connected	25%	40	13	22	100%	158
Neither	36%	26	9	29	100%	292
RELIGION OF VOTER						
Protestants	46%	19	11	24	100%	160
Catholics	28%	37	10	25	100%	3[illegible]5

*From Question 9: "Have you heard or read about the pupil placement plan that has been worked out by the Orleans School Board in trying to abide by federal law?" (Aware, 75%. Unaware, 25%.)

ATTITUDE TOWARD PUPIL PLACEMENT PLAN TO KEEP PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Continued

COUNCIL DISTRICTS	Keep Open	Close	No Opinion	Unaware Of Plan*	Total	Base
A	37%	29	11	23	100%	108
B	36%	24	-	40	100%	63
C	28%	29	11	32	100%	114
D	32%	29	13	26	100%	109
E	37%	37	13	13	100%	131
RESIDENCY BACKGROUND						
Always lived in New Orleans	29%	36	10	25	100%	366
Have lived in other parts of Louisiana	35%	18	23	24	100%	62
Have lived outside Louisiana	55%	15	6	24	100%	94
INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOLS						
Have children in public schools	44%	29	9	18	100%	104
Have children in private or parochial schools	38%	35	14	13	100%	149
Have no school children	28%	28	9	35	100%	272

*From Question 9: "Have you heard or read about the pupil placement plan that has been worked out by the Orleans School Board in trying to abide by federal law?" (Aware, 75%. Unaware, 25%).

ATTITUDE TOWARD PRIVATE SCHOOLS TO STOP INTEGRATION

Question 11: "To stop integration, some people would favor setting up enough private schools to take the place of all public schools. Do you think this is a good idea, or not such a good idea?"

	Good Idea	Not A Good Idea	Don't Know	Total	Base
All voters (white)	60%	30	10	100%	525
SEX OF VOTER					
Men	66%	28	6	100%	266
Women	54%	31	15	100%	259
AGE OF VOTER					
21 to 34 years	52%	40	8	100%	127
35 to 49 years	60%	29	11	100%	200
50 or more years	65%	24	11	100%	198
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL					
Upper	50%	41	9	100%	163
Middle	57%	32	11	100%	182
Lower	72%	17	11	100%	180
BUSINESS-LABOR ORIENTATION					
Business connected	65%	28	7	100%	95
Labor connected	67%	25	8	100%	158
Neither	56%	31	13	100%	292
RELIGION OF VOTER					
Protestants	48%	39	13	100%	160
Catholics	65%	25	10	100%	345

ATTITUDE TOWARD PRIVATE SCHOOLS TO STOP INTEGRATION, Continued

COUNCIL DISTRICTS	Good Idea	Not A Good Idea	Don't Know	Total	Base
A	51%	38	11	100%	108
B	41%	52	7	100%	63
C	61%	25	14	100%	114
D	69%	21	10	100%	109
E	68%	23	9	100%	131
RESIDENCY BACKGROUND					
Always lived in New Orleans	64%	26	10	100%	366
Have lived in other parts of Louisiana	52%	37	11	100%	62
Have lived outside Louisiana	50%	39	11	100%	94
INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOLS					
Have children in public schools	52%	38	10	100%	104
Have children in private or parochial schools	63%	28	9	100%	149
Have no school children	61%	27	12	100%	272

ATTITUDE TOWARD RAISING SALES TAX TO PAY FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Question 12: "Would you be for or against raising the state sales tax by one cent to provide money for people who want to send their children to private schools?"

	For	Against	Don't Know	Total	Base
All voters (white)	47%	46	7	100%	525
SEX OF VOTER					
Men	51%	45	4	100%	266
Women	43%	47	10	100%	259
AGE OF VOTER					
21 to 34 years	48%	46	6	100%	127
35 to 49 years	49%	44	7	100%	200
50 or more years	46%	47	7	100%	198
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL					
Upper	39%	57	4	100%	163
Middle	46%	47	7	100%	182
Lower	57%	35	8	100%	180
BUSINESS-LABOR ORIENTATION					
Business connected	46%	51	3	100%	95
Labor connected	55%	41	4	100%	158
Neither	45%	46	9	100%	292
RELIGION OF VOTER					
Protestants	39%	53	8	100%	160
Catholics	51%	42	7	100%	345

ATTITUDE TOWARD RAISING SALES TAX TO PAY FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS, Cont.

COUNCIL DISTRICTS	For	Against	Don't Know	Total	Base
A	42%	48	10	100%	108
B	35%	62	3	100%	63
C	51%	46	3	100%	114
D	46%	46	8	100%	109
E	56%	36	8	100%	131
RESIDENCY BACKGROUND					
Always lived in New Orleans	49%	44	7	100%	366
Have lived in other parts of Louisiana	37%	53	10	100%	62
Have lived outside Louisiana	46%	50	4	100%	94
INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOLS					
Have children in public schools	48%	43	9	100%	104
Have children in private or parochial schools	48%	46	6	100%	149
Have no school children	47%	47	6	100%	272

RATING OF PERSONALITIES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL CONTROVERSY

Question 7a: "Here are some people who have been involved with the school integration problem in New Orleans. (Voters were shown a card, reproduced below, as the question was asked.) First, I want to ask you which ones you have heard or read anything about. (Interviewers went down the list asking about each individual listed.) Have you heard or read anything at all about _____?"

Question 7b: " Now please use this plus and minus card in telling me how high or how low an opinion you have of the stand taken by each of these persons you know about. (A plus and minus scale card, copy appended to this report, was shown to the voter as the question was asked.) Notice the six boxes go from the top position of plus 3, the highest or best rating you can give the person, down to minus 3, which is the lowest or poorest rating. How high or how low a rating would you give _____?"

CARD LIST OF PERSONALITIES

Jimmie Davis, Governor of Louisiana

Chep Morrison, Mayor of New Orleans

Joseph I Giarrusso, Superintendent of New Orleans Police

Rev. Lloyd A. Foreman, Pastor, St. Marks Methodist Church

Lloyd Rittiner, President of Orleans Parish School Board

Leander Perez, States Rights Leader

Dr. James F. Redmond, Superintendent of Orleans Schools

Emile Wagner, Member of Orleans School Board

Mrs. N. H. (Mary) Sand, President, Save Our Schools

J. Skelly Wright, U. S. District Judge

Matt Sutherland, Member of Orleans School Board

RATING OF PERSONALITIES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL CONTROVERSY, Continued

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
JIMMIE DAVIS						
Plus 3	52%	61%	43%	56%	55%	50%
Plus 2	18	14	23	17	18	19
Plus 1	9	6	12	8	12	7
Sub-total plus	(79%)	(81%)	(78%)	(81%)	(85%)	(76%)
Minus 1	6	5	6	3	3	8
Minus 2	2	2	3	2	3	2
Minus 3	5	7	2	9	6	2
Sub-total minus	(13)	(14)	(11)	(14)	(12)	(12)
No opinion	(8)	(5)	(10)	(5)	(3)	(11)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(1)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
CHEP MORRISON						
Plus 3	28%	27%	29%	40%	25%	24%
Plus 2	19	22	16	9	19	24
Plus 1	18	11	25	11	24	18
Sub-total plus	(65%)	(60%)	(70%)	(60%)	(68%)	(66%)
Minus 1	8	8	7	6	9	7
Minus 2	2	3	2	2	3	3
Minus 3	17	24	10	23	15	16
Sub-total minus	(27)	(35)	(19)	(31)	(27)	(26)
No opinion	(8)	(5)	(11)	(9)	(5)	(8)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

RATING OF PERSONALITIES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL CONTROVERSY, Continued

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO						
Plus 3.	27%	32%	22%	35%	30%	22%
Plus 2.	13	12	13	10	12	14
Plus 1.	17	18	16	17	21	15
Sub-total plus	(57%)	(62%)	(51%)	(62%)	(63%)	(51%)
Minus 1.	8	10	5	11	6	7
Minus 2.	2	1	4	2	3	2
Minus 3.	3	4	2	6	3	2
Sub-total minus	(13)	(15)	(11)	(19)	(12)	(11)
No opinion.	(21)	(16)	(27)	(15)	(17)	(26)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(9)	(7)	(11)	(4)	(8)	(12)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
LLOYD A. FOREMAN						
Plus 3.	10%	12%	7%	13%	10%	8%
Plus 2.	8	8	7	11	5	8
Plus 1.	7	4	9	12	7	5
Sub-total plus	(25%)	(24%)	(23%)	(36%)	(22%)	(21%)
Minus 1	5	5	5	5	7	5
Minus 2	6	5	7	4	9	5
Minus 3	36	42	31	32	34	39
Sub-total minus.	(47)	(52)	(43)	(41)	(50)	(49)
No opinion.	(17)	(13)	(22)	(16)	(15)	(18)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(11)	(11)	(12)	(7)	(13)	(12)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

RATING OF PERSONALITIES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL CONTROVERSY, Continued

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
LLOYD RITTINER						
Plus 3	10%	14%	6%	22%	7%	7%
Plus 2	10	12	8	12	13	8
Plus 1	11	11	11	14	9	10
Sub-total plus	(31%)	(37%)	(25%)	(48%)	(29%)	(25%)
Minus 1	10	9	12	8	8	13
Minus 2	9	12	7	8	8	11
Minus 3	18	22	13	10	28	15
Sub-total minus	(37)	(43)	(32)	(26)	(44)	(39)
No opinion	(23)	(16)	(30)	(22)	(22)	(24)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(9)	(4)	(13)	(4)	(5)	(12)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
LEANDER PEREZ						
Plus 3	35%	41%	30%	31%	38%	35%
Plus 2	12	15	9	14	12	11
Plus 1	7	9	5	3	9	7
Sub-total plus	(54%)	(65%)	(44%)	(48%)	(59%)	(53%)
Minus 1	4	3	5	10	4	1
Minus 2	5	7	2	11	3	4
Minus 3	14	13	16	13	16	14
Sub-total minus	(23)	(23)	(23)	(34)	(23)	(19)
No opinion	(15)	(9)	(21)	(13)	(16)	(16)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(8)	(3)	(12)	(5)	(2)	(12)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

RATING OF PERSONALITIES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL CONTROVERSY, Continued

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
JAMES F. REDMOND						
Plus 3	14%	15%	13%	21%	14%	11%
Plus 2	8	9	7	11	8	7
Plus 1	13	15	10	9	13	14
Sub-total plus	(35%)	(39%)	(30%)	(41%)	(35%)	(32%)
Minus 1	8	7	9	8	9	8
Minus 2	9	8	10	11	9	8
Minus 3	27	30	24	22	28	28
Sub-total minus	(44)	(45)	(43)	(41)	(46)	(44)
No opinion	(16)	(11)	(21)	(18)	(16)	(16)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(5)	(5)	(6)	(-)	(3)	(8)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
EMILE WAGNER						
Plus 3	32%	39%	25%	23%	29%	37%
Plus 2	19	17	21	24	24	15
Plus 1	16	13	18	16	15	15
Sub-total plus	(67%)	(69%)	(64%)	(63%)	(68%)	(67%)
Minus 1	5	5	5	9	7	3
Minus 2	2	4	-	2	3	1
Minus 3	9	10	7	12	9	7
Sub-total minus	(16)	(19)	(12)	(23)	(19)	(11)
No opinion	(13)	(9)	(18)	(11)	(11)	(16)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(4)	(3)	(6)	(3)	(2)	(6)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

RATING OF PERSONALITIES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL CONTROVERSY, Continued

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
MRS. N. H. SAND						
Plus 3	6%	6%	6%	11%	6%	4%
Plus 2	4	3	5	6	5	2
Plus 1	8	7	8	11	10	5
Sub-total plus	(18%)	(16%)	(19%)	(28%)	(21%)	(11%)
Minus 1	2	2	3	3	3	2
Minus 2	3	2	3	8	1	1
Minus 3	35	40	30	28	37	37
Sub-total minus	(40)	(44)	(36)	(39)	(41)	(40)
No opinion	(12)	(11)	(13)	(10)	(12)	(13)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(30)	(29)	(32)	(23)	(26)	(36)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
J. SKELLY WRIGHT						
Plus 3	9%	11%	7%	14%	8%	8%
Plus 2	4	3	5	5	6	3
Plus 1	7	6	7	12	5	5
Sub-total plus	(20%)	(20%)	(19%)	(31%)	(19%)	(16%)
Minus 1	5	5	6	2	7	6
Minus 2	5	5	5	10	1	5
Minus 3	58	64	52	49	68	56
Sub-total minus	(68)	(74)	(63)	(61)	(76)	(67)
No opinion	(10)	(4)	(16)	(8)	(5)	(13)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(2)	(2)	(2)	(-)	(-)	(4)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

RATING OF PERSONALITIES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL CONTROVERSY, Continued

MATT SUTHERLAND	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
Plus 3	11%	13%	8%	15%	11%	9%
Plus 2	11	11	11	18	13	7
Plus 1	8	9	7	8	8	9
Sub-total plus	(30%)	(33%)	(26%)	(41%)	(32%)	(25%)
Minus 1	7	5	9	13	7	4
Minus 2	6	7	6	11	4	6
Minus 3	18	21	13	13	21	17
Sub-total minus	(31)	(33)	(28)	(37)	(32)	(27)
No opinion.	(27)	(26)	(29)	(22)	(27)	(29)
Haven't heard or read about the person	(12)	(8)	(17)	(-)	(9)	(19)
Total	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

VOTER ESTIMATE OF SCHOOL INTEGRATION TIMING

Question 8: "Do you expect that the schools in this neighborhood will ever be integrated?" (If voter's reply was "Yes":) About how long do you think it will be before schools in this neighborhood will be integrated?"

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
Schools in this neighborhood already integrated	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Integration will take place:						
Within one year, or less	14	12	17	19	15	12
Two years from now	10	12	8	11	13	9
Three years from now	4	4	4	6	5	3
Four years from now.....	3	5	2	5	5	1
Five years from now.....	2	2	1	3	1	2
Six years from now	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years from now	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years from now	1	2	-	-	-	1
Nine or more years from now .	1	2	-	3	-	1
Schools in this neighborhood will never be integrated ..	17	18	15	17	17	17
Don't know	46	42	51	34	43	52
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

ATTITUDES TOWARD LOCAL MEDIA COVERAGE OF INTEGRATION NEWS

Question 13a: "In your opinion, have the local newspapers done a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job of reporting about school integration in New Orleans?"

Question 13b: "What about local television stations -- have they done a good, only a fair, or poor job of reporting about school integration here?"

Question 13c: "Local radio stations -- have they done a good, only fair, or poor job of reporting about school integration?"

		Sex		Involvement With Schools		
NEWSPAPERS	All Voters	Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
A good job	30%	29%	30%	29%	30%	30%
Only a fair job	31	26	37	35	29	31
A poor job	30	38	22	29	39	26
No opinion	9	7	11	7	2	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TELEVISION STATIONS						
A good job	36%	32%	41%	43%	32%	37%
Only a fair job	34	31	37	30	41	32
A poor job	23	32	13	20	24	23
No opinion	7	5	9	7	3	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
RADIO STATIONS						
A good job	22%	20%	23%	23%	19%	23%
Only a fair job	22	22	23	18	25	22
A poor job	17	21	12	17	25	12
No opinion	39	37	42	42	31	43
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

ATTITUDES TOWARD LOCAL MEDIA COVERAGE OF INTEGRATION NEWS, Continued

	Business-Labor Orientation			Socio-economic Level		
	Business Connected	Labor Connected	Neither	Upper	Middle	Lower
NEWSPAPERS						
A good job	23%	30%	31%	35%	25%	30%
Only a fair job	26	25	35	25	33	35
A poor job	38	39	25	34	34	23
No opinion	13	6	9	6	8	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TELEVISION STATIONS						
A good job	32%	38%	36%	39%	33%	33%
Only a fair job	33	28	38	30	38	34
A poor job	27	27	20	26	22	20
No opinion	8	7	6	5	7	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
RADIO STATIONS						
A good job	21%	21%	22%	24%	15%	26%
Only a fair job	20	16	25	21	28	17
A poor job	26	19	13	19	18	13
No opinion	33	44	40	36	39	44
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base - all voters	95	158	292	163	182	180

VOTER ESTIMATE OF OUTSIDE IMPACT OF INTEGRATION FIGHT

Question 14: "Do you think people in other parts of the country have a higher or lower opinion of New Orleans from the news of what has been happening here?"

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
Higher opinion	7%	11%	4%	9%	13%	4%
Lower opinion	50	48	52	55	45	51
No difference	27	27	27	26	26	28
No answer	16	14	17	10	16	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

	Business-Labor Orientation			Socio-economic Level		
	Business Connected	Labor Connected	Neither	Higher	Middle	Lower
Higher opinion	10%	7%	6%	4%	5%	12%
Lower opinion	56	46	49	68	46	39
No difference	19	30	30	21	32	27
No answer	15	17	15	7	17	22
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base - all voters	95	158	292	163	182	180

LEVEL OF APPROVAL OF EISENHOWER AS PRESIDENT

Question 1: "In general, do you approve or disapprove of the way Eisenhower is handling his job as President?"

	All Voters	Sex		Involvement With Schools		
		Men	Women	Public School	Private School	No School Children
Approve	49%	45%	53%	45%	52%	49%
Disapprove	23	33	13	24	25	22
No opinion	28	22	34	31	23	29
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base - all voters	525	266	259	104	149	272

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

Following percentages are based on the entire sample of 525 voters.

Question 15: "Does any member of your immediate family own any part of a business or professional firm?" "Does any member of your immediate family belong to a labor union?"

Family member owns part of business or professional firm	18%
Family member belongs to labor union	30
No family member owns business or belongs to union	56
Total	104%

Question 18: "What is your religious preference -- Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish?"

Catholic	66%
Protestant	30
Jewish	2
No preference or no answer	2
Total	100%

Question 16: "What was the last grade of school that you completed?"

Graduated	10%
Attended college, did not graduate	14
Graduated high school	33
Attended high school, did not graduate	16
Attended grade school only	25
No schooling, or no answer	2
Total	100%

Question 17: "What is your age please?"

21 through 34 years	24%
35 through 49 years	38
50 or more years	38
Total	100%

Question 19: "What Ward is your residence located in?"

Council District A (Wards 13, 14, 16, and 17)	20%
Council District B (Wards 1, 10, 11 and 12)	12
Council District C (Ward 2, 3, 4, and 15)	22
Council District D (Wards 5, 6, and 7)	21
Council District E (Wards 8 and 9)	25
Total	100%

Question 20: "Do you have any children of grade or high school age? (If yes:) Are the children in public school, parochial school, or private school?"

Public school	20%
Parochial school	28
Private school	3
No school children	52
No answer	-
Total	103%

Question 21: "Have you ever lived anywhere outside New Orleans? (If yes:) Where did you live most of the time outside of New Orleans?"

Have lived in rural Louisiana	4%
Have lived in other cities or towns in Louisiana	8
Have lived in rural South outside Louisiana	-
Have lived in other cities or towns in the South outside Louisiana	11
Have lived outside the South	6
Always lived in New Orleans	70
No answer	1
Total	100%

Note: In the above table, the term "rural" is defined as residency in towns of less than 2,500 or on farms. The "South" includes states of Texas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oklahoma, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, North and South Carolina.

Sex of Voter

Man	51%
Woman	49
Total	100%

Economic Level (as reported by interviewer)

High	5%
Upper middle	28
Lower middle	62
Low	5
Unreported	-
Total	100%

+3

+2

+1

-1

-2

-3

INTRODUCTION: I'm making a survey of voters, and I'd like to get your opinion . . .

0. Are you registered as a voter in this parish? (IF NOT, STOP. INTERVIEW ONLY REGISTERED VOTERS.) — YES, REGISTERED . . . . . R

1. In general, do you approve or disapprove of the way Eisenhower is handling his job as President? — APPROVE . . . . . 1 / DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 / UNDECIDED 3

2a. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Jimmie Davis is handling his job as Governor of Louisiana? — APPROVE . . . . . 1 / DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 / UNDECIDED 3

b. Is there anything in particular you like, or anything you don't like, about what Governor Davis is doing?

Tell me what you like about Davis.

NOTHING PARTICULARLY LIKED X

Tell me what you don't like about Davis.

NOTHING DISLIKED X

3a. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Chep Morrison is handling his job as Mayor of New Orleans? — APPROVE . . . . . 1 / DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 / UNDECIDED 3

b. Is there anything in particular you like, or anything you don't like, about what Morrison is doing?

Tell me what you like about Morrison.

NOTHING PARTICULARLY LIKED X

Tell me what you don't like about Morrison.

NOTHING DISLIKED X

4a. Have you kept up very closely, or not very closely, with how state and local officials have been trying to handle the school integration problem in New Orleans? — VERY CLOSELY . . . . . 1 / NOT VERY CLOSELY 2

b. What is your frank opinion about what should be done about the school integration problem in New Orleans? (PROBE: Tell me just how you feel.) — NO OPINION X

c. When a U. S. Court orders school integration, do you feel state and local officials should obey the court's ruling, or not? — SHOULD OBEY RULING . . . . . 1 / DEPENDS: On What? / SHOULD NOT . . . . . 2 / DON'T KNOW 3

5. In your opinion, is it better to have school integration problems handled altogether by locally-elected officials, or should the State Legislature take over the handling of such problems?

HANDLED BY LOCAL OFFICIALS 1
LEGISLATURE SHOULD TAKE OVER 2
NO OPINION 3

6a. Do you believe efforts of the State Legislature to stop integration in New Orleans have done more good than harm, or more harm than good?

MORE GOOD 1
MORE HARM 2
NO OPINION 3

b. What harm, if any, do you think has been done?

NO ANSWER X

c. What good, if any, do you think has been done?

NO ANSWER X

7a. Here are some people who have been involved with the school integration problem in New Orleans. (SHOW CARD A). First, I want to ask you which ones you have heard or read anything about. (ASK ABOUT EACH:) Have you heard or read anything at all about _____?

	HEARD OR READ ABOUT?								
	YES	NO	PLUS			MINUS			NO OPINION
Jimmie Davis	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Chep Morrison	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Joseph I. Giarrusso	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Rev. Lloyd A. Foreman	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Lloyd Rittiner	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Leander Perez	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Dr. James F. Redmond	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Emile Wagner	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Mrs. N. H. (Mary) Sand	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
J. Skelly Wright	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Matt Sutherland	X	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7

b. Now please use this plus and minus card in telling me how high or how low an opinion you have of the stand taken by each of these persons you know about. (SHOW RATING CARD AND EXPLAIN:)

Notice the six boxes go from the top position of plus 3, the highest or best rating you can give the person, down to minus 3, which is the lowest or poorest rating. How high or how low a rating would you give _____?

(ASK THIS QUESTION ABOUT EACH ONE VOTER HAS HEARD OR READ ABOUT. CIRCLE THE + OR - RATING OPPOSITE HIS NAME ABOVE.)

8.	Do you expect that the schools in this neighborhood will ever be integrated? (IF YES:) About how long do you think it will be before schools in this neighborhood will be integrated?	1 YEAR OR LESS . . . . 1 2 YEARS . . . . . 2 3 YEARS . . . . . 3 4 YEARS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . . Y NO, NEVER X	5 YEARS . . . . . 5 6 YEARS . . . . . 6 7 YEARS . . . . . 7 8 YEARS . . . . . 8 9 OR MORE YEARS . . . . . 9 ALREADY INTEGRATED . . . 0
9.	Have you heard or read about the pupil placement plan that has been worked out by the Orleans School Board in trying to abide by federal law?	YES . . . . . 1 NO (GO TO Q. 11) . . . . . 2 NO ANSWER (GO TO Q. 11) 3	
10.	Suppose the only way to keep public schools open in your neighborhood was to have the pupil placement plan in effect. Under such a situation, would you be in favor of keeping the public schools open, or closing them?	KEEP OPEN . . . . . 1 CLOSE . . . . . 2 NO OPINION 3	
11.	To stop integration, some people would favor setting up enough private schools to take the place of all public schools. Do you think this is a good idea, or not such a good idea?	GOOD IDEA . . . . . 1 NOT GOOD . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 3	
12.	Would you be <u>for</u> or <u>against</u> raising the state sales tax by one cent to provide money for people who want to send their children to private schools?	FOR TAX RAISE . . . . . 1 AGAINST TAX RAISE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 3	
13a.	In your opinion, have the local newspapers done a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job of reporting about school integration in New Orleans?	GOOD . . . . . 1 ONLY FAIR 2	POOR . . . . . 3 NO OPINION 4
b.	What about local television stations -- have they done a good, only fair, or poor job of reporting about school integration here?	GOOD . . . . . 1 ONLY FAIR 2	POOR . . . . . 3 NO OPINION 4
c.	Local radio stations -- have they done a good, only fair, or poor job of reporting about school integration?	GOOD . . . . . 1 ONLY FAIR 2	POOR . . . . . 3 NO OPINION 4
14.	Do you think people in other parts of the country have a higher or lower opinion of New Orleans from the news of what has been happening here?	HIGHER . . . . . 1 LOWER . . . . . 2 NO DIFFERENCE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW OR NO ANSWER 4	
15.	The last questions are just to help classify the cross section of people I'm interviewing . . .		
a.	Does any member of your immediate family own any part of a business or professional firm?	YES 1	NO 2
b.	Does any member of your immediate family belong to a labor union?	YES 1	NO 2
16.	What was the last grade of school that you completed?	COLLEGE GRADUATE . . 1 PART COLLEGE . . . . . 2 HIGH SCHOOL GRAD . . 3 PART HIGH SCHOOL . . . 4	8TH GRADE OR LESS . . . . . 5 NO SCHOOL . . . . . 6 NO ANSWER 7
17.	What is your age, please?	RESPONDENT'S AGE:	
18.	What is your religious preference -- Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 1 PROTESTANT . . . . . 2 OTHER (SPECIFY:)	JEWISH . . . . . 3 NO PREFERENCE 4

19. What Ward is your residence located in?

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

20. Do you have any children of grade or high school age? (IF YES:) Are the children in public school, parochial school, or private school?

PUBLIC SCHOOL 1
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL . . 2
OTHER ANSWER:
PRIVATE SCHOOL 3
NO SCHOOL CHILDREN . . . 4

21. Have you ever lived anywhere outside New Orleans? (IF YES:) Where did you live most of the time outside of New Orleans? (RECORD STATE AND TOWN IF IN TOWN; RECORD STATE AND PARISH OR COUNTY IF LIVED ON FARM.)

ALWAYS LIVED IN NEW ORLEANS 1
LIVED OUTSIDE NEW ORLEANS:

STATE: _____

TOWN: _____

PARISH OR COUNTY: _____

22a. Do you mind if I put your name on this questionnaire so I can prove I interviewed you?

NAME: _____

REFUSED . . . . . R

b. Your home address is . . . STREET AND NUMBER:

23. That's all, but let me check back and see if I have asked everything properly. Thank you.

INTERVIEWER: THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT. IT TAKES ONLY A FEW SECONDS, AND THE RESPONDENT WILL WAIT.

BEFORE LEAVING, MAKE ANY ADDITIONS NEEDED. AFTER LEAVING: FILL IN BELOW, BUT DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU GO TO ANOTHER RESPONDENT. DO IT NOW.

24. SEX:
MALE 1
FEMALE 2

25. RACE:
WHITE 1
NEGRO 2

26. ECONOMIC LEVEL:
HIGH 1
UPPER MIDDLE 2
LOWER MIDDLE . . . 3
LOW 4

27. INTERVIEWER'S NO.:

28. DATE: DECEMBER _____

FOR OFFICE USE: VERIFIED BY: 1408

RESPONDENT'S COMMENTS NOT COVERED BY QUESTIONNAIRE:

This survey is to be made among white voters of Orleans Parish only. It is a strictly impartial study, designed to reflect accurately the current attitudes of registered voters toward New Orleans school problems and the leaders on both sides.

The questionnaire has been pre-tested among a sampling of New Orleans voters to be sure it works and that people will answer the questions openly. The pre-test indicates only slightly more resistance to the study than is normally encountered in other studies of public opinion.

Your assignment is given on the blue Assignment and Report Sheet. You should study these instructions, along with the questionnaire, interviewing cards, and the Assignment and Report Sheet. After your supervisor holds a brief training session, begin interviewing immediately in the assigned areas. Keep your supervisor, Mrs. Baker, informed on the progress you are making, and deliver to her at the following times completed interviews you have made: late Saturday, late Tuesday, and when you finish (on or before deadline). Mrs. Baker has the authority to re-assign work should an interviewer fall behind schedule. All work is to come through her. Do not mail any materials directly to Dallas.

YOUR APPROACH is important in any survey, it is especially important in this one. Definitely do not be hesitant or apprehensive; the vast majority of respondents will cooperate readily. Notice that the first few questions start the interview off just like many other opinion surveys. As always, we recommend that you get to the first question as quickly as possible: "I'm making a survey of voters, and I'd like to get your opinion . . . Are you registered as a voter in this parish?" (If so, get right to the next question without additional explanation:) "In general, do you approve or disapprove of the way Eisenhower is handling his job as President?"

In most cases, asking the first couple of questions will explain better to the respondent than a lengthy explanation about polls or surveys in general. Some prospective respondents may ask you to tell them something more about the survey before going on. In those cases you might say something like this: "Well, let me ask you the first question and it will give you an idea . . ."In general, do you . . ." If even further explanation is asked for, explain the survey in these terms: "We are trying to find out peoples' attitudes toward national, state and local figures -- for example, we want to know what kind of job you feel Eisenhower, Jimmie Davis, and Morrison are doing." Then move right into the interview. Do not at the beginning mention that the survey concerns the New Orleans school situation. Let this come out naturally as you go into the interview. If necessary, explain that each interview is confidential, that researchers use the survey for statistical purposes only -- to obtain an accurate reflection of the opinions of a representative cross section of voters. Individual opinions are never disclosed to anyone.

Being optimistic and friendly will encourage voters to give their frank opinions. Make it a practice to show a sympathetic understanding of the other person's viewpoint in each case. But don't agree or disagree. You can make a person feel you understand and appreciate his viewpoint without taking sides yourself. Be neutral. Be objective. Listen carefully, and report fully and accurately whatever the opinion of the voter might be. Above all, be careful not to suggest any answers to any questions (aside from the answers that may be implicit in the questions themselves).

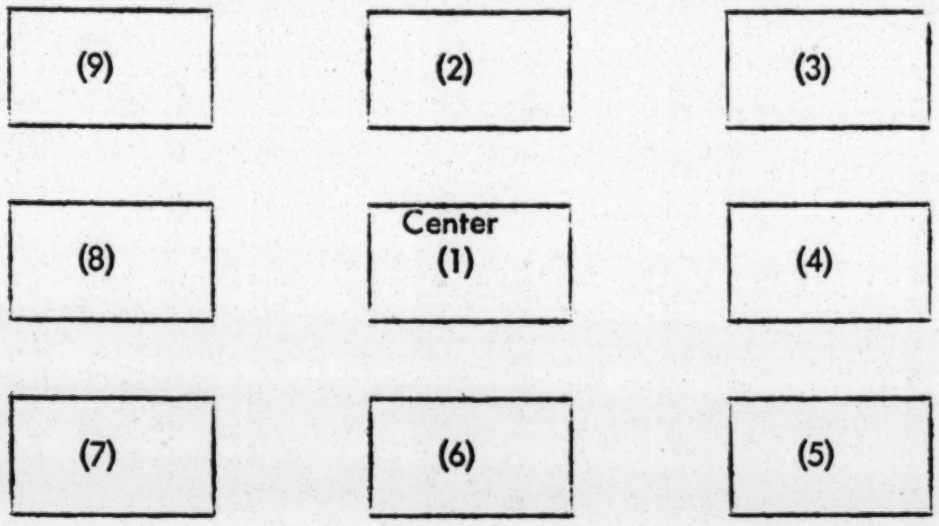
RESTRICTIONS: Interview only white men and women qualified to vote in Orleans Parish. Interview them personally face-to-face. Don't let anyone read the questionnaire while you are interviewing. You ask the questions and write down the answers.

Interview only in the areas assigned to you, outlined on the map. Fill the quotas by sex and age groups -- as specified on your Assignment & Report Form. Do this as nearly as possible. In the end, when you have only one or two interviews left, don't waste time looking for a particular type that may be hard to find. Get someone in the assigned area that comes nearest to filling your quota within the time allotted.

Follow this procedure when you start an assigned area: locate a block that appears to be at about the center of the area as outlined on the map. Select a dwelling about the middle of any side of that block, and start interviewing there. Continue around the block, house to house, in a clockwise direction until you complete the quota of interviews allocated

to the particular area. If the block at the center doesn't yield enough interviews, go to an adjacent block north of the center block. If another block is needed, go east, then south, again south, then west, again west, then north, again north.

Illustration, showing the order of selection of blocks within each assigned area:



In some cases, you may complete the quota of interviews for the area in the center block. In other cases, you may have to add one or more blocks. Use as many blocks as necessary within the area. In each block, start interviewing at about the middle of the block. Continue, house to house, in a clockwise direction, completely around the block, until you exhaust all possible dwellings before going to another block.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE: Along with copies of the questionnaire, you are furnished interviewing Card A and the plus and minus card to be used when you ask certain questions.

Ask each question in a conversational manner. Ask each question just the way it is worded and in the order it appears on the questionnaire. Be sure the voter understands the question; if necessary repeat to make sure he does understand.

Don't skip any questions unless directed to do so by a note on the questionnaire. Only in a few cases are you directed to skip; the direction is given when you happen to get a particular answer to a question that makes the following question not applicable.

Every applicable question must have a recorded reply -- even if the reply is "don't know" or "no opinion" or something else. In some cases, all you may have to do is to circle the code number of one of the ANSWERS PRELISTED ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE. In other cases, you have to write the answers by putting down as nearly as possible the exact words the respondent uses in explaining his views. In some cases, you may have to circle the code number of one of the PRELISTED ANSWERS and also write down some pertinent COMMENTS which further explain the respondent's views.

Don't be satisfied with vague, indefinite, or partial answers. PROBE, whenever necessary, to find out what the voter's opinion or feeling is in each particular case. Report fully and accurately each reply. Remember that some persons have a mannerism of starting off with "I don't know," but may end up giving you a definite opinion if you encourage them a little. If you show genuine interest in the other person's opinion, you will most likely get it.

Many of the questions are self-explanatory. We want to pay special attention here to only some of them.

Question 2 and 3: Under the "b" sections of these questions, it is important not only to read the first part (which tells the respondent we are going to ask about both likes and dislikes), but also to ask for both the "likes" and "dislikes" about the two men. Some respondents will tell you something they like and something they don't like about one or both of the men.

Question 4: You ask the "b" and "c" parts regardless of the answer to Question 4a.

Question 6: Ask Question 6b and 6c regardless of the answer you get to Question 6a. Some will say "don't know" on 6a, but will give useful answers to 6b and 6c.

Question 7a: As you ask this question, you give the respondent Card A to read. Then you ask whether or not he has heard or read anything about each one individually. Then, when you have recorded an answer to 7a for each man, show him the plus and minus rating card and ask him to rate each person he says he has heard or read about. The following is an example of the way you record answers to this question:

	HEARD OR READ ABOUT								NO OPIN-
	YES	NO	PLUS			MINUS			ION
Dick Jones.....	(X)	8	+3	(+2)	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
John Smith	(X)	8	(+3)	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Roger Wilson	X	(8)	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	7
Tom Roberts	(X)	8	+3	+2	+1	-1	(-2)	-3	7

The CIRCLES around the X's show the voter said he has heard or read about Jones, Smith, and Roberts. The circle around the 8 indicates the voter said he had never heard or read about Wilson. Notice, since voter hasn't heard or read about Wilson, there is no plus or minus rating recorded for Wilson. However, there is a rating reported for each of the others that the voter said he knew about.

Question 8: Emphasize "in this neighborhood" as you ask this question. Pre-testing shows that some voters consider integration already here, particularly if you are interviewing near the two schools where the pupil placement plan has been put into effect. Of course it is also possible to get this answer even if you are interviewing in a part of town away from the integrated schools. That's all right, simply circle the code "0".

Question 9: If your respondent says he has not heard or read about the pupil placement plan, you record this answer and skip Question 10. This is the only place in the survey where you skip a question by instruction.

Question 13: Emphasize the word "local" in each of the three parts to this question. We are not concerned with news treatment by media outside of New Orleans.

AT THE END OF EVERY INTERVIEW, Question 19, we must put down what Ward the voter lives in, or if he doesn't know the ward number, we at least must have his home address so that we may look it up in a ward directory for classification purposes. This is important in controling the sampling properly.

Question 21: In cases where a respondent has lived outside New Orleans, find out where. You will have to ask questions in some cases designed to determine the town or parish. (or county if another state). Be sure you get enough information here to allow us to pin-point the place.

Report the name of the person interviewed, if he doesn't mind giving it, together with the exact home address, sex, race, and economic level. Please report all this classification data; we must have it to analyze the interviews. If a person refuses to give his name, don't insist; merely circle the R for REFUSED. However, you will be able to report the address by observation, assuming you did the interview at the residence. We know from experience a few people will refuse to give their names in a survey like this. The only reason we ask for names is for purposes of verifying the interviewers' work. Otherwise, the interviews are strictly confidential; and we urge you to keep them confidential by not discussing the results with anyone.

IN ANY CASE WHERE THE VOTER TELLS YOU HE DOESN'T WANT HIS NAME REPORTED, promise that his name will not appear on the questionnaire and keep your promise. In these cases, merely circle the R. The important thing is to get the voter's frank and honest opinions, not his name. Please do record his address in every case.

As to economic level, it is a matter for you to judge from the neighborhood and type of home the voter lives in whether to classify him HIGH, UPPER MIDDLE, LOWER MIDDLE, or LOW. If necessary, find out what the head of the family does for a living to help you decide on economic level. This will guide you in your classification.

HIGH. These are wealthy families, at the top level in the community. Generally, they live in the most exclusive neighborhoods. They own very valuable properties, perhaps big businesses, or they operate big professional firms. Relatively few families are wealthy. You may notice they have very expensive automobiles, and their homes are luxurious.

UPPER MIDDLE CLASS. These are more numerous than the wealthy. They live in the best neighborhoods, but they are not wealthy. Their automobiles may be of the most expensive or the middle-priced makes or models. Their homes, while very fine, are not in the luxurious class. They include owners and managers of businesses and professional firms. Some may be holders of fairly important city, county, state, or federal offices. Others may be top-notch salesmen or highly-skilled workers who earn as much as owners of some businesses.

LOWER MIDDLE CLASS. These include most of the average to slightly below average families. They live in good or fairly good neighborhoods, but not the best. Most of them are one-car families; their homes are comfortable, but they lack many of the finer things you see in the wealthy and upper middle class residences. They include some skilled workers, many unskilled workers, clerical and sales personnel who make an average living, and many other service people such as delivery men, filling station workers, etc.

LOW. These people live in the poorest neighborhoods. Many of them have a difficult time making ends meet. Some of them are really poor. They are mostly unskilled workers, generally with low educational backgrounds. Many of them have automobiles, but they are the older models.

ON EVERY QUESTIONNAIRE, you must record YOUR NUMBER in the five-cell box at the very bottom of the last page of the questionnaire. Your five-digit number, as an interviewer, is to be found with your name on the Assignment and Report Sheet.

Record the date of each interview at Item 28.

Please return map with your completed work. Thanks, and good luck.

P. S. IMPORTANT: Count toward your quota of interviews only those questionnaires which are completed through Question 21 (plus the observed classification data and address of course). However, we want all questionnaires returned to us, regardless of whether completed. In otherwords, we want questionnaires returned if respondent started the interview but quit somewhere after starting (in those cases be sure to report the observed classification data and the address). We do not want questionnaire returned for non-voters or for those who refused the interview at the outset (assuming you follow our instructions under "YOUR APPROACH," page 1 of these Instructions.)

announced 2/10/61

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1961

P.R. - you want to keep this in your folder? SM

(Lee Pope)

27 East 13th
New York 3
Feb 9, '61

Dear Harold -

Congratulations on your front-page story in The Times the other day. Could you send this Yankee a copy of the report?

You may recall my writing you in the past of a sister of a good friend of mine, a Mrs. Green of Rayville, La. The sister, Peggy Ellis (Mrs. Harry) Brian has now married and is living in Alexandria, La. She'd like very much to assist S.R.C. in any way she can. As a social worker with 10 years experience and a very good gal, to boot, she ought to be

Good egg NO keep

a real help. Her father is a retired judge + lawyer in Rayville, her husband a doctor in Alexandria. They live at:

1912 Magnolia Dr.
Alexandria, La.

I'm still selling advertising space for The New Yorker, enjoying it as much as ever. Hope you will give me a ring if you have a spare hour some time when you're in the city.

Keep up the exciting work -

Ever

Don Watt

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Good [illegible]

keep

LA dope file

Dr Floyd W Roland
(TLD)
1528 Jackson Dr
La Assoc for Mental Health
~~Health~~

Mabel Palmer

MAINTAIN LAW, ORDER, CC ASKS

Times Picayune

Resolution Adopted Asking Citizens' Help

8/23/61

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area has adopted a resolution asking the "assistance of citizens in maintaining law and order and in avoiding "all situations and incidents that could be magnified and publicized in a manner that would create an unfavorable image of our city and our state."

The resolution was adopted Tuesday at the regular board meeting, according to W. O. Turner, chamber president.

The complete resolution follows:

"The principal purpose and the principal aims of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area are to promote the economy and growth of the area through area development, trade development and the cultivation of a favorable business climate.

"Business climate greatly affects the economic development of our area, and when it is unfavorable it retards our economic development through loss of industry, trade and employment.

"New Orleans, along with many other areas in the United States has been subjected to adverse publicity, often to an undue degree, regarding incidents that involve friction between the races.

"These incidents in New Orleans were associated with school integration and announcements have been made that additional schools are scheduled to be integrated in the coming September.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we ask the assistance and support of all citizens in the maintenance of law and order and in the avoidance of all situations and incidents that could be magnified and publicized in a manner that would create an unfavorable image of our city and our state."

La - Dupe

June 16, 1961

LWD, BM

Paul Rilling

New Orleans

During my trip to New Orleans to attend a conference of north Louisiana and Mississippi folks, I spent several days checking with some of our regular contacts in New Orleans. I talked with Irv Schulamn of the ADL, Henry Cabirac of the Catholic Human Relations Council, A. P. Tureaud, NAACP attorney, Dr. Leonard Burns, vice chairman of the Catholic HRC and one of the officers of the key Negro coordinating group, Rev. Sam Gandy, Dillard Chaplain and fairly militant Negro leader, Mary Sand and Betty Wisdom of SOS, Mrs. Robt. Lancaster of CPE, and Mrs. Edgar Stern.

1. There is general expectation that desegregation in New Orleans will be broadened to a number of new schools in the fall. Judge Wright has said as much to several different persons. Tureaud states that applications are pending at 14 of the 19 schools where the Negro housing situation would make possible reasonable applications. The school board takes the position that new students may come in only at the first grade level. Tureaud is appealing this and has applications pending from some in the 2nd and 3rd grades.

2. Mr. Walker, the new school supt., is generally rated as a mediocrity who is being given the job as a reward for long years in the service. The school board continues to take a quite conservative position and is unwilling to take any initiative in the direction of preparation.

3. SOS and the Committee on Public Education both are working in the same direction although without coordination. Each group is planning a series of neighborhood discussions throughout the city, but concentrated specifically in the areas of the elementary schools. It is the intent of each group not only to create a climate of acceptance, but to find a group of supporters in each primary school who can serve as a bulwark against a boycott effort. It is a general assumption that many of the additional schools will be in better neighborhoods and much less susceptible to boycott efforts.

June 16, 1961

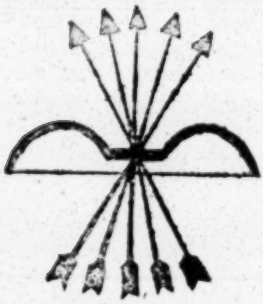
LWD & BM PR

NO - page 2

4. A new state law provides that whenever a school loses as much as 75% of its enrollment over a two-year period, that school must be closed. The law is aimed obviously at the Franz and Mc Donough Schools in New Orleans and Tureaud is sure this can be stopped by injunctive action. There is some chance, however, that the school board will declare McDonough 19 to be a Negro school since no white students have been attending. The white attendance at the Franz school got as high as 17 whites this spring.

5. There is still very little initiative and very little leadership for any change in public climate. The Mayor will evidently be leaving soon to accept a diplomatic post and his successor as acting Mayor will be selected by the city council from among its members. The two men most frequently mentioned are less able and more conservative persons. The top business and civic leadership continues to take little action. The Chamber of Commerce was to vote this week on an open schools resolution. The chances were rated at about 50-50. There is a good chance of another round of statements by ministerial groups, etc. but these groups have spoken before.

The one new development ~~to the application~~ giving any indication of hopefulness is an apparent move by Louis Riecke, chairman of the school board, to create a sort of informal citizens group to assist the school board in contacts with the community, looking towards September. Riecke is apparently thinking of forming such a committee and giving it an office in the school building. Kabaceff was present at the first meeting and reports that most of the people present were not major power figures but League of Women Voters, United Church Women, CPE, etc. No SOS persons were present. Some of the persons involved were those who planned the testimonial dinner for the school board last winter. This move seems to have promise, but lacks top prestige. Kabaceff states that the next move is left up to Riecke by the group and that nothing has been done in the month since the group met. I am probing for further word of this from my contacts and also suggesting that this seems to be a useful direction.



Know the United Nations

A Page from American History

1945 - 1961

(These statements fully documented)

The Watch Washington Club

(Organized in 1947)

1000 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio

Mrs. Warren Griffiths, President

The Shirts of Louisiana
Box 8351, New Orleans 22, La.
AMERICA ARISE!

DO YOU KNOW that Stalin at Yalta, having demanded of F.D.R. the formation of a United Nations for "peace" in return for "aid" in World War II, accepted the plan as set forth by Alger Hiss? That F.D.R. urged its location, not on American soil, but on the Azores Islands?

DO YOU KNOW that the United States Senate ratified the United Nations treaty under the false assurance that our NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, OUR CONSTITUTION, OUR FLAG, would be held inviolate; that its sole purpose was PEACE?

DO YOU KNOW that after a brief debate in the Senate the U.N. Charter-treaty became "the law of the land"; that the two dissenting votes came from the **only two** Senators who had read the Charter?

DO YOU KNOW that the U.N. Charter, with parts copied directly from the Soviet Constitution, was written by two STATE Dept. **Communists—Alger Hiss and Leo Pasvolsky,** offering PEACE as an **anaesthetic** to the free world to prevent warring against the Soviets? While the **free world slept,** the Reds took over Poland, Rumania, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, China, Tibet, "by lies, treason, suicide, genocide, on a scale never before witnessed upon the earth".

(Hon. John T. Wood, Representative, Idaho. Cong. Record 1961)

DO YOU KNOW that our **national sovereignty** was **nullified** in the Korean War, which we were not allowed to win; that war was declared, **not by the Congress,** according to the Constitution, but by President Truman, on orders from the U.N.? Korea's president, Sygman Rhee, was fighting Reds from North Korea. U.N. **"Police Action"** followed. American troops were compelled to fight under the U.N. banner and tens of thousands of them buried under the same "spider web".

DO YOU KNOW that commanding the U.N. Forces, 90% of whom were Americans, Gen. MacArthur, won the war against the North Koreans, even tho his battle plans were demanded by the U.N., the enemy commanded by Soviet General Vasiliev, former Chairman of U.N. Military Staff?

The U.N. prevented Gen. MacArthur and other military leaders from bombing Communist bases beyond the Yalu River. Thus, **by U.N. orders,** Red Chinese VICTORY and **our defeat** were guaranteed.

The cost: 145,000 casualties, and $20 billion.

(See: U. S. Defense Dept., Public Inf., Washington, D. C. The Truth About Soviet Involvement in Korean War May 15, 1954)

DO YOU KNOW that by secret agreement of Hiss and Molotov, the CHIEF of the U.N. MILITARY STAFF is to be **permanently** a Soviet Communist?

Why important? By the treaty, we are bound to enter no war without U.N. consent. With a Moscow communist as head of the most important U.N. post, with its veto power (91 vetoes to date), and with communist aggression as the only reason for war today, consent would be withheld. A Communist will not fight communism. Example, Korea.

DO YOU KNOW that since the U.N. was founded Communists have incited 14 major wars: Chinese Civil, Indonesian, Philippine Civil, Malayan, Indochina, Greek Guerilla, Korean, Guatemalan Revolt, Algerian, Hungarian Massacre, Formosa Straits, Cuba, and Tibet.

Said Senator Jenner, Indiana, in Senate 1954: "We are bound, hand and foot, under U.N. to put no aid into states on the communist frontier in Southeast Asia. We cannot lift a finger to give military aid to the little countries the communists plan to devour next. Let us be honest with ourselves. The U.S.A. is guaranteeing Communist Conquests."

DO YOU KNOW that Soviet planes have shot down 13 American planes, 10 of them on international waters, unarmed, with a loss of 67 Americans?

Why did we fail to aid Hungary, Tibet, Laos, since the U.N. refused its help? We fought for Cuba in 1898, to end the tyranny of Spain. We cannot protect the Cubans today from atrocities, murders, confiscation of property, ($1 billion of it American) by Soviet's Castro! **The U.N. treaty!**

The president may break the U.N. treaty; Congress may withdraw from the U.N., as almost came to pass in 1956. Now, we are bound.

DO YOU KNOW that the U.N. Charter and Covenant of Human Rights offers, then **denies** freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, property rights, rights won for America by Washington and his armies, and guaranteed by our Bill of Rights?

In the **U.N. Covenant of Human Rights,** Article 13 denies **freedom of religion,** "as subject to certain limitations, public order and safety, etc."

Article 14 subjects **freedom of speech, of the press,** to, "restrictions, penalties, and liabilities." What becomes of the rights?

Article 17 **denies property rights,** and a California Court in obedience to the U.N. charter, denied them to her citizens. No mention is made of TRIAL BY JURY.

DO YOU KNOW that UNESCO is the U.N. propaganda machine? That Madam Jegalova, former chief of the Inspector Division of Soviet Ministry of Education, has served as HEAD of the division for High School material?

DO YOU KNOW that thru UNESCO, American children are being influenced away from their national allegiance and indoctrinated with ideals of world government?

William Benton, head of UNESCO in 1946, stated its purpose. "We are at the beginning of a long process of breaking down the walls of national sovereignty. In this process, UNESCO can be—must be— the pioneer."

With what success? In replies to a state-wide Senior High School American History contest, we learn: "Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry were conspirators, rabble rousers."—"Washington was an isolationist."—"The Monroe Doctrine was a sample of yellow journalism."—"My attitude toward the Constitution? BAH!, My attitude toward the American flag? BAH." (Taken from test papers)

DO YOU KNOW to what extent world government is functioning today? Since acceptance of the U.N. Charter-Treaty, the U.N. acting as a law unto itself has formed subsidiary organizations: UNESCO, UNRA, UNICEF, THE WORLD COURT, INTERNATIONAL LABOR, CHILD WELFARE, HEALTH, HUMAN RIGHTS, GENOCIDE PACT, and countless others.

From Congressional Record, 1961, the words of Hon. John T. Wood: "This one-world government dominates The U. S. Constitution, and the laws of every state in the Union. The International Labor Group dictates much of our labor legislation. e.g. Wagner Labor Act."

DO YOU KNOW that Tariff laws, by the Constitution given to Congress to decide, were placed, in 1947, in the hands of 26 nations, socialist, ignorant of our free enterprise. Result: 333,000 textile workers unemployed; watch, precision tool industry out of business; potteries, also; steel, autos, reducing American production.

Socialized medicine is pressured by International Health organizations. As to U.N. World Aid, Herbert Hoover, following World War I, began with Belgium, covered Europe, including Russia, with a mountainous supply of food. Our aid has covered the globe. The U.N. can give only what it takes from nations able and willing to provide—chiefly the U.S.A.

DO YOU KNOW that in the General Assembly of the U.N. Russia holds three votes including Byelorussia, Ukraine, controls votes of her 7 Satellites? In 1960 the U.N. added 16 African states averaging less than a million people, of very brief civilization, with cannibalism a major crime. We have paid $40,000,000 to have the U.N. police the Congo revolts. Russia refuses to pay, but plans to have their votes.

David Lawrence, Editor U.S. News & World Report: "World War III Russian Style: Immense areas of the world have fallen under Soviet control. Other areas of the world, vital to Non-Communist control, are tottering. All accomplished without the Soviet army's firing a shot. **Yet it is a real war.**" Also, under the headline, **"The Dis-United Nations"** Lawrence says: "What we are witnessing, is a gigantic operation by the Soviet Union to obtain by so-called peaceful conquest, the control of vast territory."

DO YOU KNOW the price we pay for one vote in the DIS-UNITED nations? Much financial aid is hidden. But, $65 million paid for the U.N. Building. (The site donated by Rockefeller, 18.5 acres) 20 billions for the KOREAN War; 43.7% annual upkeep or $146,200,000 (Russia 5.4% or $18,200,000).

Where does the U.S.A. get this money? From you and me, the American tax-payer, with a Federal debt of $295,000,000,000. Our forefathers paid for **freedom** with all they had—"Their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor". But we, their children, are **paying for enslavement** in a world government. Our sovereignty is gone with the wind, Our Constitution in process of destruction. Our American flag?

You do not know that you do NOT know of the U.N.'s role in our national destruction, because of the Soviet-inspired plot which expelled the Free

World Press from the U.N. following their attack upon the U.N. Bang Jensen case,—the Danish official who refused to give to Dag Hammarskjold the names of HUNGARIAN witnesses against Soviet atrocities in Hungary in 1956; Bang Jensen's sudden death, his cremation without consulting his wife, etc. (See Mercury, Nov. 1959)

DO YOU KNOW what World Government includes? (1) **World LAWS**; (2) **World Court**; (Not trial by jury) (3) **Global immigration**; (Your job—wages must be shared); (4) **World Army; Navy; Air Force.** You will go where sent—even to attack your native land; (5) **World taxes.** Millions of officials must be paid; (6) **World schools**, under world government control. (7) **World churches**, likewise, but not for long. The U.N. is an **atheistic** body. Neither Christ, nor God, the Father, are recognized. In the Bible we read a prophetic description of the U.N. "Why do the nations rage so furiously together and the people imagine a vain thing?" The "thing"? Peace with Communist nations holding the balance of power. **Christ said**, "Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers." "Come ye out from among them."

Woodrow Wilson speaks for the 20th century: "A concentration of power ALWAYS PRECEDES LOSS of FREEDOM. BIG government makes LITTLE people."

The **U.N. has a World Court** of 15 judges. **The** Soviets may have three judges. We have one. Judges are elected by the U.N. (Five may render final decisions.

DO YOU KNOW that more than half the member nations of U.N. have not accepted the Court; that 21 nations have accepted with reservations? In 1946, the U.S.A. limited the World Court's jurisdiction to international **affairs only, by the Connally Amendment. Today, effort is being made to nullify this** amendment, thus offering DOMESTIC issues to World Court decisions. (Immigration, racial problems, foreign debts, the Panama Canal, our Pacific outposts.)

Britain, France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, have filed even stricter reservations than the Connally Amendment.

DO YOU KNOW no Communist nation accepts the decisions of the World Court? (The Soviets refused to submit their attack on our plane at the Turkish border to the World Court. They returned four coffins out of 17 instead. Where are the other thirteen?)

As General Douglass MacArthur pointed out: "The U.N. lacks judicial strength, because THERE IS NO ACCEPTED INTERNATIONAL CODE OF MORAL AUTHORITY TO GUIDE ITS DECISIONS.

Supporting the effort to **annul the Connally Amendment** are the **A.D.A., U.N. devotees**, our "**minority**" **groups, and Communists.**

Will you join these HUCKSTERS OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, "Who seek to undermine what they cannot overthrow," as Washington described this type of citizen, **OR will you oppose this SELL-OUT** of our national sovereignty in letters to Senators and Representatives **NOW?**

This little folder, "KNOW THE UNITED NATIONS" is important to every true American.

The United Nations in our midst is the headquarters of Internationalism, World Government and Communism, on the World front; and of UN-AMERICANISM, pacifism, and Communism on the home front.

Our churches, schools, and colleges have been its agents. CHRIST, in whose name U.N. followers proclaim peace, was NOT a pacifist. CHRIST said, "I came, NOT to bring PEACE, but a SWORD"—the sword of righteousness. CHRIST was barred from the U.N. peace table in San Francisco in 1945, by Soviets and their appeasers.

The U.N. is the excuse for cowardice of America's leaders. The testimony of five of our greatest fighting men,—Gen. Clark, Gen. Van Fleet, Gen. Stratemeyer, Admiral Joy, Lt. Gen. Almond before the Jenner Committee 1954, is summed up in the words of Gen. Stratemeyer: "We were required to lose the Korean War."

Excerpts from Hearings: Sen. Welker to Gen. Almond, "You agree with Gen. Mark Clark that the U.N. is now, and has been, a nest and a haven for spies, saboteurs, and people who can get vital information that may seriously affect the future of our republic?" Gen. Almond, "I have no doubt of it."

Said Lord Beaverbrook, noted British publisher: "Here in New York City, you Americans have the biggest Fifth Column in the world—the United Nations."

Said Robert Taft: "The U.N. has become a trap. Let's go it alone."

Herbert Hoover: "Unless the U.N. is completely reorganized without the Communist nations in it, we should get out of it."

Winston Churchill: "Don't pay attention to the U.N."

Charles DeGaulle has warned the U.N. to stay out of Algiers.

Khrushchev's orders to Reds: "Rule the U.N., Wreck the U.N. or Ignore the U.N."

Lincoln said: "If destruction be our lot, we ourselves must be the author and finisher".

Will you fight to save your country from "The foes of our own household" and their agent, the U.N.?

WORLD WAR III IS ON! ! The weapons are lies and deception to divide us, and SUMMIT meetings to control us. THEY ARE NEAR VICTORY.

Fight this war with the TRUTH. Uphold our Constitution, our GOD.

Irene Thomas Keeley
Legislative Correspondent

WATCH WASHINGTON CLUB

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AMERICA ARISE!

THE NINE POINT PLAN OF THE BLUE SHIRT LEGION OF AMERICA

FIRST, by a simple, lawful, and practical additional Amendment to the Constitution, let us incorporate the whole Nation into one gigantic business firm, to be thereafter known as the American Corporate State.

SECOND, let every native-born or naturalized man, woman and child in the Nation become the owners and holders of one share of Common Stock in the American Corporate State, to be theirs, inviolate so long as they live.

THIRD, let the American Corporate State take a nationwide census of the physical needs of its stockholders and prepare to pay a Common Stock yearly dividend to each, sufficient to supply them with food, clothing, and shelter.

FOURTH, when this minimum Common Stock dividend has so removed the hunger duress, let the American Corporate State thereafter issue two classes of additional Preferred Stock, one for Homestead Ownership, and another for Industry and Talent.

FIFTH, let the Preferred Realty Stock, representing private Homestead Ownership, be non-negotiable and inviolate against any sort of attachment, foreclosure, or predatory political taxes.

SIXTH, let the Preferred Merit Stock be issued to reward individual initiative, talent, industry, or unselfish public service, with all rights of personal property inviolate and unalienable.

SEVENTH, let the whole people as the American Corporate State be the Great Employer and the Great Landlord, declaring the amounts of goods needful to be manufactured in any given year to pay the full totals of the various dividends.

EIGHTH, let the dividends be represented and paid by Bank Credits which the Great Federal Bank maintains with each individual citizen, against which the citizen writes a type of bank check exactly as at present.

NINTH, let the whole arrangement be kept politically clean and corporation efficiency maintained by an Amendment to the Constitution, making it mandatory that whereas no function of Constitutional Government shall be disturbed all legislation after originating and being fully debated in the Halls of Congress, shall come back to the Local Corporate Councils for final ratification and approval, thus returning this ravished and debauched representative government back from the hands of the Minorities into the hands of the Majorities and maintaining thereafter a True Republic deriving its just powers from the Majorities.

IS THIS NINE POINT PLAN NOT BETTER THAN COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM OR PREDATORY CAPITALISM?

For further information write to:

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La Dope
(Blue Shirts)

I have the distinguished honor of being a member of the Committee to raise $50 million to be used for placing a statue of John F. Kennedy in the Hall of Fame, Washington, D. C.

The Committee was in quite a quandry about selecting a proper location for the statue. It was thought not wise to place it beside George Washington, who never told a lie, nor beside Franklin D. Roosevelt, who never told the truth, since John F. Kennedy could never tell the difference. So after great consideration, we think it should be placed beside the statue of Christopher Colombus, the greatest New Dealer of them all, in that he started out not knowing where he was going, and upon arriving, didn't know where he was, and on returning, didn t know where he had been, and did it all on borrowed money.

The inscription on the statue will read: I PLEDGE MY INCOME AND ALL THAT I HAVE TO JOHN F. KENNEDY AND TO THE NATIONAL DEBT FOR WHICH HE STANDS, ONE MAN, EXPENDABLE, WITH GRAFT AND CORRUPTION FOR ALL.

Five thousand years ago, Moses said to the children of Israel, "Pick up thy shovels, mount thy asses and thy camels, and I will lead you to the promised land." Nearly 5,000 years later, Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "Lay down your shovels, sit on your asses and light up a camel. This is the promised land!" Now, John F. Kennedy is stealing your shovels, kicking your asses, raising the price of camels, and taking the promised land.

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How To Get Out Of The United Nations

Forget about the Bricker Amendment (which, coming right down to practical analysis, would not amend anyway). Bricker is pro-U. N., has admitted it, as has ABA head Frank Holman.

Put the pressure on (write in to) Congress to Repeal that Public Law - the Act of December 20th, 1945 known as the United Nations Participation Act, since it was this statute that really put the United States into the ungodly and Communist - dominated, anti-Christ world madhouse; therefore its repeal would get us out of it.

This, of course would require a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress in the event of a Presidential veto.

True patriots, whatever their station, if possessed of their share of common sense, would choose this simple, quick way out of that NEST OF HIGH TREASON. So, why fool around with a non-amending Bricker Amendment? In fact, the Bricker Amendment, if passed before we break out of the U.N. glass prison, would only legalize that international set-up of intrigue and world imperialism in which we could never have more than a weak and ineffective voice as against the Soviets.

AT TIMES HE DOES SHOW SUICIDAL TENDENCIES

The United Nations and its subsidiary set-ups, such as N. A. T. O. and UNESCO., are not, and never will be, any true people's government, that is, a FREE people's government. It is too huge and unwieldy to be called a democracy or a republic, and should be regarded as a figmentary, false, paper government which, if we are not freed from its entangling web of Power Politics before the Bricker amendment is slipped over on us, will forever end Constitutional Government in the United States; for the Bricker Amendment would specifically legalize the U. N.

These sentiments and beliefs have also been expressed both in writing and orally by George Rothwell Brown of the Chicago American, and the late Henry H. Klein, a Lawyer and patriotic Jewish-American of New York City (who also said, "Loyalty to Zionism means disloyalty to the United States"), and by others. (over)

England and France defied the almost unamimous vote of the U. N against their Egytian fiasco.

The revolt of Hungary against RED oppression, almost on the verge of victory, was crushed by Soviet tanks and American (White House and State Department) words and inaction. That revolt was instigated by OUR Radio Free Europe set-up.

Why did Hammarskjold waste time in Cairo, a mere side-show, while the main issue, the liberation of Hungary was neglected?

What real and/or lasting good has the UN-godly, UN-Christian, UN-constitutional UNTIED, but disastrously NOT UNTRIED U. N ever done to inspire sober confidence in it?

Again we should urge you to forget about the Bricker Amendment and concentrate on the repeal of the United Nations Participation Act, which was originated and promoted by leftists and traitors of the Alger Hiss stamp.

HOW TO GET THE U. N. OUT OF THE U. S. A.

The success of this move is predicated upon the thorough achievement of the above proposal, i.e., the REPEAL of the United Nations Participation Act, of December 20, 1945.

This accomplished, the next logical step is to banish the U. N. set-up from our shores.

All that would be required would be to exercise a time - tested procedure that has worked in the interest of the PUBLIC on various occasions.

The first move to appraise the value, allowing for depreciation, of the buildings and grounds of the United Nations holdings in New York City; this may require arbitration.

Next, condemn said grounds and buildings, and exercise the RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN, and take over said condemned grounds and buildings in the interest and General Welfare of the people, and for the use (as may be found expedient) of the government of the United States, paying for them, less any amount due to the U. S. A. from the U. N., in green-backs (Constitutional money) printed, if need be for this particular project, without any interest bearing bonds entering into the deal, and freeze all gold now in U. S. depositories.

Thirdly, give the U. N. organization a reasonable time, not over 90 days, to pack up and get of the country, but holding them responsible for any damages done to the Real Estate in the interim; at the same time withholding a sufficient portion of the payment to cover foreseeable, possible damage, until the premises are completely vacated.

Who'd be entitled to receive the payments, is a question that might be rather complicated.

But don't forget, first we must achieve the REPEAL of the United Nations Participation Act.

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La - DOPE

SURVEY OF LOUISIANA CITIES

CITY	PROBLEM
Alexandria, La. Sept. 2, 1966	Job opportunities opening Very rosy picture from all persons (4) contacted on both sides. This seems to be the only city in U.S. without problems.
Monroe, La. Sept. 6, 1966	1. Inadequate housing - poor housing due to low general income. Lethargy in voting for important issues, or even voting. 2. Job opportunities (low income bracket only). 3. Desegregation in school - none last year. 4. No attention to general improvement of neighborhood; no streets paved in most Negro areas. Only one entire street paved in Negro community. Poor sewage and drainage. 5. No major drive to enforce rights.
Baton Rouge, La. Sept. 7, 1966	1. Location of air strip in Negro residential area. (current issue) 2. School and faculty desegregation (under study) a. Integration of professional organizations (under study) b. Integration of boys and girls state (under study) c. Integration of boys and girls athletic association (under study) 3. Housing desegregation a. Apartments'segregation given no attention. b. Slum housing owned by prominent whites and rented to Negroes. c. Office rentals to Negro business firms not permitted (gentlemen's agreement) d. Street paving and mail delivery in Negro areas. e. Slum clearance - Louisiana law cannot encompass government assistance. 4. Employment a. Slow in compliance with government guide lines, though evidences of attempts exist city-wide. b. No major drive to accelerate the program.
Shreveport Sept. 9, 1966	1. Job opportunity a. Negro doesn't know how to prepare for or press for openings. 2. Education - considerable increase in desegregation this year. 3. Political - Lethargy in voting for important issues. 4. Voter Education - active program.

CITY	PROBLEM
New Roads, La. Sept. 9, 1966	1. School desegregation a. 17 students applied. b. S. T. Lorio, school supt., says will take 10 and no more. c. Douglass, president of NAACP in New Roads, staged march of 2500 people on court house. d. Governor and other leaders met and other 7 students were accepted. 2. Job opportunity a. Systematic exclusion from better jobs. b. Survey being made to determine job possibilities and persons qualified to hold same. 3. Others - good a. Public accomodations, school bus desegregated. b. Athletes on teams; little or no harrassment. 4. Next project - job opportunity. 5. Housing - most own their own homes or live with families (rural area)
New Orleans, La. Sept. 12, 1966	1. Housing a. Fear of job when address given. b. Exhorbitant costs c. Slums predominant d. Open housing (restrictive covenants in most better areas) 2. Employment - gradually improving. a. Employers demand near genius of Negro employed; looks also a factor. b. Labor unions don't accept Negro apprentice on same basis as whites, example: plumbers, electricians. 3. Apathy - Negroes don't take advantage of opportunities offered (often attributed to fear of failure, rejection by whites, or limelight). 4. Use of vote - lack of interest - example: Desire project, free bus waits for registrants; only 9 use bus the entire day. Voter education needed - many won't admit that they don't know how to use the machines; fear of embarrassment by registrars. 5. Segregation in education - gradually improving.
New Iberia, La. Sept. 14, 1966	(Information obtained from man working with Civil Rights Commission of his district.) 1. Schools integrated by assignment by School Board - not freedom of choice. Students bussed across town that live in school block would like to attend. People will not sign complaints; afraid of losing jobs if they sign. Quite a few Negroes bussed to Negro schools; freedom of choice not allowed. 2. Employment - Need Negro State Policemen. Negroes will not apply. Openings in soda fountain; Negroes will not apply. Father McKnight from Abbeville is cooperating. March on School Board on August 30, 1966. 3. Voter Registration - Fear of registration. Personal transportation has been provided. Older people have been brainwashed into believing they cannot vote or register.

CITY	PROBLEM
Opelousas, La. Sept. 16, 1966	1. Political a. No significant improvements in past two years. b. Voter registration (1) Lethargy in registering combined with fear in most cases. (2) Negro candidate for alderman lost by 31 votes in last election. (3) Ballard in run-off in Sept. (school board) 2. Employment a. Manial labor only/ b. A & P fighting movement; largely supported by Negroes. One Negro employed on cash register, part time basis. c. Boycott of chain stores last year resulted in the hiring of Negroes. No permanent organization to follow up resulted in most being released. 3. School Integration a. Integration very slow b. Parents reluctant to use freedom of choice system. 4. Others a. Mayor appointed council on human relations but did not convene it. b. New mayor will use the committee. c. New committee on capital improvements includes Negroes. d. The court enforcement committee has two Negroes out of five members.
Bogalusa Sept. 16, 1966	1. School desegregation Problems within schools - children beaten; principal threw a snake on a Negro child; white people met with school board, offensive language on TV; one Negro put out of school for defending himself. White adults and Negroes stand off. Both sides draw guns when Farmer, brother of Klan head, pulls shotgun on A. Z. Young. No shots fired. 2. Voter registration - doubled in year; 13,000 to 33,000 now. Some registered in states rights party. Some never received cards. Some registered but given no party affiliation. 3. Public accomodations - Integrated but can't go unless accompanied by police escort; or have someone watch while you are inside. Shoot windows out, can't ride main street at night. Riders shoot in houses at night. Hit and run technique. 4. Employment a. Some tests so difficult, practically no one passes; results of tests can't be ascertained. Only scource of employment, Crows Zellerbach, headquarters San Francisco - 2nd largest paper mill in country. b. Only postal employee - one mail carrier. c. Most work in stores and service stations. d. No anti-poverty program. Government refused due to location proposed and choice of personnel.

CITY	PROBLEM
Lafayette, La. Sept. 16, 1966	1. Apathetic basically - on surface good. No demands from Negroes; when demands are made, they are rebuffed. 2. School desegregation - None last year; this year 83 Negro pupils in predominantly white schools, out of a population of 60,000, 1/4 of which are Negroes. 3. Voter registration - no problem in getting registered; Negroes won't register (3/4 not registered). 4. Public accomodations - good - not much participation. Example: Negro church mission in mixed neighborhood - Negroes sit on one side and whites on other. Negroes say they are not going to cause white friends to become angry with them. 5. Employment - Negroes on civil service not receiving civil service pay. Won't contest fact. Employment of Negroes in post office in last 5 years - one mail carrier, 2 clerks. Only with war on poverty and the social welfare department are Negroes employed above menial level; continued fights about the one welfare department employee and one in poverty program.

SUMMARY

This report represents the concensus of opinion of two or three persons from each city included in the study. There was an attempt to get persons from both racial groups, however when only general statements were made and statistics quoted which portrayed a falacious picture, the alternate information was included; for instance, Slidell, "We are making progress. School integration improved 100% of last year." Perhaps in such instances there were two students attending integrated schools last year; this year four attend. In two instances, Alexandria and St. Francisville, adequate contact has not been made as of this date. St. Francisville is of importance but neither side seems willing to discuss any problems by phone and seem belligerent at the suggestion of race issues. I don't feel safe in a personal appearance at this time.

The problems in Louisiana seem to be those of the South in general--school segregation, voting, housing, and employment. Characteristic trends throughout the state show apathy on part of Negroes to press for rights accompanied by fear of losing present status. Most white people are unaware that a problem exists. They comply only when forced to but not without strong resistance. In most instances where rights have been granted a historical review of events show there has been loss of life or serious physical injury, either in the recent or remote past.

Economically, progress is slow. There is a systematic exclusion of Negroes from the better paying jobs and training programs which will prepare them for same. Becoming vaguely evident is a trend towards quietly hiring a Negro in an unusual capacity for a Negro in a particular area. Negroes interviewed feel that this is done to pacify and to ease conscience or to point with pride. Implied also was the theory that only the Negro who is exceptional in talents and/or physical appearance receives such a dubious honor.

Housing--most persons contacted feel that Negroes are not able to pay rents required in better housing areas. Those where they are able to pay have waiting lists and will keep same. Negroes in some areas fear that employment is unlikely if they reside in a white neighborhood. Also found is a reluctance of Negroes to live in white housing projects even if rent were free in some areas. In many towns financing cannot be obtained by Negroes for homes not strictly in Negro neighborhoods. Fannie Mae is of no help here.

Public Facilities--most public facilities are desegregated. Notable are the eating establishments in the larger cities. In small towns those Negroes living there usually don't frequent home town places but go to those in near-by towns. Negroes of neighboring towns are accepted gracefully.

Filling Station Operators (small towns only) have devised a new system of segregation. They use the rest rooms already established but instead of signs they use numbers 1, 2, 3 and issue corresponding keys. Sometimes number 3 is an outhouse behind the station or in the mechanic shop. In other instances the plumbing is out of order or some one took the keys and they can't open them. Travel facilities seem desegregated generally though rural Negroes tend to go to the rear of buses or sit together though not required to do so.

Politically--The Negro in Louisiana has not yet grasped the importance of the individual vote. Lethargy is overwhelming where rights are free and easily granted. Fear is just as overwhelming where they can't vote. The older generation of Negroes frantically attempt to teach their offspring to stay "out of trouble". Going to

jail for the right to vote by the younger generation disrupts old established relations of Boss and Servants and represents disloyalty to those of pre-war birth, both white and Negro. Where voting is heaviest, voter leagues are active and block voting is the pattern. Negroes are being taught to use political strength and follow up on campaign promises. Occasionally Negroes are used in campaigns as a political strategy to split votes in the primary. In others they represent an authentic attempt to place a qualified person in the role sought.

In Louisiana the march technique seems less effective than in other states at this time. Only a few curious onlookers bother to view the demonstrations. Then too, advance information allows the governor time to meet with the opposing factions and work out a compromise or in some way prevent most of the proposed marches.

Other evident changes are attempts to include Negroes on the police forces in major cities. Most function only in Negro neighborhoods, some function in both areas but most all of them must call a white policeman in order to arrest a white person. Most cities and even small towns have a Negro policeman or deputy on their staff. Soon there will be Negro state patrolmen. The Louisiana Council is currently in the process of attempting to find those persons who can meet the necessary qualifications.

This summary represents the writer's personal opinion derived from conversations with many persons on both sides of the fence. A similar survey made a month from today through different contacts could read like the blind man describing an elephant.

December 20, 1966

Mr. Marvin Wall
Research Director of Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Wall:

Since I had to compile figures for my own use throughout the state, I thought you might be interested in recent figures on population and voter education. We are having difficulty getting population by race or separation of voters into racial categories or political parties. Since the 1964 Civil Rights Act many organizations are not published by race, or at least we can't ascertain this information.

Very truly yours,

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr
cc: Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Mr. Vernon Jordan

VOTER REGISTRATION
State of Louisiana

Parish	Estimated total population (June, 1966)	Estimated voter population (1965)	White registered voters (Oct., 1966)	Negro registered voters (Oct., 1966)	Total registered voter population
Acadia	50,742	27,800	20,572	4,107	24,679
Allen	19,798	12,100	8,303	1,967	10,270
Ascension	31,675	16,200	9,438	2,788	12,226
Assumption	18,432	9,200	5,229	2,046	7,275
Avoyelles	35,928	18,800	13,168	2,364	15,532
Beauregard	18,967	18,600	8,140	1,214	9,354
Bienville	14,852	8,800	4,912	1,758	6,670
Bossier	66,376	34,200	14,260	1,458	15,718
Caddo	246,370	144,100	59,384	11,410	70,794
Calcasieu	167,896	91,100	47,008	9,220	56,228
Caldwell	7,997	4,600	3,936	498	4,434
Cameron	7,613	4,000	3,542	206	3,748
Catahoula	10,517	6,200	4,012	719	4,731
Claiborne	15,090	10,000	5,089	1,555	6,644
Concordia	23,250	10,800	6,281	2,345	8,626
DeSoto	23,308	13,400	5,661	2,423	8,084
E. Baton Rouge	270,492	143,100	73,681	16,261	89,942
E. Carroll	13,033	6,800	2,645	212	2,857
E. Feliciana	20,504	7,400	3,278	224	3,502
Evangeline	30,934	17,600	13,789	3,590	17,379
Franklin	23,130	12,400	7,769	563	8,332
Brant	12,316	7,600	6,177	686	6,863
Iberia	59,625	37,600	17,488	4,871	22,359

Parish	Estimated total population	Estimated voter population	White registered voters	Negro registered voters	Total registered voter population
Iberville	31,793	16,200	7,964	5,457	13,421
Jackson	15,772	9,600	6,111	1,509	7,620
Jefferson	269,121	172,800	88,930	8,989	97,919
Jefferson-Davis	31,364	17,200	10,219	1,723	11,942
Lafayette	102,633	79,600	32,072	5,843	37,915
Lafourche	67,371	32,200	23,734	2,179	25,913
LaSalle	12,608	8,900	7,191	672	7,863
Lincoln	29,808	15,400	7,408	2,028	9,436
Livingston	31,445	16,200	13,979	1,475	15,454
Madison	15,283	8,600	3,193	3,150	6,343
Morehouse	33,161	18,400	8,137	1,232	9,369
Natchitoches	32,858	18,200	10,123	4,501	14,624
Orleans	655,899	402,800	157,156	53,257	210,413
Ouachita	117,432	67,100	30,157	2,132	32,299
Plaquemines	27,803	13,400	8,933	95	9,028
Point Coupee	20,765	11,400	5,377	3,492	8,869
Rapides	121,738	65,800	33,374	7,886	41,260
Red River	8,588	5,100	3,662	1,064	4,726
Richland	20,871	11,600	6,132	836	6,968
Sabine	16,619	9,800	8,375	1,283	9,658
St. Bernard	44,223	21,800	18,605	662	19,267
St. Charles	26,175	12,800	7,854	2,421	10,275
St. Helena	9,191	4,400	2,466	1,828	4,294
St. James	20,357	8,100	4,581	2,821	7,402
St. John	20,602	9,800	4,577	3,241	7,818
St. Landry	80,884	42,000	22,120	11,623	33,753

Parish	Estimated total population	Estimated voter population	White registered voters	Negro registered voters	Total registered voter population
St. Martin	32,401	15,000	9,393	3,388	12,781
St. Mary	57,904	29,200	16,048	4,544	20,592
St. Tammany	51,997	26,000	19,278	2,983	22,261
Tangipahoa	62,030	34,200	20,749	5,115	25,864
Tensas	10,332	5,800	2,270	758	3,028
Terrebonne	72,920	34,600	18,640	2,444	21,084
Union	16,024	9,600	6,616	1,134	7,750
Vermillion	39,237	23,100	19,538	2,391	21,929
Vernon	16,572	11,600	10,083	781	10,864
Washington	45,677	26,600	16,650	3,606	20,256
Webster	40,651	24,600	11,518	3,091	14,609
W. Baton Rouge	16,914	8,200	3,933	2.024	5.957
W. Carroll	11,752	7,000	4,523	207	4,730
W. Feliciana	13,572	4,600	1,465	701	2,166
Winn	15,495	9,700	6,667	1,381	8,048
	3,556,687	2,031,400	1,043,563	238,356	1,281,919

Note: Federal Registrars registered 13,155 persons in the following parishes:

E. Carroll	2,421
E. Feliciana	1,943
Ouachita	5,137
Plaquemines	2,511
W. Feliciana	1,143

No breakdown on race or party affiliation, therefore are not included in the above figures.

In 1960 - Negro Registration = 159,033
In 1966 - Negro Registration = 238,356

References:

Louisiana Public Welfare Statistics, State Welfare Department, Apr.-June, 1966
1966 Sales Management Survey
Public Affairs Research Council, Louisiana
Board of Registration, State of Louisiana, Oct. 8, 1966

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PER CAPITA INCOME BY PARISH
State of Louisiana

Parish	Population	Income group A 0-2499	Income group B 2500-3999	Income group E 10,000 & above	Per capita income
Acadia	50,742	41.3%	20.3%	9.1%	$ 1,406
Allen	19,798	39.5%	21.4%	6.1%	1,321
Ascension	31,675	35.3%	18.6%	9.4%	1,412
Assumption	18,432	44.7%	21.8%	5.5%	1,120
Avoyelles	35,928	52.9%	20.2%	4.2%	1,140
Beauregard	18,967	41.7%	20.7%	6.9%	1,440
Bienville	14,852	48.1%	21.1%	5.9%	1,280
Bossier	66,376	27.6%	18.3%	11.9%	1,676
Caddo	246,370	26.6%	15.7%	16.6%	2,141
Calcasieu	167,896	22.0%	16.8%	14.5%	1,855
Caldwell	7,997	51.4%	21.4%	4.2%	1,238
Cameron	7,613	27.1%	19.8%	10.5%	1,701
Catahoula	10,517	53.0%	22.0%	3.5%	1,115
Claiborne	15,090	43.0%	18.2%	6.8%	1,436
Concordia	23,250	40.0%	18.1%	6.9%	1,280
DeSoto	23,308	46.1%	20.0%	5.5%	1,179
E. Baton Rouge	270,492	19.9%	14.2%	21.2%	2,176
E. Carroll	13,033	53.9%	18.7%	6.8%	1,067
E. Feliciana	20,504	45.5%	19.4%	7.6%	1,612
Evangeline	30,934	52.4%	20.5%	3.9%	1,098
Franklin	23,130	52.5%	21.5%	4.7%	1,052
Frant	12,316	47.5%	22.5%	2.8%	1,197
Iberia	59,625	29.6%	18.9%	12.5%	1,659

Parish	Population	Income group A 0-2499	Income group B 2500-3999	Income group E 10,000 & above	Per capita income
Iberville	31,793	41.1%	18.6%	8.3%	$ 1,334
Jackson	15,772	35.3%	19.0%	8.5%	1,557
Jefferson	269,121	14.8%	13.4%	19.8%	2,154
Jefferson-Davis	31,364	20.7%	16.6%	10.2%	1,572
Lafayette	102,633	29.0%	17.5%	14.2%	1,841
Lafourche	67,371	28.5%	19.0%	10.1%	1,570
LaSalle	12,608	38.4%	20.8%	5.6%	1,370
Lincoln	29,808	37.7%	19.3%	10.1%	1,721
Livingston	31,445	34.8%	18.6%	8.4%	1,407
Madison	15,283	52.3%	19.0%	6.0%	1,199
Morehouse	33,161	39.1%	18.2%	9.0%	1,399
Natchitoches	32,858	19.0%	18.2%	6.9%	1,246
Orleans	655,899	25.3%	17.6%	16.0%	2,248
Ouachita	117,432	30.0%	18.2%	11.7%	1,782
Plaquemines	27,803	24.3%	15.8%	13.6%	1,588
Point Coupee	20,765	48.5%	19.4%	5.7%	1,105
Rapides	121,738	35.1%	20.0%	9.1%	1,603
Red River	8,588	54.1%	21.1%	3.0%	933
Richland	20,871	49.6%	18.6%	6.7%	1,166
Sabine	16,619	46.1%	21.7%	6.7%	1,336
St. Bernard	44,223	13.6%	12.5%	14.3%	1,811
St. Charles	26,175	23.8%	14.8%	12.2%	1,581
St. Helena	9,191	51.5%	19.9%	5.4%	1,104
St. James	20,357	36.3%	20.2%	7.8%	1,129
St. John	20,602	33.9%	18.4%	7.4%	1,218

Parish	Population	Income group A 0-2499	Income group B 2500-3999	Income group E 10,000 & above	Per capita Income
St. Landry	80,884	47.5%	19.6%	6.0%	$ 1,133
St. Martin	32,401	48.8%	20.6%	4.9%	1,448
St. Mary	57,904	28.0%	16.8%	12.1%	1,652
St. Tammany	51,997	34.5%	19.0%	10.3%	1,624
Tangipahoa	62,030	43.7%	20.3%	6.7%	1,309
Tensas	10,332	57.9%	18.9%	4.2%	928
Terrebonne	72,920	25.5%	17.5%	12.1%	1,614
Union	16,024	44.9%	20.0%	5.4%	1,261
Vermillion	39,237	39.3%	19.8%	9.4%	1,520
Vernon	16,572	(not available at this time)		4.6%	1,303
Washington	45,677	34.6%	18.2%	9.8%	1,519
Webster	40,651	33.8%	17.9%	9.2%	1,639
W. Baton Rouge	16,914	34.2%	16.7%	10.3%	1,414
W. Carroll	11,752	52.9%	20.4%	4.3%	1,037
W. Feliciana	13,572	48.3%	18.2%	9.2%	1,484
Winn	15,495	47.5%	21.8%	5.0%	1,237

La- DOPE

SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR
HUMAN RELATIONS STUDIES

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THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA, 73069

February 24, 1967

Dr. Ed Rogge
Director of Admissions
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

First let me thank you for the pleasant but brief visit with you last Monday. I hope we were able to fulfill whatever expectations you had for the conversation and meeting.

I have enclosed a brief statement attempting to summarize what I feel were some of the conclusions and directions of our conversation. I have coordinated our effort and briefed Dr. Truman Wester, director of our Consultative Center, on our plans. He stands ready to help in anyway he can.

As you may know by now, Dr. Wester told me that over the weekend in a meeting in Houston with the Office of Education personnel concerned with school desegregation that Dr. Hontz, director of Teacher Education, Tulane University, was in attendance. There was some brief but purposeful conversation at that time concerning certain in-service training activities. in New Orleans which would be administered and directed by Tulane University. Because the conversation had already been initiated I have not called Mr. Darl Hullett, Office of Education who is in charge of institutes and in-service training for the New Orleans and Louisiana area. However, Truman assures me that there would be little doubt that the Office of Education would finance whatever projects you developed.

For your information, I have also enclosed a copy of the proposal we submitted to the Office of Education for the refunding of our Consultative Center.

If we may be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

John

John B. O'Hara
Director

JBO:jh
Enclosures
cc: Mrs. Helen Murvis
Mr. Paul Anthony
Dr. Truman Wester

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION ON PROGRAMS RELATED TO SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN NEW ORLEANS

1. The conversation and concerns were precipitated by the fact that in the inner city of New Orleans (around the Tulane campus area) two or three elementary and junior high schools have succeeded in successful, physical school desegregation. The percentages of Caucasian and Negro pupils ranged from the least of 35 Negro and 65 white to 65 Negro and 35 white. However, in these two or three areas where physical school desegregation has occurred "white flight" is becoming apparent and the trend seems to be in the direction of re-segregation.

2. The causes of the "white flight" are many and varied but the major cause seems to be the lack of assurance of the maintenance of quality education in these two or three schools.

3. A two prong attack on the problem seems to be indicated:

   a. An intensive program of in-service training with the administrators and teachers of the schools involved to assure the capability of providing quality education in (a) a desegregated setting and (b) an in-depth involvement-discussion program with the parents of the school children, hopefully, in an interracial setting.

4. A series of meetings was decided on including the following:

   a. Identifying and meeting with interested officials from the appropriate departments and/or colleges from Tulane University, LSU and Dillard University.

   b. A meeting with the superintendent during which the support of these institutions for higher education would be indicated and at which an attempt would be made to secure authorization from the superintendent to move ahead with such a program.

5. The program might contain some of the following characteristics and elements.

   a. A selected experimental project to be carried on in two or three schools in an attempt to stabilize physical school desegregation, to facilitate effective psychological integration and to impede re-segregation.

b. A program of in-service training for teachers and administrators of the two or three selected schools in which an attempt would be made to provide these school personnel with the skills, insights and knowledge necessary to assure quality education in an integrated setting.

c. The identification and training of twenty-five to fifty "host" couples who would volunteer for a period of intensive training and who would serve as conveners and discussion leaders of local neighborhood meetings of parents and teachers.

6. It was, finally, decided that the Office of Education under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 might be very willing to finance such an experimental program.

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LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Office of the Governor

BOX 4095 CAPITOL STATION

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

INTRODUCTION

Since the Supreme Court's decision in 1954 declaring state-enforced segregation to be unconstitutional, the Nation and the South in particular have continually faced new and difficult problems in human relations. Frequent and bitter experiences have shown the wisdom and necessity of perfecting solutions to Louisiana's problems in human relations.

Under the administration of Governor John J. McKeithen, the first step toward those solutions was taken by the creation of the *Louisiana Commission on Human Relations, Rights, and Responsibilities.*

CREATION OF COMMISSION

The Louisiana Commission on Human Relations, Rights, and Responsibilities was created by Executive Order in August of 1965 by Governor John J. McKeithen. The Commission is composed of 42 members, 21 white and 21 Negro, who were chosen from every section of Louisiana. There are 13 towns and cities represented on the Commission.

The Commission maintains regular offices in the Pentagon Courts across from the Capitol in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Commission is divided into six area committees with an Area Chairman located in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Lafayette, Monroe, and Shreveport.

CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

The Chairman is Troy H. Middleton, retired general of the Army of the United States and President-emeritus of LSU. Vice-chairman is Dr. Albert W. Dent, President of Dillard University and the recipient of numerous scholastic awards and citations.

General Middleton resides in Baton Rouge. Dr. Dent resides in New Orleans.

STAFF

John R. Martzell, an attorney, is Executive Director and Jesse N. Stone, Jr., an attorney, is Associate Director. Mrs. P. Peterson is secretary to the Commission and member of the Executive Staff. The Commission is financed by legislative appropriation to the Governor's General Fund.

PURPOSE AND OPERATION

The stated purpose of the Commission is to advise the Governor in the area of human relations and to provide leadership throughout the State of Louisiana in the area of human relations.

The Commission acts through its Staff, the Area Committees, and the Commissioners as a whole at the direction of the Governor and the Chairman with the approval of the Governor.

The Commission also exists to encourage citizens to involve themselves in human relations problems through meaningful communication.

As an advisory body to the Governor, the operations of the Commission are confidential to the Governor; he, however, speaks of the Commission activities as he sees fit.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

Israel M. Augustine, Jr.
Homer G. Bartee
Acie J. Belton
Louis Berry
M. H. Carroll
Henry E. Craven
Howard R. Crumley
J. J. Davidson
Rev. Abraham L. Davis, Jr.
Dr. John Deming
Dr. Albert W. Dent
Clifford F. Favrot, Sr.
Gordon Flory
Norman C. Francis
Barton W. Freeland
Fred Fudickar, Jr.
Robert S. Green
George B. Hall
Judge George W. Hardy
Dr. James H. Henderson
Clarence Henry
Joseph E. Hines, Jr.
George W. James
Rev. Theodore J. Jemison
Ben Johnson
Rev. Ernest Edward Jones
Harry B. Kelleher
Dr. N. L. Lacy
John G. Lewis, Jr.
Douglas L. Manship

Thomas J. Meunier
Troy H. Middleton
Leo F. McDaniel
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Louisiana Commission on Human Relations, Rights, and Responsibilities
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BOX 4095 CAPITOL STATION
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

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Louisiana

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I hope we will take up with these 3 kind of instruments

NAME: Milton Conrad Vigo

ADDRESS: 1224 Ursulines Street
New Orleans 16, Louisiana

TELEPHONE: Canal 4635

DATE OF BIRTH: June 10, 1924

PLACE OF BIRTH: New Orleans, Louisiana

EDUCATION: McDonogh #18 Elementary /
Warren Easton High School / New Orleans
Tulane University (B.S., B.A.) /
Graduate Work: Loyola University . /

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT: Rugby Academy
4803 Saint Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

1950-54 - Taught mathematics, sciences, social studies, physical education, and military science.

MILITARY SERVICE: Active duty - December, 1942-November, 1945
At present commissioned in U. S. Army Reserve

RELIGION: Roman Catholic

SOCIAL SECURITY NO:

TRAVEL; Throughout U.S.A., North Africa, and Southern Europe

HEIGHT: 5'10" WEIGHT: 142 lbs.

Dope file

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . KATHERINE STONEY . . .

TO: EAB & RNF

According to the latest comunique from Milton Vigo the officers of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations are as follows:

~~President~~
President - Rev. Albert D'Orlando
V. Pres - Numa J. Rousseve
Secretary - Rabbi David Fichman
Treasurer - Mrs. Constant C. Dejoie, Jr.

This means that Father Twomey, formerly acting Chairman of the Louisiana Division, SRC is not an officer of the group and there is no longer any Louisiana Division nor any N. O. Committee on Race Relations.

LA. Pope

Remember Father Twomey
when in N. O.

La - Dope

The Changing, Brightening Political Scene in Louisiana

FEW, if any, states have undergone such major change in the conduct of their public affairs as has Louisiana in the past 15 years. Major problems have been tackled and solved. Many others are in the process of solution. These problems were not solved by accident but by a determined people, who more and more have supported determined officials who in recent years have had access to sound research on the issues and problems that face our state. In the main, that research has been provided by the Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana (PAR), the one major addition to the political scene in Louisiana over the past 15 years.

PAR is the product of Louisiana people who had visions of what Louisiana could be if it would only look at its own faults, acknowledge them, and then take whatever corrective action sound research indicated. It has served as a catalyst which added the very significant ingredient of knowledge gained through careful research to a political atmosphere that was otherwise floundering and seemed hopeless.

This brochure details a few of the forward steps taken by the people and public officials of Louisiana in recent years—following research published by PAR on these issues—that account for the changing, brightening political scene in Louisiana.

NOT LONG AGO IN LOUISIANA	NOW
Prior to 1952 citizens could not obtain sufficient information to make intelligent decisions on the 20 to 50 constitutional amendments voted on in Louisiana every two years. The result: only 13 per cent of the amendments were defeated.	With a special voters guide now analyzing all amendments and available to the public at large, an average of about 45 per cent of these amendments are now defeated, due to intelligent, selective voting by citizens.
Legislators had no assistance whatsoever for bill drafting or for research.	The Legislative Council staffed with research personnel was created in 1952 to draft bills for the legislature and to assist the legislature with some research projects. Major research help is given the legislature on numerous issues by the Public Affairs Research Council.
Proposals for $45 million in increased taxes were made in 1956 without justification and for $28 million in 1960-61, presumably for segregation, again without justification.	Based on sound research demonstrating the lack of need, all these proposals failed.
School lunch expenditures in Louisiana were the most liberal in the entire United States resulting in considerable money moving into this area which otherwise might have been used for real educational needs.	Reductions were made in these appropriations in 1958, 1960, and 1962 for a total of about $9 million annually which became available for other educational purposes without depriving any needy child of a free lunch.
Levee boards were authorized to transfer state-owned lands to private interests. One board transferred 920,000 acres of state land to private interests for a total price of $120,000 or about 13c per acre.	A research report revealing this in 1958 spurred action by the legislature halting such practices which had gone on in Louisiana since 1900.

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NOT LONG AGO IN LOUISIANA		NOW
Prior to 1960 police jurors throughout the state had no guidelines or clearly defined definitions of their duties and responsibilities.	6	There is now a PAR Police Jury Manual which outlines the duties, powers, and responsibilities of Police Jurors; it is revised bienially to reflect changes in law.
Numerous nuisance taxes yielding little revenue cluttered Louisiana's tax structure.	7	In the 1960 and 1962 regular sessions, five of these nuisance taxes were repealed.
Prior to 1962, without a sound system for estimating the revenues available to the state for the coming year, frequent deficits or surpluses occurred.	8	In 1962 a sound system for estimating revenues was established. Each year since that time the revenue estimates have been exceedingly accurate and in no year since 1962 has there been a deficit.
The governor appointed the auditor who audited the governor and all agencies under him.	9	A Legislative Auditor was provided by constitutional amendment in 1962 to assure a legislative check on the operations of the governor and state agencies.
Millions in idle funds of the state were placed in banks at no interest and often used as political patronage.	10	Ever since 1963 idle funds have been invested with earnings for the state of some $500,000 for 1964-65. This legislation needs strengthening, but an important beginning has been made.
Long-range planning for capital construction was non-existant, resulting frequently in large bond issues and sometimes in deferred maintainance so that bond monies were even used to maintain buildings.	11	A five-year capital budget was provided for by the legislature in 1963 and the first capital budget was prepared in 1965. Although this budget does not meet many requirements of sound capital budgeting, it is nevertheless a first step in the right direction.
Concern over morality in state government due to patronage and lack of management controls caused many to have little respect for state government and even for state employees.	12	A strong code of ethics for all state employees was passed in 1964.
Industry was shunning the state, and the whole economy was sagging—because our tax and political climate were burdensome and unstable.	13	Corrective legislation in 1964 removing tax and government obstacles to industrial growth has stimulated one of the greatest industrial and economic booms in the state's history.
Central purchasing was limited to but a few items.	14	A broad scale central purchasing system was begun in 1964 and is now being installed.
Over $1 million was spent a year on a patronage program of legislative scholarships and college fee exemptions.	15	A sound student loan program set up in 1964 to permit thousands of needy students to help themselves replaced the old program, and at only a fraction of the cost to the state.
The governor filled vacancies in most local elective positions, even when the terms remaining were for five years or more.	16	This power was reduced in 1964 by providing that the governor could only make interim appointments not to exceed one year.

NOT LONG AGO IN LOUISIANA	NOW
Cities were being strangled by lower and lower assessments, with the result that Louisiana government was becoming more and more centralized with local functions being provided at the state level or supported with state subsidy.	In 1964 a constitutional amendment was passed authorizing cities to levy an additional five mill tax upon voter approval.
The state had no central record of the property it owned.	An inventory of all public property was provided for by an act of 1964.
State support of public education was unusually high, yet because of poor local support teachers were not being paid adequate salaries to assure quality education.	Greater local support was made possible in 1964 when the legislature authorized school boards to levy one per cent sales taxes for local school operating costs. Already 23 of the 67 school systems have received voter approval for sales taxes.
The legislature had voted itself an extremely lucrative retirement program in 1963 which exceeded all reason.	In 1964 the legislative retirement program was reduced to conform to its pre-1963 level.
No central list of non-civil service employees was maintained so the people could find out who and how many employees worked for the state.	A central list of non-civil service employees was provided by a 1964 act.
Louisiana bonds have not been receiving the best ratings, thus producing a higher interest cost to the state for its debt.	Two 1966 constitutional amendments provide for a sound approach to issuing state debt which will bring lower interest rates and also guarantee that any tidelands revenues received will be used to reduce state debt.

***Below are the research studies done by PAR which recommended the solutions to the problems outlined on the previous pages. The numbers beside the research documents or publications correspond to the problem numbers.**

1. *Voter's Guide to the Amendments 1952-1964*
2. *Citizen's Guide to the Louisiana Legislature—1952*
3. *PAR Legislative Bulletin—June 23, 1956, December 19, 1960*
4. *Louisiana School Lunch Program—November 1957*
5. *Louisiana Levee Districts—August, 1958*
6. *PAR'S Police Jury Manual—1960*
7. *Louisiana's Minor Taxes—February, 1962*
8. *Memo to Legislative Budget Committee—1962-1966*
9. *Louisiana State Accounting—December, 1960*
10. *Investment of Idle Funds—November, 1956, January, 1965*
11. *Capital Planning—March, 1958*
12. *Research done for Little Hoover Commission, 1961-62*
13. *Factors Affecting Louisiana's Industrial Development—November, 1962*
14. *Louisiana Purchasing—October, 1959*
15. *Student Fees and Student Aids—May, 1963*
16. *Local Appointments by Governor—September, 1961*
17. *Local Revenues—November, 1960*
18. *Louisiana State Accounting—December, 1960*
19. *Economic Status of Louisiana Teachers—October, 1963*
20. *PAR Legislative Bulletin—August 14, 1963*
21. *Louisiana State Accounting—December, 1960*
22. *A Sound Debt Program for Louisiana—September, 1963*

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LOUISIANA'S political problems have by no means been solved. There's so much to be done and the demand for research is rapidly increasing. But a solid start has been made. Research, once ignored or lightly dismissed, is now sought after on almost every major issue. It has now become an established part of public thinking and a vital element in the decision-making process of state officials. From research comes knowledge, logic, and reason. And from these come progress and stability.

In the years ahead Louisiana must make wise decisions in many areas if this state is to compete effectively in a nation of states that are on the move. Vast amounts of research will have to be carried on to bring our local and state governments, our tax structure, and our educational system to a level that not only equals but excells in the nation. That goal can only be achieved in the immediate future if sound research and sound decisions resolve such problems as:

1. Upgrading the quality of the public, technical, and vocational schools to give all our youth at least an even chance to compete as adults.
2. Coordinating and planning higher education to provide high quality instruction and research without undue dissipation of the state's financial resources.
3. Implementing and improving on many of the reform laws such as: capital budgeting, central purchasing, investment of idle funds, revision of the construction, centralized accounting, strengthening the budget staff.
4. Modernizing the legislature to give the members proper staff, time, and facilities for sound decision-making.
5. Reorganizing the insurance rate-making system to assure property owners of adequate coverage at reasonable rates.
6. Eliminating property tax discrimination and mal-administration which have damaged economic growth and stiffled local government.
7. Finding a replacement for the anticipated revenue gap to result from a decline in the rate of growth of the severance tax a few years hence.
8. Long-range planning and adequate financing of the highway system to curtail the millions being spent on political roads and to assure a good highway system where the traffic flows.
9. Correcting the disparity of coverage offered by the 11 retirement systems covering more than 120,000 state and local employees, and installing a better program for investing the more than $500,000,000 in trust funds of the systems.
10. Improvement of the mental and penal institutions and programs to cure or rehabilitate as much of this segment of our population as possible.
11. Upgrading and refining management practices in state agencies on a continuing basis.
12. Meeting the many challenges facing local government due to accelerating urban growth.

PAR's program is geared to finding solutions to problems such as these and to continuing refinement of state administration and programs. Some have already been studied, others are programmed. PAR keeps its research program attuned to the developing issues and to the longer-range public problems facing Louisiana. With adequate support of PAR, research on these issues will not have to be postponed for long, and wise decisions can then be made.

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PAR is a non-profit research and educational organization supported entirely by the contributions of its nearly 4500 members. This financial support enables PAR to maintain a highly trained and experienced staff of 20 to delve into the state's issues and problems to help assure that knowledge shall replace ignorance in public decision-making in Louisiana.

For information regarding membership in PAR, inquiries may be directed to:

Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, Inc.

505 Commerce Bldg. • P. O. Box 2748 • DI 3-9204

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70821

La- DOPE

SOME SELECTED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

Alex S. Freedman
University of Southwestern Louisiana

I

What appears to be significant in reviewing the history and development of this region are the following factors:

(1) Slow population increase
(2) Agriculture both of the small farmer as well as the plantation type
(3) Segregation of whites and Negroes
(4) Isolation of the Acadian folk society
(5) The French language as a barrier to full American assimilation
(6) Predominance of the Catholic religion
(7) Neglect of formal education
(8) Lost economic opportunities
(9) Compromise with poverty
(10) Absence until recently of any large, urban center

It goes without saying that lack of industrialization, mediocre and weak leadership, and catastrophes such as floods, epidemics, drought, and crop disease have also influenced and may even be considered antecedents of the present socio-economic pattern of development of the region. Climate and geography are not to be neglected in our discussion. But it appears that more is to be gained by focusing our attention on cultural factors which have formed the basis for our present social and economic system. For example, it is our position here that the best theoretical and descriptive term for much of Southwest Louisiana until quite recently would be that it resembled a "folk society". Thus, many of the traits or factors as enumerated above served to integrate Acadian-white and Pseudo-Acadian-Negro families and villages into a homogeneous pattern of communal living. The father was the great patriarch of his large family; the mother and children were submissive to his will and judgement. The father made important familial decisions. The Catholic church filled sacred and communal needs. In between there was work, isolation from other communities,

some recreation usually centering around communal dancing and singing, and the end of one's experience was to be found at little more than the distance one could travel by horse or mule from farm home to town and back in the same day. Sons and daughters expected and did what their parents had done for them. The division of labor was simple: males were to be family providers; females were to be mothers and homemakers. Life in the towns was not a great deal different from this except that work in service to the farmer took the place of work in the fields.

The Civil War abruptly disorganized this equilibrium. Slavery was abolished only to be replaced by the share-cropper system. Manpower was depleted. Cattle and horses were confiscated by the Union Army. Equilibrium was established towards the end of the 19th Century with some change, notably railroad building and an awakening of the need for education. But, most important of all were the resurgence of two significant factors which are still very much with us:

(1) Cultural isolation (and)
(2) Compromise with poverty

Goals and aspirations, norms and values, have changed in Southwest Louisiana during the past two or three decades. The Acadian culture appears to be more a sub-culture and less isolated or ethnic in configuration. Catholicism is now a religion of millions of recent European immigrants living in our large cities: Poles, Italians, even the Irish. Negroes from this region - many in their most productive ages - have migrated to large cities - some in the North, some in the West. This migration expands the communication network of those still in the region and broadens their perspective as to what is happening in the greater society. The Civil Rights Movement, federal programs, better transportation and communication, universal education for the young (whether public or parochial), all of these influences serve to integrate the population of this area into that of the total society.

Our task then, is to examine our present status and to seek a general understanding of the most critical problems. In setting the stage for this analysis we may review what has been said in a recent study by one authority. Lauren C. Post states:

"One of the most distinctive features of Acadian culture is the Louisiana-French language, the only language which many of them speak even today. Their reticent nature and physical isolation militate against their learning English and, in turn, their linguistic isolation made it possible for them to maintain many of their own ways in but slightly changed form. Without the advantage of the public school, they seldom learned to read and write, and because they spoke only French, they were able to maintain most of their own customs without making the changes through which most other groups of Americans have passed. Language was probably the commen denominator of the Acadian heritage, but even the language varies from section to section." [1]

Professor Ben Kaplan, aware of this problem in the early 1940's stated that:

"In the past the interest of the rural schools have entered too closely on machines, on industry and on city life, rather than on the land, on rural perople, and on country living. A new emphasis must come to the schools and it must not come so much to the institutions of higher learning as the elementary schools where the education of most rural children ends. Yes, indeed, the school must become a driving social force, courageous, visionary, inspiring." [2]

But, we should not lose sight of the fact that schools for Negroes in the area are a rather recent development. We learn for example that:

"Prior to 1868 there were no schools for Negroes in Lafayette Parish. By 1877 there were 2 schools; 1880, 6 schools; 1900 saw 206 Negroes enrolled in the public schools and in 1922 there were 10 colored teachers in the parish schools." [3]

Lafayette experienced a rather slow rate of growth. We see for example that in 1870 the village had a population of only 777. Of this total 454 were white and 323 were Negro. By 1880 this population had increased to only 815.

Table I: Population Growth of Lafayette, La. [4]

Year	Population
1870	777
1880	815
1890	2,100
1900	3,000
1910	6,000
1920	9,000

(Continued page 4)

(Continuation of Table 1)

Year	Population
1930	15,000
1940	19,210
1950	33,541
1958	50,000 plus

From the above we can see that urbanization and industrialization is becoming an important factor with the growth of Lafayette. This, however, is quite recent and our focus is still more on the rural slum - the dilapidated shack without minimum facilities - rather than the urban slum which is fast emerging.

Compromise with poverty or "economic apathy" if we may use this phrase is to be seen in the statistical data contained within Table II. We should keep in mind that the federal government has decided that family income below the $3,000 per annum level falls within the culture of poverty area.

Table II: Median Family Income, 1960, in selected cities of Southwest Louisiana with population between 2,500-10,000 [5]

City	Median Family Income
Breaux Bridge	$3,693
Church Point	2,684
Kaplan	2,876
Mamou	2,543
St. Martinville	2,894
Ville Platte	2,908
Average for 6 cities:	$2,933

Family income, however, in these rural cities is higher than would be the case for median family income by Parishes in the region. In Table III we are able to see what happens when agricultural income is included.

Table III: Median Family Income, 1960, in selected Parishes (Counties) of Southwest Louisiana [6]

Parish	Income
Lafayette	$2,314
Pointe Coupee	1,548
Acadia	1,375
Iberia	2,241
St. Landry	1,376

(Continued page 5)

(Continuation of Table III)

Parish	Income
St. Martin	1,672
St. Mary	2,184
Vermillion	1,832
Average for 8 parishes	$1,817

It appears that size of city and extent of industrialization are significant variables in parish income. This can be seen in higher incomes for Lafayette (City of Lafayette), Iberia (New Iberia and Jeanerette), and St. Mary (Franklin and Morgan City) as compared to the more rural parishes.

Education is also an important indicator of the present status and resources of the area. By using the same small cities as employed in Table II we can see how they compare in regards to years of school completed by persons 25 years of age and older. Note that for the U.S.A. on the average this would be 8.8 years for rural and 11.3 years for urban residents.

Table IV: Median School Years Completed, 1960, in selected Cities of Southwest Louisiana with population between 2,500 - 10,000 [7]

City	Median School Years Completed
Breaux Bridge	8.2 yrs
Church Point	6.2
Kaplan	5.5
Mamou	5.9
St. Martinville	6.5
Ville Platte	6.9
Average for 6 cities:	6.5 yrs

The correct interpretation of this data is simply that many persons, white and Negro, above the age of 25 in 1960 had never gone to school. Again, the language and cultural barrier is manifest. A second reason is that many of our residents did not complete all years of schooling available to them. Where values on educational goals are inconsequential one may anticipate that dropping out of school will be viewed as a normal procedure.

In summarizing these critical statistics we might say that the culture is the cause of these negative circumstances and that rural poverty and low level of education are the effects. This is based on the simple promise that the culture comes first in time and effects changes in culture either at a slow, normal, or rapid rate. For Southwest Louisiana, then, our rate of assimilation or acculturation has been slow. It is only recently, then, that there has been an awareness that poverty may be a temporary rather than a permanent condition.

A good example may be found in agriculture. When farm families consumed most of what they produced, it was necessary to remain on the farm or go hungry. Now, when agriculture is market oriented, when machines displace man in the fields, to remain in the rural area for many is merely to deter the inevitable - movement to the city in search of industrial employment. Now we can see the value of a modern education. To seek new jobs with old skills is what many people in Southwest Louisiana have already experienced. Perhaps we can now begin to appreciate the real value of Operation Head Start and related programs. Our people need as much education as they can get and as soon as they can get it. Without this our region can look forward to increasing dependence on unemployment compensation and welfare assistance.

Whites do not participate in Head Start.

III

The South as well as the Southwest is often noted for gracious living and beautiful homes. A realistic approach, however, indicates that much of the housing of the region is in poor condition. Table V tells a story which shows us yet another side of poverty.

Table V: Condition of Housing in Selected Parishes

Parish	Number	Sound	Deteriorating	Dilapidated
Acadia	14,633	10,407	3,172	1,054
Iberia	14,690	10,726	2,526	1,238
Lafayette	23,642	18,648	3,236	1,758
Pointe Coupee	6,456	3,810	1,888	758
St. Landry	22,078	14,555	4,846	2,677
St. Martin	8,187	5,968	1,670	549
St. Mary	13,535	8,509	2,748	2,278
Vermillion	12,037	8,296	2,575	1,166

Much of the housing as enumerated in Table V is rural property. This, of course, goes along with inadequate education and improper skills in explaining our critical problem of poverty. Viewed in another way we may add this to the pattern of segregation in the area. A recent special issue of the Southwest Register explained this problem quite well when they said that:

"It is not only a product of present day attitudes that one out of every four families in Southwest Louisiana earn less money simply because of skin color. A history of slavery, segregation, and separate but "equal" ideals have hindered the progress of the Negro." [9]

This skin color differential may be viewed from looking more closely at the several parishes.

Table VI: Per cent Non-white of Selected Parishes [10]

Parish	Per Cent Non-white
Acadia	19.7
Evangeline	26.8
Iberia	28.7
Lafayette	24.0
Pointe Coupee	53.6
St. Landry	43.0
St. Martin	37.2
St. Mary	30.9
Vermillion	12.9

A recent study concerning Lafayette depicted the plight of the Negro as follows:

"In the city of Lafayette many Negroes earn good wages as carpenters, brick layers, plumbers, electricians and service station attendants. In the skilled trades they are paid the same as white workers. As common laborers they earn from 75¢ to $1.25 an hour. A considerable number operate small stores, drinking places and night clubs. They have their own insurance societies which pay sick and death - ugh! benefits to their subscribers. A number of women operate beauty parlors for members of their own race. There are two Negro doctors who have a numerous clientele; and the Nego school teachers with equal qualifications receive the same pay as white ones. Negroes in both town and country are eligible for old age and survivors insurance, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance. Large numbers own their own homes." [11]

One notes from the above the "segregated progress" based on a philosophy of sophisticated racism. It is interesting to contrast this view with that of a more recent study which indicated that:

"Whites thus constitute over 97% of total labor force in high-level posts in Lafayette; Negroes compose only less than 3% of this labor force." [12]

In other words, the Negro, although comprising one-fourth of the population in Lafayette Parish controls only 3 per cent of the so-called affluent occupations. It is to be assumed that affluent positions are filled to a large extent by new-comers to the region who have the necessary skills for the modern industries. By the same token, it may be assumed that those Negro college graduates who value economic and social advancement will seek employment out of the region. Here we have a problem compounded by both bureaucratic social organization and segregation.

these are self made positions offered for 3% monopoly

Much must be implied in this brief analysis of constituant social and economic factors of the region. For example, health and medical services, recreation, transportation, stability in marriage and family relationships, participation in church and civic organizations, care for the old folks, and general community improvement. What has been established, however, is the need for an organized program for our poverty people, the Negro in particular. What values we wish to reinforce in order to accomplish this great task centers around education. Operation Head Start, then, may be viewed as the beginning for this is the start of the education process.

Notes

(1) Lauren C. Post, Cajun Sketches: From the Praries of Southwest Louisiana, Baton Rouge, L.S.U. Press, 1962, p. 5.

(2) Ben Kaplan, "Under All... The Land", Lafayette, S.L.I. Bulletin, 1942, p. 20.

(3) Harry Louis Griffin, The Attakapas Country, New Orleans, Pelican Printing Co., 1959, p. 149.

(4) Ibid, p. 61 from U.S. Census.

(5) U.S Census, 1960, Louisiana, Social and Economic Characteristics.

(6) Ibid.

(7) Ibid.

(8) Statistical Abstract of Louisiana: 1965.

(9) Henry Libersat, Register Social Studies, Lafayette, La., Southwest Louisiana Register, 1963, p. 32.

(10) Alvin L. Bertrand, Louisiana's Human Resources, Baton Rouge, Bulletin No. 548, L.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station, 1961, pp. 14-15.

(11) Harry Louis Griffin, op. cit., pp. 151-152.

(12) Judith Sinitiere and Helena Sawicki, "Occupational Opportunities for Negro College Graduates in Lafayette Parish", unpublished manuscript, 1966, p. 14.

APPENDIX

A. Early development of the region is treated by Merl Reed, "Boom or Bust - Louisiana's Economy During the 1830's", Louisiana History, Winter 1963, Vol. IV No. 1. The author states that:

"The 1830's part of the time a boom period, witnessed rapid growth and settlement. The population, of which three-fourths were rural people, increased nearly 50%. Outside New Orleans the most spectacular rate of population increases occurred in the frontier areas west of the Mississippi, along the Red and its tributaries, the Ouachita and the Tensas. Here, coinciding with the removal of the Red River raft, population increased over 90%. In Southwest Louisiana frontier settlement skipped the parishes west of Lafayette and leaped to the Calcasieu River. Despite the rapid growth of the frontier, however, Louisiana's most important rural region was still along the 'father of waters' where 16 of the 38 parishes stretched from Plaquemines on the Gulf to Carroll at the Arkansas border. Forty-five per cent of the rural population lived along the Mississippi and, although the rate of growth here was less rapid than along the frontier, it increased forty-two per cent during the 1830's. West of New Orleans in the important Attakapas region, population growth was slower, but north of the city in the central Florida Parishes, a new frontier region was opening up."

B. The history of New Iberia and Iberia Parish is treated by Maurine Bergerie, They Tasted Bayou Water, New Orleans, Pelican Printing Co., 1962. She points out that at the turn of the century both coffee plants and Havana Leaf Tobacco were started in the parish but cultivation was inconsequental. In describing health problems the author remarks:

"A severe epidemic of yellow fever struck New Iberia (in 1839). Practically every family was affected by the horrible disease. Nearly one-half of the population died during this epidemic."

The problem of crop disease is discussed as follows:

"The year 1867 was a lean year for crops. No cotton was made because of a plague of caterpillars, which swarmed the country-side, devouring everything before them, even to the foliage in the trees of the woods . Adding to the desolation of destruction was a solid network of web, which hung from tree to tree. This destruction by caterpillars was repeated on other occasions, one being in the early 1880's."

The emergence of the compromise with poverty is also to be seen in the development of Iberia Parish. The author points out that:

"By hard work the rural people of Iberia Parish in varying degrees, developed the land. The more fortunate were able to have luxuries; but as usual, man, through no fault of their own, only manage to make a living."

La - DOPE

ITEM I

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations became a staffed organization in June of 1966 and opened an office in its present location in September 1966.

Much of our energies have been directed towards developing councils and membership drives, which won for us the George S. Mitchell Award in 1967.

In September of 1966 the Baton Rouge Council was the only council affiliated with the state organization. Since then we have added the New Orleans council, St. Marys Parish Council in Franklin, U. S. L. Council in Lafayette and the Shreveport Council.

Other councils with whom we work extensively and hope to draw into the State affiliation are: The Lake Charles Council, which is still an all catholic group, the Crowley Council (segregated racially and by sex) The Vermillion Parish Council and the Abbieville Council.

Some of these groups feel that formal affiliation with the state council (a bi-racial organization) would lessen their effectiveness as a local organization. We are particularly proud of the Shreveport group, who defied local convention and affiliated at loss of more than one half the group with whom we'd worked prior to their becoming a structured organization. Basically, this is the same group responsible for registering some 8,600 Negroes with the assistance of Federal registrars and a V.E.P. grant.

The St. Marys Parish Council has finally been funded for their 60 unit Rent Supplement program. They also conduct a Head Start program and a Day Care Center.

Presently, we are concentrating our efforts on reactivating the Lafayette Council which disbanded soon after the staffing of the state organization along with a general State council reorganization and assembling of a viable board of directors.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is committed to the ideal of justice for all, in a society where understanding and openness prevail among people of all segments of our populace. The council attempts to uncover the sources of controversy and adverse human emotions, through the use of fact finding, reporting, education and negotiating, as a means of preventing the circumstances that produce the distructiveness witnessed in other states. Louisiana Council on Human Relations attempts to strike at the roots of poverty and frustration, educational lag, social ignorance, cultural deprivation and job deficiency by encouraging and introducing Federal programs on both state and local level.

L.C.H.R. works with the political structure with industry, with business, with religious and social service organizations for the purpose of correcting these flaws in our social structure. In addition, the council functions in the following manner:

1. It provides support for significant effort of local chapters.
2. It initiates and coordinates projects and programs of state wide importance of and for local chapters.
3. It cooperates with and participates in programs of organization with like goals, often co-sponsoring events and activities.
4. It stimulates the development of self help projects such as coops and credit unions.
5. It cooperates with E.E.O.C., E.O.C., H.E.W., Labor Unions and O.C.C. in behalf of individuals attempting to obtain rights guaranteed by law.
6. Finally, those formerly unseen and the unheard are now visable and have a voice through Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

La - MEMBERSHIP + FINANCE

FINANCIAL REPORT

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Martin L. Harvey, Treasurer

RE: Report--June 1-August 31, 1966

Receipts

June 3, 1966---From Southern Regional Council	$4,100.00
May 20, 1966---Balance	2,538.40
August 12, 1966-Refunds-Conference in Atlanta	140.00
Total--Receipts	$6,778.40

Expenditures

News Letter--Ralph Dreger--Materials and supplies	46.10
News Letter--Eames Accounting Service--Printing	16.02
Salary of Executive Director--plus withholding taxes	646.45
Office File--Latil's Stationery Co.	119.44
Registration--Community Conference-Atlanta	25.00
Travel Executive Director--June 27-July 19	161.50
Secretarial Help--Office of the President	42.50
Mail Box Rent	2.25
Secretarial Help-Office of the President	25.88
Salary--Executive Directory	646.45
Office Rent--First Federal Savings & Loan	200.00
Conference Attendance (Atlanta, Executive Director)	140.00
Telephone Deposit	100.00
Insurance (Quarterly) Executive Director	109.92
Office Suplies and Materials	151.03
Total	$2,442.14

Balance $4,336.26

La - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting, Board of Directors

Baton Rouge, Sept. 10, 1966

PROPOSED TIMETABLE FOR MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Now through November 1, 1966

PUBLICITY

Brochures

Submit brochure copy to Board (Mrs. Miller) 9/17/66

Submit brochure copy to printer (Mrs. Miller) 9/26/66

Mail brochure to all members (Dr. Oliver) 10/1/66

Press Releases

Weekly, today then each Wednesday (Dr. Oliver)

Mail to distribution list each Thursday (Mrs. Miller)

PROCEDURES

Board of Advisors - letter soliciting support (Dr. Oliver) 9/15/66
Board of Directors - letter requesting work (Mrs. Miller) 9/15/66
Ministers - letter requesting announcement (Mrs. Miller) 9/26/66
Religious Organizations - letter requesting announcement (Mrs. Miller) 9/26/66
Civil rights groups - letter requesting announcement (Mrs. Miller) 9/26/66
Local Councils - letter with supply of brochures (Mrs. Miller) 10/1/66
Members - letter with brochure (Dr. Oliver) 10/1/66

La - F+M

LCHR

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION for 1967 grants - in- aid

Total members as of September 15, 1966 655

Renewed memberships since that date 1
New memberships " 2

This does not accurately represent the membership of the local chapters. For instance, we have received information that a chapter at Abbevile meets twice monthly. Only one person from Abbeville is on our membership role.

We are continuing to work to gather the information we need about membership. Currently we are trying to visit each local chapter as soon as possible. Visits with Abbeville and Crowley are scheduled for the next two weeks.

Membership fees - paid since Sept. 15 - 3 total $15.00

The Board is meeting November 7 to consider financial situation. Copies of the current picture and the possible 1967 budget are included with this report.

The newly formed Regional Council includes people from Denham Springs, Baton Rouge, New Roads, Alexandria, and Shreveport. These people are now working to form chapters in their cities. This should result in more members and more financial support.

The treasurer has been asked to write to each local chapter and ask that they send in the portion due the state council from their memberships.

A further report can be sent after the meeting of the Board on November 7.

Patricia B. Miller -

La. - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCIAL REPORT
June 8, 1966 - September 20, 1966

Receipts

Grants, SRC		$ 7,400.00
Refund		150.00
Total receipts		$ 7,550.00

Expenses

Director's salary	$ 2,374.98	
Office maintenance	102.30	
Extra help	126.50	
Rent	500.00	
Postage	40.00	
Insurance	109.92	
Printing and office supplies	88.00	
Travel (out of state)	326.50	
Total Expenses		$ 3,668.20

Excess of receipts over expenses $ 3,881.80

Note:
Capital Expenditures including leasehold improvements, equipment and fixtures $ 4,123.32

Due to just recently setting up books in connection with opening office, the auditor has not checked financial statements.
Assuming balance as of June 8 was correct, present balance is $ 2,597.81

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending September 30, 1966

Cash on Hand $ 4177.04

RECEIPTS

	This Month	June 8 to Date
Southern Regional Council grant	$ 800.00	
" expanded grant	2500.00	
Total Receipts	$ 3300.00	$ 7550.00

EXPENDITURES

	Budget	This Month	June 8 to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$13,730.00		
Directors' Salary		$ 791.66 (due Aug. 31)	3166.64
		791.66	
Office Manager's salary		289.80 (from Sept. 8)	289.80
Extra Help		94.00	136.50
		1967.12	3592.94
Less payroll deductions		309.30	597.72
		1657.82	2995.22
Contractual Services			
Office rent	2500.00	300.00	500.00
Tel, Tel, & Post	3000.00	171.46	271.46
Insurance	750.00	----	109.92
Printing & Off. Sup.	1500.00	-----	88.00
Sub. & Books	300.00	16.45	16.45
Travel			
In-state	1500.00	121.51	121.51
Out-state	1000.00	41.02	367.52
Euipment & Furnishings	4500.00	1581.20	2006.32
Non-budgeted expenditures			
Leasehold Improvements		2117.00	2117.00
Janitors supplies		25.48	25.48
Total Expenditures		$ 6031.94	$ [illegible]

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, September 1, 1966	$ 4177.04		
Receipts	3300.00		
Total funds available, Sept.,1966	7477.04		$ 7477.04
Expenditures, Sept., 1966			6031.94
	Total Balance		$ 1445.10
	Cash in bank	$1425.10	
	Petty Cash Fund	20.00	
		$1445.10	

La - F. + M.

CURRENT FINANCIAL SITUATION

Balance in bank - Oct. 12		$ 1297.85
To be deposited		805.00
		2102.85

Due October 15

Reynolds salary	$ 170.92	
Janitors salary	10.00	
Frost Parker (lamps)	97.24	
Latil (off. supl)	83.81	
Lamar (door sign)	89.44	
John Wiley (book)	10.25	
Vacuum cleaner	31.08	
Furniture (balance)	19.95	
Insurance (Miller)	82.44	
" (off. equip.)	42.90	
Payroll taxes	$ 742.90	
	$ 1380.93	1380.93
		$ 721.92

Due November 1

Rent	$ 200.00
Miller's salary	647.45
Reynolds's salary	170.92
janitor's salary	10.00
Printing	118.14
A. B. Dick	37.93
Phone (no statement yet)	------
Office sup. and postage	------
	$ 1184.44

EXPANDED BUDGET

EXPENDITURES	Proposed Budget January-Dec., 1967	Budget June '66-May'67
Personnel Services (clerical and custodial)	$ 14,240.00	$ 13,730.00
Clerical help	1,500.00	
Contractual Services:		
Office Rent	2,400.00	2,500.00
Tel. Tel, Postage	3,000.00	3,000.00
Insurance	750.00	750.00
Printing	1,500.00	1,500.00
Subscriptions & Books	500.00	300.00
Office Equipment (time payment)	900.00	
Travel		
In state	2,500.00*	1,500.00
Out of state	1,500.00	1,000.00
Special Projects	1,000.00	1,000.00
	$ 29,790.00	$ 25,280.00

* To include expenses for members of Regional Council functioning in organization capacity.

La - F+M

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending October 31, 1966

Cash on Hand $ 1445.10

RECEIPTS

	This Month	June 8 to Date
Southern Regional Council grant	$ 800.00	
" " "expanded grant	2,500.00	
Memberships		
From New Orleans Chapter	220.00	
From individuals	15.00	
Total Receipts	$3,535.00	$ 11,085.00

EXPENDITURES

	Budget	This Month	June 8 to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$13,730.00		
Director's Salary		$ 791.66	$ 3,958.30
Office Manager's Salary		375.00	664.80
Extra Help		85.00	221.50
		1,251.66	4,844.60
Less payroll deductions		177.47	775.19
		1,074.19	4,069.41
Contractual Services			
Office Rent	2,500.00	200.00	700.00
Tel, Tel, & Post	3,000.00	156.14	427.60
Insurance	750.00	125.34	235.26
Printing & Off. Sup.	1,500.00	211.32	299.32
Sub. & Books	300.00	50.52	66.97
Travel			
In-State	1,500.00	25.50	147.01
Out-State	1,000.00	150.00	517.52
Equipment & Furnishings	4,500.00	182.54	2,188.86
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Leasehold Improvements		89.44	2,206.44
Janitors' Supplies		6.67	32.15
Payroll Taxes			
Fed. Inc. Tax		428.70	428.70
Soc. Sec. (Employees' tax)		145.18	145.18
" (Employer's tax)		145.16	145.16
Refund (to local chapter for dues)		3.00	3.00
Total Expenditures		$ 2,993.70	$ 11,612.58

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, October 1, 1966	$ 1,445.10	
Receipts	3,535.00	
Total funds available, Oct., 1966	4,980.10	$ 4,980.10
Expenditures, Oct. 1966		2,993.70
Total Balance		$ 1,986.40
Cash in bank	$1,966.40	
Petty Cash Fund	20.00	
	$1,986.40	

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXPANDED BUDGET

Expenditures	Proposed Budget Jan. - Dec., 1967	Budget June '66 -May'67
Personnel Services (clerical and custodial)	$ 14,240.00	$ 13,730.00
Clerical help	1,500.00	
Contractual		
Office Rent	2,400.00	2,500.00
Tel. Tel. Postage	3,000.00	3,000.00
Insurance	750.00	750.00
Printing and Office Supplies	1,500.00	1,500.00
Subscriptions & Books	500.00	300.00
Office Equipment (time payment)	900.00	
Travel		
In State	2,500.00*	1,500.00
Out of State	1,500.00	1,000.00
Special Projects	1,000.00	1,000.00
	$ 29,790.00	$ 25,280.00

* To include expenses for members of Regional Council functioning in organizational capacity.

La. - M+F

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending November 30, 1966

Cash on Hand $ 1,986.40

RECEIPTS

	This Month	June 8 to Date
Memberships		
From Baton Rouge Chapter	$ 152.00	
From individuals	25.00	
Contributions	170.00	
Total Receipts	$ 347.00	$ 11,432.00

EXPENDITURES

	Budget	This Month	June 8 to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$13,730.00		
Director's Salary		$ 791.66	$ 4,749.96
Office Manager's Salary		375.00	1,039.80
Extra Help		45.00	266.50
		1,211.66	6,056.26
Less payroll deductions		177.47	952.66
		$ 1,034.19	$ 5,103.60
Contractual Services			
Office rent	2,500.00	200.00	900.00
Tel, Tel, & Postage	3,000.00	95.50	523.10
Insurance	750.00]	-----	235.26
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00	41.22	340.54
Sub. and Books	300.00	.30	67.27
Travel			
In-State	1,500.00	60.40	207.41
Out-State	1,000.00	49.04	566.56
Equipment & Furnishings	4,500.00	-----	2,188.86
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Leasehold Improvements		17.97	2,224.41
Janitor's Supplies		5.21	37.36
Payroll Taxes (deposit)			
Fed. Inc. Tax		122.50	551.20
Soc. Sec. (Employees' Tax)		49.01	194.19
" " (Employer's Tax)		49.01	194.17
Refund to local chapter for dues		----	3.00
Board dinner		19.00	19.00
Membership fee (to PAR)		25.00	25.00
Total Expenditures		$ 1,768.35	$ 13,380.93

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, November 1, 1966	$ 1,986.40	
Receipts	347.00	
Total funds available, November, 1966	2,333.40	$ 2,333.40
Expenditures, November, 1966		1,768.35
Total Balance		$ 565.05

Cash in bank	$545.05
Petty Cash Fund	20.00
	$565.05

La- M+F

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
November, 1966

Paid memberships through October 31, 1966

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	1
New Orleans	110
Individuals	2
	113

Memberships received November, 1966

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	76
Individuals	5
	81

Membership as of November 30, 1966

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	77
New Orleans	110
Individuals	7
	194

La- M+F

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending December 31, 1966

Cash on Hand $ 565.05

RECEIPTS

	This Month	June 8 to Date
Memberships		
From New Orleans chapter	$ 30.00	
From individuals	10.00	
Contributions	380.00	
Total Receipts	$ 420.00	$11,852.00

EXPENDITURES

	Budget	This Month	June 8 to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$13,730.00		
Director's Salary		$ 791.66	$ 5,541.62
Office Manager's Salary		375.00	1,414.80
Extra Help		20.00	286.50
		1,186.66	7,242.92
Less payroll deductions		177.47	1,130.13
		1,009.19	6,112.79
Contractual Services			
Office rent	2,500.00	-----(Paid Nov.30)	900.00
Tel, Tel, & Postage	3,000.00	45.55	568.65
Insurance	750.00		235.26
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00		340.54
Sub. and Books	300.00	2.00	67.27
Travel			
In-State	1,500.00		207.41
Out-State	1,000.00		566.56
Equipment & Furnishings	4,500.00		2,188.86
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Leasehold Improvements			2,224.41
Janitor's Supplies		4.22	41.58
Payroll Taxes (deposit)			
Taxes withheld from salaries		171.51	916.90
Soc. Sec. Employer's Tax		49.01	243.18
Refund to local chapter for dues			3.00
Board dinner			19.00
Membership Fee (to PAR)			25.00
Entertainment		4.67	4.67
Christmas gifts		20.00	20.00
Bank service charge		1.15	1.15
Total expenditures		$1,307.30	$14,686.23

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, December 1, 1966	$ 565.05	
Receipts	420.00	
Total Funds available, December, 1966		$ 985.05
Expenditures, Dec., 1966		1,307.30
Balance at Dec., 31, 1966 (deficit)		[$ 322.25]
Cash balance (deficit)	[$ 342.25]	
Petty Cash Fund	20.00	
	[$ 322.25]	

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
December, 1966

Paid memberships through November 30, 1966

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	77
New Orleans	110
Individuals	7
	194

Memberships received December, 1966

Chapters	
New Orleans	15
Individuals	2
	17

Membership as of December 31, 1966

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	77
New Orleans	125
Individuals	9
	211

La - MHF

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending January 31, 1967

Cash on Hand (deficit) $ [322.25]

RECEIPTS

	This Month	Year to Date
Grant, SRC	$ 3,500.00	
Memberships		
From Baton Rouge Chapter	32.00	
" New Orleans "	102.00	
" USL " (Lafayette)	20.00	
" Individuals	22.00	
Total Memberships	176.00	
Contributions	60.00	
Total Receipts	$ 3,736.00	$ 3,736.00

EXPENDITURES

	Proposed Budget	This Month	Year to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$14,240.00	$ 1,186.66	$ 1.186.66
Less payroll deductions		179.79	179.79
		1,006.87	1,006.87
Clerical Help			
President's office	500.00		
(For Nov., Dec.)		122.50	
(For Jan.)		77.50	200.00
Clerical help for special occasions, matching funds for student help, etc.	500.00	---	---
Office supplies for special occasions and president's office	500.00	---	---
Contractual Services			
Office rent	2,400.00	200.00	200.00
Tel. Tel. Postage	3,000.00		
(Dec.)		59.15	
(Jan.)		63.72	122.87
Insurance	750.00	82.44	82.44
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00		
(Dec.)		100.90	
(Jan.)		1.00	101.90
Subscriptions & Books	500.00	5.00	5.00
Office Equipment (time payment)	900.00	---	---
Travel			
In State (Oct., Nov., Dec.)	2,500.00	147.65	147.65
Out State (Oct., Nov.)	1,000.00	112.55	112.55
Special Projects	1,000.00	---	---
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Meals (guests)		8.35	8.35
Payroll Taxes			
Taxes withheld from salaries		171.51	171.51
Soc. Sec. Employer's Tax		48.94	48.94
Bank service charge		1.57	1.57
Total Expenditures		$ 2,209.65	$ 2,209.65

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, January 1, 1967 (deficit)	$ [322.25]	
Receipts	3,736.00	
Total Funds available, January, 1967		$ 3,413.75
Expenditures, January, 1967		2,209.65
Balance at January 31, 1967		$ 1,204.10

Cash balance	$ 1,184.10
Petty Cash Fund	20.00
	$ 1,204.10

FINANCIAL REPORT

1966 - (June 1 to Dec. 31) - seven-month period

Cash on Hand, June 1		$ 2,513.10
RECEIPTS		
SRC grant	$ 10,700.00	
Chapter dues	402.00	
Individual memberships and contributions	385.00	
Pledges	215.00	
Refund (scholarship grant to Mrs. Miller)	150.00	
Total Receipts		11,852.00
Total funds available, 1966		$ 14,365.10
EXPENDITURES		
Personnel Services	$ 7,242.92	
Less payroll deductions	1,130.13	
	6,112.79	
Contractual Services		
Office rent	900.00	
Tel, Tel, & Postage	568.65	
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	339.66	
Travel		
In State	207.41	
Out of State	566.56	
Equipment and Furnishings	2,188.86	
Leasehold Improvements (construction)	2,224.41	
Taxes, Soc. Sec., and Insurance	1,395.34	
Sub., Memberships, bank services and incidentals	203.67	
Total Expenditures		$ 14,707.35
Balance (deficit)		($ 342.25)

1967 - (January - December)

		Anticipated Income
RECEIPTS		
SRC grant		$ 14,000.00
Chapter dues (based on current membership)		558.00
Individual memberships and contributions		900.00
Pledges due in 1967		2,190.00
Total anticipated receipts		$ 17,648.00
EXPENDITURES		
Personnel Services	$ 14,240.00	
Clerical help	1,500.00	
Contractual Services		
Office rent	2,400.00	
Tel, Tel, Postage	3,000.00	
Insurance and Taxes	750.00	
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00	
Subscriptions & Books	500.00	
Office Equipment (time payment)	900.00	
Travel		
In State	2,500.00	
Out State	1,500.00	
Special Projects	1,000.00	
Total anticipated expenditures		$ 29,790.00
ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1967		$ 12,142.00

Possibilities for additional funds:

a. - Business and Industry	$ 1,000.00
b. - Labor Unions	500.00
c. - Individuals	2,500.00
d. - Organizations	250.00
e. - Awards	1,000.00
f. - Local Chapter financial drives	5,000.00
g. - Grants	2,000.00

La - M+F

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
January, 1967

Paid memberships through December 31, 1966

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	77
New Orleans	125
Individuals	9
	211

Memberships received January, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	16
New Orleans	51
USL, Lafayette	10
Individuals	2
	79

Membership as of January 31, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	93
New Orleans	176
USL	10
Individuals	11
	290

L. L. EAMES, AUDITOR

2350 — 78TH AVENUE BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70807

AUDIT REPORT

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

February 24, 1967

L. L. EAMES, AUDITOR

2350 — 78TH AVENUE BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70807

AUDITOR"S CERTIFICATE

We have examined the financial records of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations as of December 31, 1966. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the accompanying Exhibits present fairly the financial position of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations as of December 31, 1966, and the results of its operations for the period then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that for similar non-profit organizations.

L. L. Eames, Auditor
For Louisiana Council on
Human Relations

L. L. EAMES, AUDITOR
2350 — 78TH AVENUE BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70807

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1966

Exhibit I

ASSETS:	
Cash in Bank (Deficit)	($ 342.25)
Petty Cash Fund	20.00
Leasehold Improvements	2,224.41
Office furniture, furnishings and Equipment	2,188.86
Telephone Deposit	100.00
Total Assets	$ 4,191.02
FUND BALANCE:	
Net Equity at 6-1-66	$ 2,513.10
Net increase in assets during the period	1,677.92
Net Equity at 12-31-66	$ 4,191.02

L. L. EAMES, AUDITOR

2350 — 78TH AVENUE BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70807

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIVED AND DISBURSED
June 1, 1966 - December 31, 1966

Exhibit II

Cash in Bank - June 1, 1966			$ 2,513.10
Cash Received:			
Grants - Southern Regional Council		$ 10,700.00	
Memberships			
New Orleans Chapter	$ 250.00		
Baton Rouge Chapter	152.00		
Others	50.00	452.00	
Contributions		550.00	
Refunds		150.00	
Payroll Taxes withheld from Employees		1,130.13	12,982.13
Total Cash to be Accounted for			$ 15,495.23
Cash Disbursed:			
Salaries			
Director		$ 5,541.62	
Office Manager		1,414.80	
Extra Help		286.50	
Rent		900.00	
Postage		210.35	
Insurance		235.26	
Printing and Office Supplies		339.66	
Books and Subscriptions		69.27	
Travel			
In-State	$ 207.41		
Out-of-State	566.56	773.97	
Bank Service Charges		1.15	
Janitorial Supplies		41.58	
Telephone Services		258.30	
Dinner for Board members		19.00	
Entertainment		4.67	
Membership fees		25.00	
Christmas Gifts		20.00	
Telephone Deposit		100.00	
Petty Cash		20.00	
Leasehold Improvements		2,224.41	
Office furniture, furnishings and Equipment		2,188.86	
Payroll Taxes Remitted		1,160.08	$ 15,834.48
Cash Balance - December 31, 1966 (Deficit)			(342.25)
Total Cash Accounted for			$ 15,492.23

L. L. EAMES, AUDITOR
2350 — 78TH AVENUE BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70807

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BANK RECONCILIATION
December 31, 1966

Exhibit III

Balance Per bank Statement			$ 446.02
Add: Deposit in Transit			80.00
			$ 526.02
Deduct: Checks Outstanding			
	Number	Amount	
	118	$ 170.92	
	119	10.00	
	121	40.00	
	122	647.35	868.27
Adjusted bank balance - December 31, 1966 (Deficit)			$ (342.25)

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending February 28, 1967

Cash on Hand $ 1,204.10

RECEIPTS		This Month	Year to Date
Memberships			
From Baton Rouge Chapter	$ 15.00		
" New Orleans "	5.00		
" individuals	87.00		
Total memberships		$ 107.00	
Contributions (individual)		407.00	
Miscellaneous			
Annual Meeting fees	341.00		
Cash in Transfer	50.00	391.00	
Total Receipts			$ 905.00

EXPENDITURES	Budget	This Month	Year to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$14,240.00	$ 401.25	$ 1,587.91
Less payroll deductions		33.90	213.69
		367.35	1,374.22
Clerical Help			
President's office	500.00		200.00
Clerical help for special occasions	500.00	50.00	50.00
Office supplies for president's office	500.00		
Contractual Services			
Office rent	2,400.00	200.00	400.00
Tel, Tel, Postage	3,000.00	76.43	199.30
Insurance and Taxes	750.00		
Insurance			82.44
Taxes withheld		215.55	387.06
Soc. Sec. Employer's Tax		51.33	100.27
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00	33.14	135.04
Subscriptions & Books	500.00	21.22	26.22
Office Equipment	900.00		
Travel			
In State	2,500.00		147.65
Out State	1,500.00		112.55
Special Projects	1,000.00		
Annual Meeting		515.18	515.18
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Meals (guests)			8.35
Janitor's Supplies		13.71	13.71
Office Equipment service contract		40.95	40.95
Bank Service Charge		.36	1.93
Total Expenditures		$ 1,585.22	$ 3,794.87

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, February 1, 1967	$ 1,204.10	
Receipts	905.00	
Total funds available		$ 2,109.10
Expenditures, February, 1967		1,585.22
Balance at February 28, 1967		523.88

Cash balance	$ 503.88
Petty Cash Fund	20.00
	$ 523.88

FINANCIAL SITUATION AS OF MARCH 24, 1967

Bank Balance		$ 231.49
Bills due before April 1		
Salaries		
Mrs. Miller (February)	$ 645.77	
Mrs. Reynolds (employment terminated March 24)	104.60	
Office Supplies	23.67	
Due Mrs. Miller (phone call)	4.15	
Travel due Mrs. Miller		
in state	57.00	
out state	69.91	
Travel for annual meeting	44.00	
Secretarial help for presidents office (for Feb.)	105.37	
Total now due	$1,054.47	

The following checks were written March 1, or earlier, but are still being held:

Mrs. Miller (Jan. salary)	$645.77
Pelican Office Supply	4.88
A. B. Dick Co.	18.25
Ortlieb Press	32.78

La-FYM

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
February, 1967

Paid memberships through January 31, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	93
New Orleans	176
USL, Lafayette	10
Individuals	11
	290

Memberships received February, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	4
New Orleans	2
USL	0
Individuals	34
	40

Membership as of February 28, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	97
New Orleans	178
USL	10
Individuals	45
	330

La - F + M

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending March 31, 1967

Cash on Hand $ 523.88

RECEIPTS		This Month	Year to Date
Memberships			
From Baton Rouge Chapter	$ 6.00		
" New Orleans	66.00		
" Individuals	22.00		
Total memberships		$ 94.00	
Contributions (individual)		167.00	
Cash in Transfer from S.R.C.		3,500.00	
Total Recadpts			$ 3,761.00

EXPENDITURES	Budget	This Month	Year to date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$14,240.00	$2,014.42	$ 3,602.33
Less payroll deductions		322.17	535.86
		1,692.25	3,066.47
extra help		20.00	20.00
Clerical Help			
President's office	500.00		200.00
Clerical help for special occasions	500.00	97.50	147.50
Office supplies for president's office	500.00		
Contractual Services			
Office rent	2,400.00	200.00	600.00
Tel, Tel, Postage	3,000.00	79.75	279.05
Insurance and Taxes	750.00		
Insurance			82.44
Taxes withheld		322.17	709.23
Soc. Sec. Employer's Tax			100.27
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00	99.62	234.66
			34/44
Office Equipment	900.00	70.99	70.99
Travel			
In state	2,500.00	135.00	282.65
Out State	1,500.00	69.91	182.46
Special Projects	1,000.00		
Annual Meeting			515.18
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Meals (guests)		27.41	35.76
Janitor's supplies		17.62	31.33
Office Equipment service contract			40.95
Bank Service Charge		.47	2/40
Total Expenditures		2840.91	6,635.78

RECAPITULATION		
Balance on hand, March 1, 1967	S 523.88	
Receipts	3,761.00	
Total funds available		S 4,284.88
Expenditures, March, 1967		2,840.91
Balance at March 31, 1967		1,443.97
Cash Balance	1,423.97	
Petty Cash fund	20.00	
	1,443.97	

La. - M. & H.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Membership Report
APRIL, 1967

Paid memberships through March 31, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	103
New Orleans	211
USL, Lafayette	101
Individuals	65
	389

Memberships received April, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	2
New Orleans	
Individuals	15

Membership as of April 30, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	105
New Orleans	211
USL, Lafayette	10
Individuals	80
	406

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
March, 1967

Paid memberships through February 28, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	100
New Orleans	178
USL, Lafayette	10
Individuals	54
	342

Memberships received March, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	3
New Orleans	33
USL, Lafayette	
Individuals	11
	47

Membership as of March 31, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	103
New Orleans	211
USL, LAfayette	10
Individuals	65
	389

La- FINANCE

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TENTATIVE PROPOSED BUDGET
For the Period June 1, 1966 -- May 31, 1967

INCOME:

*Grants in Aid from SRC (through December 31, 1966)	$13,200.00
Memberships	2,500.00
Individual and Group Contributions	2,000.00
	$17,700.00

EXPENDITURES

Personal Services (clerical & custodial--10 mos.)		$13,730.00	
Contractual Services:			
Office Rent	$2,500.00		
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage	3,000.00		
Insurance	750.00		
Printing	1,500.00		
Subscriptions & Books	300.00		
		8,050.00	
Travel			
In State	1,500.00		
Conferences	1,000.00		
		2,500.00	
Equipment (non-recurring)			
Office equipment	2,700.00		
Furnishings	1,800.00		
		4,976.00	
Special Projects		1,000.00	
			$30,256.00

* In hand, or promised by SRC.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending June 30, 1967

Cash on Hand $1,295.41

RECEIPTS		This Month	Year to Date
Memberships			
From Baton Rouge Chapter	$ 0.00		
" New Orleans	54.00		
" Individuals	20.00		
" Franklin	50.00		
Total memberships		$ 124.00	
Contributions (individuals)		188.00	
Cash in Transfer from S.R.C.		3,500.00	
Total Receipts		3,812.00	

EXPENDITURES	Budget	This month	Year to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$14,240.00	$1,091.66	$6,877.31
Less payroll deductions		174.49	1,019.33
		917.17	5,857.98
Maintenace		20.00	80.00
Clerical Help	500.00		200.00
President's office			
Clerical help for special occasions	500.00		147.50
Office supplies for president's office	500.00		
Contractual Services			
Office Rent	2,400.00	200.00	1,200.00
Tel, Tel, Postage	3,000.00	75.90	534.57
Insurance and Taxes	750.00		
Insurance			
Taxes withheld		266.85	1,104.40
Soc. Sec. Employer's Tax		65.91	338.59
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00	32.48	409.92
Petty cash		8.86	14.11
Subscriptions & Books	500.00		40.29
Office Equipment	900.00	69.00	277.99
Travel			
In state	2,500.00	95.82	378.47
Out state	1,500.00	68.74	251.20
Special Projects	1,000.00		
Annual meeting			518.18
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Meals (guests)			35.76
Janitor's supplies			31.33
Office Equipment service contract			40.95
Bank Service Charge		1.64	5.79
Total Expenditures		1,822.37	11,464.03

RECAPITULATION		
Balance on hand June 1, 1967	(694.22)	
Receipts	3,812.00	
Total funds available		3,117.78
Expenditures, June, 1967		1,822.37
Balance at June 30, 1967		1,295.41

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
June, 1967

Paid memberships through May 31, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	105
New Orleans	223
U.S.L. Lafayette	20
Individuals	83
	431

Memberships received June, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	0
New Orleans	27
U.S.L. Lafayette	0
Franklin	25
Individuals	3
	55

Memberships as of June 30, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	105
New Orleans	250
U.S.L. Lafayette	20
Franklin	25
Individuals	86
	486

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending May 31, 1967

Cash on hand $472.07

RECEIPTS		This Month	YEAR to Date
Memberships			
From Baton Rouge Chapter	-		
" New Orleans	$ 14.00		
" Individuals	$ 20.00		
Total Memberships		$34.00	
Contributions (individuals)		138.00	
Total Receipts			$172.00

EXPENDITURES	Budget	This Month	Year to date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$14,240.00	$1,091.66	$5,785.65
Less payroll deductions		174.49	884.84
		917.17	4,900.81
Maintenance		20.00	60.00
Clerical Help			
President's office	500.00		200.00
Clerical help for special occasions	500.00		147.50
Office supplies for president's office	500.00		
Contractual Services			
Office rent	2,400.00	200.00	1,000.00
Tel, Tel, Postage	3,000.00	84.87	458.67
Insurance and Taxes	750.00		
Insurance			
Taxes witheld		126.46	877.55
Soc, Sec. Employer's Tax		48.03	272.68
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00	34.40	377.44
Petty cash		5.25	5.25
Subscriptions & Books	500.00	5.85	40.29
Office Equipment	900.00	69.00	208.99
Travel			
In state	2,500.00		282.65
Out state	1,500.00		182.46
Special Projects			
Annual Meeting			515.18
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Meals (guests)			35.76
Janitor's supplies			31.33
Office Equipment service contract			40.95
Bank Service Charge		$ 1.75	4.15
Total Expenditures		1,512.78	9,641.66

RECAPITULATION		
Balance on hand, May 1, 1967	$ 472.07	
Receipts	172.00	
Total funds available		$ 644.07
Expenditures, May, 1967		1338.29
Balance at May 31, 1967		($ 694.22) over draft.

Cash Balance	$674.22
Petty cash fund	20.00
	694.22

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Membership Report
May, 1967

Paid memberships through April 30, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	105
New Orleans	211
U.S.L. Lafayette	10
Individuals	80
	406

Membersships received May, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	0
New Orleans	12
U.S.L. Lafayette	10
Individuals	3
	25

Memberships as of May 31, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	105
New Orleans	223
U.S.L. Lafayette	20
Individuals	83
	431

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending April 30, 1967

Cash on Hand $1,443.97

RECEIPTS		This Month	Year to Date
Memberships			
From Baton Rouge Chapter	5.00		
" New Orleans			
" Individuals	$30.00		
Total Memberships		$ 35.00	
Contributions (individuals)		120.00	
Total Receipts			$155.00

EXPENDITURES	Budget	This Month	Year to date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$14,240.00	$1,091.66	$4,693.99
Less payroll deductions		174.49	710.35
		917.17	3,983.64
Maintenance		20.00	40.00
Clerical Help			
President's office	500.00		200.00
Clerical help for special occasions	500.00		147.50
Office supplies for president's office	500.00		
Contractual Services			
Office rent	2,400.00	200.00	800.00
Tel, Tel, Postage	3,000.00	94.75	373.80
Insurance and Taxes	750.00		
Insurance			82.44
Taxes witheld		174.49	883.72
Soc, Sec. Employer's Tax			100.27
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00	108.38	343.04
Petty cash		19.77	19.77
Subscriptions & books	500.00		34.44
Office Equipment	900.00	69.00	139.99
Travel			
In state	2,500.00		282.65
Out State	1,500.00		182.46
Special Projects	1,000.00		
Annual Meeting			515.18
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Meals (guests)			35.76
Janitor's supplies			31.33
Office Equipment Service contract			40.95
Bank Service Charge			2.40
Total Expenditures		$1,603.56	$8,239.34

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand April 1, 1967	$1,546.14	
Receipts	169.00	
Total funds available		$1,701.14
Expenditures, April 1967		1,603.56
Balance at April 30, 1967		97.58

Cash Balance	$77.58
Petty cash fund	20.00
	97.58

La-M.+F.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Membership Report
APRIl, 1967

Paid memberships through March 31, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	103
New Orleans	211
U.S.L. Lafayette	101
Individuals	65
	389

Memberships received April, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	2
Individuals	15
	17

Membership as of April 30, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	105
New Orleans	211
U.S.L. Lafayette	10
Individuals	80
	406

La :- M+F

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
July, 1967

Paid memberships through June 30, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	105
New Orleans	250
U.S.L. Lafayette	20
Franklin	25
Individuals	86
	486

Memberships received July, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	0
New Orleans	0
U.S.O. LAfayette	0
Franklin	0
Individuals	4
	4

Memberships as of June 30, 1967

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	105
New Orleans	250
U.S.L. LAfayette	20
Franklin	25
Individuals	90
	490

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending July 31, 1967

Cash on Hand			$1,295.41
RECEIPTS		**This Month**	**Year to Date**
Memberships			
FRom Baton Rouge Chapter	$ 0.00		
" New Orleans Chapter	0.00		
" Individuals	110.00		
" Franklin	0.00		
Total memberships		$ 110.00	
Contributions (individuals)		40.00	
Total Receipts		150.00	

EXPENDITURES	**Budget**	**This Month**	**Year to Date**
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$14,240.00	300.00	7,177.31
Less payroll decudtions		28.60	1,047.93
		271.40	6,129.38
Maintenance		20.00	100.00
Clerical help			
President's office	500.00		200.00
Clerical help for special occasions	500.00		147.50
Office supplies for president's office	500.00		
Contractual Services			
Office rent	2,400.00	200.00	1,400.00
Tel, Tel, Postage	3,000.00	79.40	613.97
Insurance and Taxes	750.00		
Insurance			
Taxes witheld		15.40	1,119.80
Soc, Sec. Employer's Tax		13.20	351.79
Tax deposit for June		174.49	
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00	80.35	490.27
Petty cash		18.81	29.92
Subscriptions & Books	500.00		40.29
Office Equipment	900.00	69.00	346.99
Travel			
In state	2,500.00		378.47
Out state	1,500.00		251.20
Special Projects	1,500.00		
Annual Meeting			518.18
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Meals (guests)			35.76
Janitors supplies			31.33
Office Equipment service contract			40.95
Bank service charge			5.79
Total Expenditures		982.29	12,231.59

RECAPITULATION		
Balance on hand July 1, 1967	1,295.41	
Receipts	150.00	
Total funds available		1,445.41
Expenditures, July, 1967		982.29
Balance at July 30, 1967		463.12

La - M. + F.

FINANCIAL REPORT
AUGUST

cash on hand			$491.72
RECEIPTS			
Memberships			
From B.R.chapter	$ 0		
" N.O.chapter	16		
" U.S.L.	0		
" Franklin	0		
" Individuals	230		
Total memberships		$246.00	
Contributions (individuals)		90.00	
Total Receipts		$336.00	
BILLS			
Office equipment (mimeograph)		69.00	
Rent		200.00	
Tax		28.60	
Stamps for newsletter		50.00	
Southern Bell		31.50	
SALARIES			
Secretary (August 1-15)		135.70	
Janitor (August 1-15)		10.00	
Total expenditures		524.80	
RECAPITULATION			
Balance on hand August 1, 1967		491.72	
Receipts		336.00	
Total funds available			$ 827.72
Expenditures August, 1967			524.80
Balance at August 31, 1967			302.92
BILLS PAID SEPTEMBER 1, 1967			
RENT		$200.00	
TAX		28.60	
MIMEOGRAPH		69.00	
		297.60	

BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 1, 1967 $5.32

UNPAID BILLS FOR AUGUST

Salaries		
Executive Director	(for July & August)	$ 1,583.32
Secretary	(August 15-30)	135.70
Janitor	(August 15-30)	10.00
Expenses		
Executive Director expenses in Shreveport		27.98
Office supplies		12.85
Petty cash bills		7.52
		1,777.37

La - M+F

PAID MEMBERSHIP THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	108
New Orleans	-	256
USL Lafayette	-	21
Franklin	-	35
Shreveport	-	46
Individuals	-	99
		565

Memberships received October, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	5
New Orleans	-	0
USL Lafayette	-	0
Franklin	-	0
Shreveport	-	0
Individuals	-	-0-
		5

Memberships as Of October 30, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	113
New Orleans	-	256
USL Lafayette	-	21
Franklin	-	35
Shreveport	-	46
Individuals	-	99
Total Membership		570

La - M + F

FINANCIAL REPORT
SEPTEMBER, 1967

cash on hand				$2,422.21
RECEIPTS				
Memberships				
From B.R. chapter	$ 20			
" N.O. chapter	34			
" U.S.L.	1			
" Franklin	20			
" Individuals	69			
" Shreveport	93			
Total memberships		237.00		
Total Receipts		237.00		
BILLS				
Rent		200.00		
Tax		304.30		
Eastern Airlines		136.03	(Will be refunded by S.R.C.)	
Southern Bell		44.03		
Ortlieb Press, Inc.		205.14		
Secretarial Aide		10.00		
Federal Income Tax Withheld		291.78		
Travel Expense (Mrs. Miller)		13.00		
Travel Expense (Mrs. Miller)		22.75		
SALARIES				
Executive Director (August & September		1,291.54		
Mrs. Mariana Calderon (Sept. 15-30)		45.00		
Dany Miller - Janitor (Sept. 15-30)		10.00		
		1,346.54		
RECAPTITULATION				
Balance on Hand October 1, 1967		2,422.21		
Receipts		237.00		
Total funds available				2,659.21
Expenditures September, 1967				2,281.89
Balance at October, 1967				377.42

PAID MEMBERSHIP THROUGH AUGUST 30, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	97	
New Orleans	-	253	
USL Lafayette	-	20	(Mistake in membership fee for students)
Franklin	-	25	
Individuals	-	72	
		467	

Memberships received September, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	4
New Orleans	-	3
USL Lafayette	-	1
Franklin	-	10
Shreveport	-	33
Individuals	-	27
		78

Memberships as of September 30, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	108
New Orleans	-	256
USL Lafayette	=	21
Franklin	-	35
Shreveport	-	33
Individuals	-	99 -
Total Membership		552

La- M. + F.

FINANCIAL REPORT
OCTOBER, 1967

cash on hand $235.62

RECEIPTS

Memberships		
From B. R. Chapter	$ 0	
" N. O. Chapter	20	
" U.S.L.	0	
" Franklin	0	
" Individuals	195	
" Shreveport	10	
Total memberships		225.00
Total receipts		225.00

BILLS

Rent	200.00
Cash - (Stamps for Newsletter)	50.00
Rent on Mimeograph Machine	71.07
Rent on Mimeograph Machine	69.00
A. B. Dick	26.42
Roberts & Eastlands Insurance Co.	43.00
Time Magazine	3.87
Look Magazine	8.00
Southern Bell Telephone	32.64
Tax Deposit	60.00
Patricia B. Miller - Misc. Expense	15.66
Pelican Office Supply	33.79
Dept. of Revenue - B. R., La.	17.88
U. S. Dept of Health, Education & Welfare	.35
A. Phillip Randolph	2.50
Ann Arbor Publisher	2.00
Health & Welfare Council of the National Capital Area	2.50
Editor of Transaction	6.00
Poverty Abstract Service	25.00
Board of National Missions - United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.	.50

SALARIES

Patricia B. Miller	645.77
Victoria L. Collins	141.80
Willie Davenport (Janitor)	20.00

RECAPITULATION

Balance on Hand-November,1, 1967	235.62
Receipts	225.00
Award Check	1,000.00

Refund check - Telephone Company	106.83	
Total Funds Available		1,567.45
Expenditures October, 1967		1,477.75
Balance at November, 1967		89.70

PAID MEMBERSHIPS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	108
New Orleans	-	256
U. S. L.	-	21
Franklin	-	35
Shreveport	-	33
Individuals	-	99
		552

Memberships received October, 1967

Chapters

BAton Rouge	-	0
New Orleans	-	4
U. S. L.	-	0
Franklin	-	0
Shreveport	-	5
Individuals	-	0
		9

Memberships as of October 30, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	108
New Orleans	-	260
U. S. L.	-	21
Franklin	-	35
Shreveport	-	38
Individuals	-	99
Total		561

La-M.+F.

FINANCIAL REPORT
NOVEMBER, 1967

cash on hand			74.70

RECEIPTS

Memberships			
From B. R. Chapter	$ 0		
" N. O. Chapter	0		
" U.S.L.	0		
" Franklin	0		
" Individuals	359.03		
" Shreveport Chapter	4.00		
Total memberships		363.03	
Total receipts		363.03	

BILLS

Rent	200.00	
Rental on Mimeograph Machine	69.00	
Cash - (Stamps)	50.00	
Prentice Hall, Inc. - (Subscription)	2.20	
Mrs. Patricia Miller (Reimbursement)	7.97	
I. B. M. Corporation (Maintenance Contract)	39.53	
Pelican Office Supply	35.55	
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.	29.79	
Life Magazine - (Subscription)	4.50	

SALARIES

Patricia B. Miller	645.77	
Victoria E. Collins (Sal. Nov. 1 - 15,'67)	141.80	
Victoria E. Collins (" Nov. 15 - 30, '67)	141.80	
Willie Davenport (Nov. 1 - 30, '67)	20.00	

RECAPITULATION

Balance on Hand-December 1, 1967	74.70	
Receipts	363.03	
Quarterly Grant - SRC	3500.00	
Total funds Available		3937.73
Expenditures November, 1967		1387.91
Balance at December, 1967		2549.82

PAID MEMBERSHIPS THROUGH OCTOBER 30, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	108
New Orleans	-	260
U.S.L.	-	21
Franklin	-	35
Shreveport	-	38
Individuals	-	99

Memberships received November, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	0
New Orleans	-	0
U.S.L.	-	0
Franklin	-	0
Shreveport	-	4
Individuals	-	3
		7

Memberships as of November 30, 1967

Chapters

Baton Rouge	-	108
New Orleans	-	260
U.S.L.	-	21
Franklin	-	35
Shreveport	-	42
Individuals	-	102
		568

La- M+F

FINANCIAL REPORT
DECEMBER, 1967

cash on hand				$2,549.82

RECEIPTS

Memberships			
From B. R. Chapter	$	0	
" N. O. Chapter		26	
" U. S. L.		0	
" Franklin		0	
" Shreveport		0	
" Individuals		143	
Total memberships			169.00
Total receipts			169.00

BILLS

Rent	200.00
Rental on Mimeograph Machine	69.00
Internal Revenue Service Center	76.18
(Additional Taxes for period ending 9/30/67	
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	35.63
Stamps Newsletter, Stamps Office, Petty Cash	111.00
I. B. M. Corporation	1.28
Neumeyer Foundation	3.67

SALARIES

Patricia B. Miller	- Salary December 1 - 30, 1967	- 645.77
Victoria E. Collins	- Sal. Dec. 1 - 15, 1967	141.80
Victoria E. Collins	- Sal. Dec. 15- 30, 1967	141.80
Willie Davenport	- Sal. Dec. 1 - 30, 1967	14.00

RECAPTITULATION

Balance on hand-Jan. 1, 1968	2549.82	
Cancelled Check & Re-deposited	2.50	
Cancelled Check & Re-deposited	.35	
Receipts	169.00	
Total funds available		2721.67
Expenditures December, 1967		1450.13
Balance at January 1, 1968		1271.54

La-M+F

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1967

RECEIPTS

Southern Regional Council grant	$ 14,000.00
Chapter dues	558.00
Anticipated Contributions (Based on 1966 contributions and pledges over a four-month period)	3,090.00
Total anticipated receipts	$ 17,648.00

EXPENDITURES

Personnel Services	$ 15,740.00	
Rent and Tel, postage	5,400.00	
Office Supplies	2,900.00	
Taxes and Insurance	750.00	
Travel (Board members, speakers, in-state and out)	4,000.00	
Special Projects	1,000.00	
Total expenditures		$ 29,790.00
ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1967		$ 12,142.00

Possibilities for additional funds:

a. Business and Industry	$ 1,000.00
b. Labor Unions	500.00
c. Individuals	2,500.00
d. Organizations	250.00
e. Awards	1,000.00
f. Local Chapter financial drives	5,000.00
g. Grants	2,000.00

La - M+F

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
PERIOD ENDING JANUARY 31, 1968

cash on hand $ 1,306.54

RECEIPTS	this Month	Year to Date
	NONE	None

EXPENDITURES

Budgeted Expenditures	Budget	This Month	Year to Date
Personnel Services		107.23	107.23
Less Payroll deductions		000.00	000.00
		107.00	107.00
Contractual services		100.67	100.67
Office Rent		200.00	200.00
Tel, Tel, Postage		113.41	113.41
Taxes withheld			
Printing & Office Supplies		56.73	56.73
Office Equipment		69.00	69.00
Travel			
In State			
Out State			
Subscriptions & Books		15.03	15.03
Mail'		75.00	75.00
Miscellaneous			
Annual Meeting			
Total Expenditures		737.07	737.07

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand January 1, 1968	$ 1,306.54	
Receipts	0,000.00	
Total Funds available, January, 1968		$ 1,306.54
Expenditures, January, 1968		737.07
Balance at January 31, 1968		569.47

* Unpaid Salary to Director #791.66

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY29, 1968

cash on hand] $ 569.47

RECEIPTS	This Month		Year to Date
Memberships			
From Shreveport Chapter	$ 4.00		
" Baton Rouge Chapter	60.00		
Total Memberships		$ 64.00	
Total Pledges		259.00	
Total Receipts		$ 323.00	$ 323.00

EXPENDITURES	Budget	This Month	Year to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Ser ices			107.23
Less Payroll deductions			
Contractual services			100.67
Office Rent			200.00
Tel, Tel, Postage			113.41
Taxes withheld			
Printing & Office Supplies			56.7 3
Office Equipment			69.00
Travel			
In State			
Out State		163.15	163.15
Subscriptions & Books			15.03
Mail		100.00	175.00
Miscellaneous			
Annual Meeting			
Total Expenditures		$263.15	1,000.22

RECAPITUALTION		
Balance on hand February 1, 1968	$ 569.47	
Receipts	323.00	
Total Funds Available		$ 892.47
Expenditures Feb, 1968		263.15
Balance at February 29, 1968		$ 629.32

Unpaid Salary To Director $191.66

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1968

cash on hand $ 629.32

RECEIPTS	This Month	Year to Date
Grant in Aid S.R.C.	$3,500.00	$3,500.00
Total Receipts	3,500.00	3,823.00

EXPENDITURES	Budget	This Month	Year to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services		$1,214.17	1,321.40
Less Payroll deductions		167.84	167.84
		$1,046.33	1,153.56
Contractual services			100.67
Office Rent		200.00	400.00
Tel, Tel, Postage		74.00	187.41
Taxes withheld		167.84	167.84
Printing & Office Supplies		156.54	213.27
Office Equipment			69.00
Travel			
In State		40.00	40.00
Out State		73.84	236.99
Miscellaneous		52.37	52.37
Annual Meeting			
Total Expenditures		$1,810.92	$2,811.14

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand March 1, 1968	$ 629.32	
Receipts	3,500.00	
Total Funds Available		$ 4,129.32
Expenditures March, 1968		1,810.92
Balance at March 31, 1968		2,318.40

La-M+F

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Membership Report April 30, 1968

Paid memberships through March 30, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	$188.00
New Orleans	0.00
U.S.L. Lafayette	0.00
Franklin	0.00
Shreveport	115.00
Individuals	20.00
	$323.00

Money from...
Memberships received April, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	$ 0.00
New Orleans	82.68
U.S.L. Lafayette	100.00
Franklin	0.00
Shreveport	4.00
Individuals	270.00
	$456.68

Paid Memberships as of April, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	$188.00
New Orleans	82.68
U.S.L. Lafayette	100.00
Franklin	0.00
Shreveport	119.00
Individuals	290.00
	$779.68

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period ending April 30, 1968

cash on hand			$2,318.41
RECEIPTS	**This Month**		**Year to Date**
Members:			
From Individuals	$ 85.00		
" Shreveport Chapter	4.00		
" C.R.C.	68.68		
" U.S.L. Council	114.00		
Total Memberships		$271.78	
Total Pledges		185.00	
Total Receipts		$456.68	$4,279.68

EXPENDITURES	**This Month**	**Year to Date**
Personnel Services	$1,031.83	$2,353.23
Less Payroll deductions	153.60	321.44
	$ 878.23	$2,031.79
extra help	50.00	50.00
Rent	200.00	600.00
Tel & Tel Postage	41.95	229.36
Printing & Ofc. Supplies	65.83	279.10
Travel		
Out State	136.15	373.14
In State		40.00
City Ntl. Bank, Tax deposit	153.60	321.44
Petty Cash Fund	10.00	10.00
Office Equipment		69.00
Subscriptions & Books		15.03
Contractual Service		100.67
Mailing		175.00
Miscellaneous		52.37
Total Expenditures	$1,535.76	$4,346.90

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand April 1, 1968	$2,318.41	
Receipts	456.68	
Total Funds Available		$2,775.09
Expenditures April, 1968		1,535.76
Balance at April 30, 1968		$1,239.33

La - M&F

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
April, 1968

Paid memberships through March 30, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	188
New Orleans	0
U.S.L. Lafayette	0
Franklin	0
Shreveport	115
Individuals	20
	$323.00

Memberships received April, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	0
New Orleans	68.60
U.S.L. Lafayette	100.00
Franklin	0
Shreveport	4.00
Individuals	165.00
	$337.60

Memberships as of April, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	188
New Orleans	68.60
U.S.L. Lafayette	100.00
Franklin	0
Shreveport	119.00
Individuals	185.00
	$660.60

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
March, 1968

Paid memberships through February, 1968

	Chapters	
	Baton Rouge	188
New O	New Orleans	
	U.S.L. Lafayette	
	Franklin	
	Shreveport	115
	Individuals	20
		$323.00

Memberships received March, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	0
New Orleans	0
U.S.L. Lafayette	0
Franklin	0
Shreveport	0
Individuals	0
	0

Memberships as of ~~March~~ March 31, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	188
New Orleans	0
U.S.L. Lafayette	0
Franklin	0
Shreveport	115
Individuals	20
	$323.00

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
FEBRUARY, 1968

Paid memberships through January, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	0
New Orleans	0
U.S.L.Lafayette	0
Franklin	0
Individuals	0
	0

Memberships received February,1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	188
New Orleans	0
U.S.L.Lafayette	0
Franklin	0
Shreveport	115
Individuals	20
	$323.00

Memberships as of February 29, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	188
New Orleans	0
U.S.L.Lafayette	0
Franklin	0
Shreveport	115
Individuals	20
	$323.00

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP REPORT
January, 1968

Memberships received January, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	0
New Orleans	0
U.S.L. Lafayette	0
Franklin	0
Shreveport	0
Individuals	0
	0

Memberships as of January 31, 1968

All Chapters 0

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS La - III + F

Monthly Membership Report JUNE 30, 1968

Paid memberships through June 30, 1968

Chapters	
Baton Rouge	$ 188.00
New Orleans	128.00
U.S.L. Lafayette	100.00
Shreveport	119.00
Individuals	375.00
	$ 910.68

Money from...
Memberships received June, 1968

Chapters	
St. Francisville	$ 144.00
New Orleans	-
Baton Rouge	-
U.S.L. Lafayette	-
Shreveport	78.00
Lafayette H.R.C.	186.00
Individuals	126.80
	$ 534.80

Paid Memberships as of June, 1968

Chapters	
St. Francisville	$ 144.00
New Orleans	128.68
Baton Rouge	188.00
U.S.L. Lafayette	100.00
Shreveport	197.00
Lafayette H.R.C.	186.00
Individuals	501.80
	$1,445.48

AUDITS

AUDIT REPORT

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

July 22, 1968

Resource Services
1626 78th Avenue
Baton Rouge, La. 70807
TELEPHONE 355-2042
AREA CODE 504

MARKET RESEARCH | ACCOUNTING | INCOME TAX | BUSINESS CONSULTANT

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have examined the financial records of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations as of June 30, 1968. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the accompanying Exhibits present fairly the financial position of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations as of June 30, 1968, and the results of its operations for the period then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that for similar non-profit organizations.

V. H. Jones, Auditor
For Louisiana Council on
Human Relations

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1968

Exhibit I

ASSETS:	
Cash in Bank	$ 963.23
Petty Cash Fund	20.00
Office furniture, furnishings and equipment	2,188.86
Leasehold Improvements	2,224.41
Organization Costs	15.66
Total Assets	$5,412.16
FUND BALANCE:	
Net Equity at January 1, 1967	$4,191.02
Net increase in assets during the period	1,221.14
Net Equity at June 30, 1968	$5,412.16

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
January 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968

Exhibit II

Cash in Bank - January 1, 1967			(342.55)
Cash Received:			
Grants - Southern Regional Council		$21,000.00	
Memberships			
New Orleans Chapter	$ 320.00		
Baton Rouge Chapter	258.00		
Shreveport Chapter	96.00		
Others	2,202.03	2,876.03	
Contributions		4,268.60	
Refunds		168.01	
Payroll Taxes withheld from Employees		1,980.67	
Total Received			30,293.31
Net Cash to be Accounted for			$29,950.76
Cash Disbursed:			
Salaries			
Director		$11,437.23	
Office Manager		5,015.47	
Extra Help		970.25	17,422.95
Rent			3,600.00
Postage			661.00
Insurance			125.44
Printing and Office Supplies			1,066.20
Books and Subscriptions			266.35
Travel			
Intra-State		$ 462.98	
Inter-State		811.15	1,274.13
Bank Service Charges			17.05
Janitorial Services			294.00
Telephone Services			896.88
Dinner for Board members			96.15
Entertainment			7.97
Membership Fees			185.00
Petty Cash			303.09
Office furnishings and fixtures (Rental)			819.91
Payroll Taxes Remitted			1,658.22
Maintenance - (Office Equipment)			227.53
Professional Fees			50.00
Organization Costs			15.66
			$28,987.53
Cash on hand and in the Bank			963.23

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BANK RECONCILIATION
June 30, 1968

July 20, 1968

Exhibit III

Balance Per Bank Statement		$ 1,770.00
Deduct: Checks Outstanding		
Number	Amount	
445	$200.00	
449	18.68	
450	11.17	
451	71.38	
452	20.00	
453	42.37	
454	187.30	
455	107.08	
456	17.27	
457	1.00	
458	130.52	806.77
Adjusted Bank Balance		$ 968.23

January 6, 1964

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR EVANGELINE PARISH, LOUISIANA - RECOMMEDATIONS

To -- All interested in economic development in Southwest Louisiana.
From -- Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke, member National Public Advisory Committee for RAD.
Re -- Evaluation & Recommendations concerning the development program in Evangeline Parish.

Today I met at Vidrine with the following persons: Drouet W. Vidrine, President of the Evangeline Parish Economic Development Committee; Harold Bordelon, Vice President; John Andrus, President of Police Jury; Aubrey LaHaye & Percy Fontenot, members of the committee; Fr. Paul Thibodeaux, Rural Life Director of the Lafayette Diocese; and Fr. Bede Becnel, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, Pine Prairie. The following observations are based upon this meeting and the contents of the OEDP for Evangeline Parish published in 1962.

I. HISTORY OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR EVANGELINE PARISH.
This program is just two years old. On Jan.5, 1962, the Evangeline Economic Development Commission, a non-profit corporation was incorporated. It's formation was occassioned by the Area Redevelopment Act which had been signed into law by President Kennedy a few months previously. This origin explains one of the major difficulties now facing the program in this parish. Sustantial financial assistance has been expected from ARA. Thus far very little assistance has been forthcoming. The parish committee, aware of the great need for economic development in the area and encouraged by the promise of ARA assistance, worked hard on the program during the first months of its existence and initiated some very fine projects.

II. PROJECTS NOW IN PROGRESS.
1. Redell Creosoting Plant. This plant has been in operation for about one year. Creosote is applied to fence posts and other kinds of timber which needs protection against water, insects, etc. It provides a market for posts and other timber products from local farms and woodlots. Twelve to eighteen persons have been employed at the plant. About 24 persons derive employment indirectly from the operation. Only a fraction of the federal loans (ARA and SBA) sought have been received. Local investors are carrying almost all the burden of financing this operation. They fear expending the money needed to purchase equipment and materials for creosoting telephone poles and other very large pieces. Yet, they have already purchased land and built railroad sidings for such operations. Lack of experience caused inefficiencies in operations during the first year resulting in a $12,000 net loss which grew to a $18,000 loss by the end of the first quarter of 1963. There is reason to believe that new efficienceis will soon reverse this trend and bring about a profit to make this project succeed. Local investors have courageously agreed to leave their money in the project in spite of losses substained in 1962. Aubrey LaHaye, a local banker, is the prime mover of this project.
Recommendations: A. This is a project which deserves better support from ARA than it has recieved. ARA officials should cut the red tape which causes delay, misunderstandings and false hopes. And ARA loan, even at this late hour, would do much to encourage the local committee which has invested much of its own money in this project. B. A part of the difficulty stems from the fact that committee members are not experienced in this sort of production. The staff at Southeestern University and State and Federal agencies with personnel experienced in creosoting should lend all the assistance they can muster.

2. TriParish Flying Service - is located at the South edge of Vidrine, La. It provides planes for crop dusting and overhauls airplanes engines. The needed buildings, equipment and personnel are now at hand. The first order has just been received. Total investments are approximately $250,000. A SBA loan for half this amount is being sought. A judgment on this request within three weeks. Also needed are small government contracts and contacts with prospective customers in Latin America. Percy Fontenot is in charge of this project.
Recommendation: It is my hope that SBA officials will report as soon as possible concerning the loan requested. If the request is rejected, the reasons for the rejection and changes needed to qualify for the loan should be clearly spelled out. If any person reading this report has the desired Latin American contacts, his advise will be most welcomed by Percy Fontenot.

3. Ville Platte Convalescent Home. Plans call for a home serving 50 patients and employing 20 persons. The need for this home is not in question. A site for it has been purchased. A limited amount of funds have been raised through sale of stock, but these sales are lagging because some think that an unreasonably large commission is being exacted by two individuals heading the project. This matter should be squarely faced by all concerned.
Recommendations: Projects similar to this have been bery successful in other development programs. This is a challenge to the wisdom, integrity and leadership of the parish development committee and all interested citizens. If the above mentioned objection to commissions is not satisfactorally settled, the development committee should initiate another project either to build a convalescent home or a fine home for the aged. Both types of homes are urgently needed in most rural communities. The committee should inquire whether their project qualifies for Hill-Burton funds.

4. Watershed Project, recently initiated by the Evangeline Parish Soil Conservation District appears to be sound. This parish is in a strategic position to affect the soil and water conservation efforts of several other parishes. Within its confines are the end of the forested lands and the beginning of the prairie and lowlands. This watershed project has been temporarily halted because owners of the farms and timber lands where structures are needed refuse to sell easements. There has been a rather bitter quarrel between these individuals and others in the parish who want the watershed project.
Recommedation: The individuals refusing to sell easements should be persuaded that this project would both increase the value of their properties and serve the good of the entire region. Persons in the Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service etc. should marshall facts which will prove these points. Such facts could then be tactfully presented to the above mentioned individuals. Apparently, there are personality conflicts as well as economic interests involved. This fact should be kept in mind.

II. PROJECTS DESERVING IMMEDIATE ACTION.
1. Vocational Training. The relatively low educational level of Evangeline Parish, the alarming drop-out rate and the growing need in industry for highly trained personnel make vocational training indispensable here. Most feasible at this time would be a program of vocational training during the last two years of high school, together with night classes for adults at the same facilities. I recommend an Educational Subcommittee to explore this matter.

2. A Rice Milling Cooperative. Over 45,000 acres of rice are grown in this parish each year. Yet, all this rice is milled outside the parish. I recommend that the rice growers meet to discuss the possibility of a rice growers cooperative which would mill, store and market rice. Possible development might include processing of rice into ready to eat cereals, etc. Contacts might be made with similar cooperatives in neighboring communities.

3. Crayfish Processing. Crayfish is a local product with a great potential for development. The committee should seek from Southwestern Lousiana University and state fisheries experts guidance in this relatively new industry.

4. Limestone Mining & Processing. Local farms have been leached of needed lime. The northern regions of this parish have lime deposits. I recommend consultation of the State Geological Survey and other studies of mineral resources of the area to determine whether limestone mining and processing is economically feasible in this parish. An opinion has bee expressed that the overburden above these deposits is so thick that it would make extraction too costly. Some also feel that the owners of the lands on which the deposits are located are demanding too great a royalty. These factors should be carefully weighed.

5. Brick Manufacturing. Soil tests taken by geologists in 1961 indicate that clay located north of Ville Platte is suitable for brick making. Water, electrical power and transportation facilities required are avaliable. This matter should be further pursued.

6. Timber Products. The 215,000 acreas of pine and hardwoods of the parish are being poorly utilized. Timber is a crop which must be harvested or it will be wasted. Possible uses of this timber include sweet potato crates, charcoal, veneer core and wooden containers. I recommend that the committee consult with the State Forestry Service for information and advice.

7. Sweet Potato Processing & Storing. In the fall of 1961 the plant at Mamou burned. This should be replaced - perhaps on a bigger scale. The fact that such an operation was once successful is the best proof that it is now feasible. The sweet potato growers of the area have the most at stake in this regard. They should meet to discuss the building of a new plant. Financing might be handled through a growers cooperative. The Cooperative League - USA in Chicago is ready to provide guidance in such undertakings.

III. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. To the local economic development committee. Although nearly a hundred names appear on the role of committee members, actually about ten persons are doing almost all the work and taking most of the financial risks. Everyone in the parish has a stake in this program and should do his part to make it succeed. Church organizations and service clubs hould thoroughly discuss these matters. Funds needed for some of the projects listed above might be raised through sale of stock to the general public. The person who has invested $25 in such stock has $25 worth of reason to want the project to succeed. The failure to received expected ARA and SBA loans is not a good reason to slacken local efforts: on the contrary it is added reason for such efforts. Local initiative and leadership are vastly more important in this program than are loans from outside sources.

2. To Evangeline Parish clergy and educators. A developmnet program will succeed only when a substantial portion of local people are concerned for the good of the whole parish and willing to work and sacrifice to bring this about. Such motivation falls within the responsibilities of pastors, educators, & religious organizations.

3. To the faculty and staff of Southwestern Louisiana University. The university which falils to contribute to the economic and social development of the people of a given area is not fulfilling its duty- a duty which follows upon the discovery of knowledge and the use of tax funds. Southwestern Louisiana U. has already distinguished itself in this sort of public service. Much more can be done. Evangeline Parish needs and deserves information, professional counsel, financial and encouragement. Please do not fail to provide all the assistance your resources make feasible.

4. To ARA officials, the Parish Technical Action Panel and other governmental agents. Your efforts are productive only in parishes in which there is local initiative and leadership. These ingredients are had in Evangeline Parish. Local Leaders deserve more competent, more prompt, more practical assistance than they have received from you. Please cut the red tape which causes delays, confusion, false promises and discouragement.

Signed _____
Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke
National Director of Rural Life

JANUARY 7, 1964

ST. LANDRY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION IN LOUISIANA - RECOMMENDATIONS

To -- All interested in economic development in Southwest Louisiana
From -- Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke, member of national Public Advisory Committee for RAS.
Re -- Evaluation & Recommendations concerning the development program in St. Landry Parish.

My tour of Southwest Louisiana brought me today to St. Landry Parish. First, Father Paul Thibodeaux and I met at the Courthouse in Opelousas with the St. Landry Parish Technical Action Panel: A. K. Smith, Jr., County Extension Agent; Raymond P. Martin, County Supervisor of FHA; A.J. DaGian, Conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service; and Louis Fontenot, Jr., County Office Manager of ASCS. (Technical Action Panels are made up of officials of governmental agencies. The TAP provides technical assistance to economic development committees but does not initiate projects.) We exchanged views briefly with several members of St. Landry Parish Police Jury who represent their respective wards on the Economic Development Association. Finally, we visited with James Doherty, President of the Economic Development Association. The following observations are based on these discussions and mh study of the OEPD of the St. Landry Economic Developmetnt Association.

I. The St. Landry Economic Development Association was formed in September 1961. This association consisted of the Police Jury and 51 committee members appointed by that Police Jury.
Evaluation :: There are dobtless good reasons for this manner of choosing a development committee. However, I would prefer a more democratic procedure which would be preceeded by an intensive educational program to make the general public aware of their role in this undertaking. The result would be a committee which is more truly representative of the entire Parish. There is a danger that a committee appointed by the Police Jury merely perpetuates the present political and economic regime. A good Development committee injects new blood and new leadership into the economic and social structure of the Parish.

II. Projects under consideration.
1. Noralyn Paper Mills, Inc. is a proposed plant to manufacture a high grade paper from hard wood. The technique was developed by Leo Stark of Baton Rouge. Approximately $115,000 has been raised through sales of stocks. A senior investor has agreed to underwrite approximately half the amount required in exchange for the first mortgage on the property. ARA will consider a substantial loan if a third investor, skilled in paper production, is obtained. A contact has been made with such an investor. A decision by that prospective investor is expected within a month. ARA officials have been most cooperative in this project. This project is big. It will involve an investment of approximately $32 million. Directly and indirectly it will employ 1,500 persons.
Evaluation: This project certainly deserves the consideration it is receiving. However, there has been a tendency to let it overshadow many other opportunities for development which are smaller in scope but more easily accomplished. ARA or RAD committees should aim to develop all human and natural resources, using local talent and capital as much as possible.
2. Melville Industrial Site. A group of Melville citizens have purchased a 12 acre site with a 22,000 sq. ft. building. With extensive renovations this building might house a canning factory or other small industry.
Evaluation: Since many of the farmers near Melville are of Italian extraction, experienced in vegetable growing, serious thought should be given to that enterprise with a cannery at Melville as an outlet for produce grown. I recommend that farmers and townspeople study these proposal and seek the help of horticulturists and persons experienced in commerical canning.

3. Small Industries now operating within the parish number 55. They include cotton gins, rice mills, canneries, lumber companies, oil companies, pipe lines and sundry manufacturers.
Evaluation: I suggest that the managers of these companies be contacted to determine in what circumstances they would expand their operations and increase the numbers of their employees. Expanding existing industries is more feasible than bringing new industries.

4. Two Trade Schools at Opelousas provide 13 courses to 1710 high schools students. These facilities are used as night school for adults.
Evaluation: This is a most valuable part of the development resources for this parish. A Constant effort should be made to relate the training offered in these trade schools to existing and proposed enterprises within the parish.

5. Tourism. This parish is rich in tradition. I suggest that the tourism committee be given the finances and contacts needed to develop this resource.

III. General Recommendations.

1. Members of this Economic Development Association should be better informed concerning the goals and techniques of development. A very few officers have done almost all the work of this Association. Most the other members do not really understand that this is a citizens undertaking in which they have a major responsibility.

2. The Technical Action Panel stands ready to serve this Association. They can do very little until the Association assigns them tasks to perform. Thus far that Panel has been seldom consulted or informed or the Associations' progress. Better communication is to be desired.

3. The general public should know more about this Association. The local paper, radio, television and meeting open to the public should be used for this purpose. It might be wise to sell stock in a sound project to the general public to get them more intimately involved in the work of the Association.

4. There is a danger that the Association depend too much upon loans from ARA or other outside parties. More stress should be put upon development by and for local parties.

Signed: _____
Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke
National Director of Rural Life

La-Gen LWD mm

January 8, 1964

ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, ACADIA PARISH , LA.-RECOMMENDATIONS

To -- All interested in economic development in Southwestern La.
From -- Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke, member National Public Advisory Committee for RAD.
Re -- Southern Consumers' Cooperative & Acadia Parish Redevelopment Program.

Today I took part in a meeting of local leaders at the Crowley City Hall in which two related development projects were discussed. Fr. Albert McKnight of Abbeville described the Southern Consumers' Co-op. I led an evaluation of the redevelopment program in Acadia Parish. Participating in this meeting were Fr. Ivan Arceneaux, James Arceneaux, Coley Bellamy, James Denton, Sam Firmin, Bernard Fusilier, Joseph Gielen, Earl Hollier, David May, Joseph Pete and John Unverzagt.

I. SOUTHERN CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE. I shall not attempt to repeat Fr. McKnight's explanation of this organization. Information about it can be obtained directly from Fr. McKnight. However, the following matter, brought out in the ensuing discussion, are related to development efforts. The majority of the members of SCC are Negroes. One of its purposes is to afford Negroes experience in managing a financial and industrial enterpries. This will enable these persons to participate more effectively in the economic redevelopment program of Southwestern Louisiana. SCC is not a credit union in the strict sense but it will provide its members most of the services credit unions offer. After 2½ years, it has been established in 16 towns of this region; it has accumulated $15,000. through sale of stock at $12.50 per share. Each member has only one class A voting stock. Several persons present expressed a willingness to help start SCC in Crowley and to help the organization launch its loaning service.

II. ACADIA ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION -- is a non-profit corporation founded in March 1962. Sam Firmin, Acadia Parish Extension Agent, had a major role in organizing this association and in preparing its O.E.D.P. John Unverzagt is president of the association and has labored hard to implement its programs.
Recommendation: Redevelopment in this Parish would move ahead more rapidly if the general public were better informed concerning plans and if more persons from the Parish were involved actively in the association's projects. There seems to be a tradition of poor cooperation among the people of the Parish. Clergy, educators and other local leaders still have an educational and motivational task to pursue. Redevelopment can be presented as a means to assist youth, make employment more abundant and save declining communities. With such goals, more cooperation should be forthcoming.

1. Evaluation of Projects: Hoyt Enterprises at Midland has just been constructed. It is beginning to parboil rice. Total investment is $400,000. The local committee must raise $33,000. in order to qualify for a $238,000. ARA loan. A local bank is prepared to invest 20% of the capital. Since rice is the major product of Acadia Parish, and since parboiled rice is very much in demand in many parts of the world, this project seems deserving of both local support and an ARA loan.

Expanding small industrial operations. One hundred fifty one small industrial operations are located within this Parish. I suggest that committees be formed in each of the regions of the Parish to canvas the managers of these establishments to determine in what circumstances they would add employees or expand facilities. The Redevelopment Ass. should do all in its power to encourage and aid the expansion of these small industrial operations already located in the Parish.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING is provided at the Southwestern La. Vocational Technical School located in Crowley. Twelve types of training are offered to over 400 students (trainees). This school is now open only to white students. I urge that vocational training be made available to Negro students as well. Their need for such training is even greater than that of the whites.

VEGETABLE GROWING AND CANNING could be greatly expanded in this area. Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge has a $16,000. ARA grant to take a study of the type of vegetables which might be grown in this area for canning purposes. The results of this study will soon be available and will provide useful information to guide the Parish Redevelopment Association in this phase of its planning.

III. COORDINATING PARISH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS. In addition to the Acadia Parish Economic Redevelopment Association, both Rayne and Crowley have their own industrial development Corporations. It is extremely important to prevent friction and duplication among these organization. Location of an industry or other economic development within the Parish should be determined by objective facts and will indicate the best location for a given development. Generally speaking, I discourage the formation of community development corporations in a parish in which there is development association such as that of Acadia Parish.

Signed: _____

Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke
National Rural Life Director.

January 9, 1964

LAFAYETTE PARISH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - RECOMMENDATIONS

To - All interested in economic development in Southwest Louisiana.
From - Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke, member National Public Advisory Committee for RAD.
Re - Evaluation & Recommendations concerning the development program in Lafayette Parish.

This evening, thirty-two most interested and capable leaders of Lafayette Parish met at St. Patrick's Educational Building in Lafayette, La. to evaluate the devlopment program in this Parish. In attendance were: Mr. Jude Alsandor, Fr. Ivan Arceneaux, Dr. Berhorst, Fr. Bourg, Mr. Al Bourque, Mr. Jerry Bourque, Mr. Kenneth Bowen, Mr. Sidney Bowles, Mr. Patrick Broussard, Mr. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Winnie Brown, Mr. Clyde Coco, Mrs. Rosemary Desormeaux, Mr. A.J. Dugas, Miss Anne Foley, Msgr. Charles Fortier, Mr. Ed Guillot, Miss Una Mae Hargrave, Mr. Hugh Hawthorne, Dr. Kibbe, Mr. Gaston LeBlanc, Fr. Albert McKnight, Mr. Wallace Mouton, Msgr. Edward O'Rourke, Mr. Horace Rickey, Jr., Judge Saloom, Mr. James Shay, Mr. Altemus Sigue, Msgr. A.O. Sigur, Dr. Stevenson, Mr. R.J. Trappey, Jr., and Mr. Bennett Voorhies, Jr. This group included members of the Parish Economic Development Committee, the Technical Action Panel, officials of the government, educators, clergy and social workers. There were present outstanding members of both the Negro and White races.

I. HISTORY OF THE LAFAYETTE PARISH DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION. When this Parish was designated as an economically distressed area approximately two years ago, some local leaders were deeply annoyed at that which they considered an affront to their accomplishments. At first, the Chamber of Commerce refused to have anything to do with the proposed Development Program. Later, they learned that the Parish had received ARA designation by reasons of the low average farm income. They then agreed to cooperate. The Police Jury assigned the task of preparing the OEDP to the Industrial Foundation of Lafayette, Inc., which had previously been organized by the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce. The director of Farmers Home Administration and other members of the Technical Action Panel were not given an opportunity to study the OEDP and make recommendations prior to publication as is customary. They did give their endorsement to the OEDP later, but not without some disappointment in their being by-passed in its preparation.
Evaluation. It is evident that the Lafayette Parish Development Association has had a rather stormy origin. Moreover, most of its activities have been in the hands of members of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber is to be commended for providing this public service. However, there is urgent need for more understanding of economic development and more widely distributed participation in the undertaking.

II. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE OIL INDUSTRY IN LAFAYETTE PARISH New oil wells have brought wealth to a few residents in the Parish; they have provided employment for 4,000 workers; but they have caused further economic difficulty for some persons and have by-passed the majority. Scarcely a single Negro has been employed in the oil industry here. Generally speaking, tenant farmers have suffered. Some landlords, deriving substantial revenues from oil leases, have refused to provide the cooperation their tenants need in order to make the tilling of the same lands profitable and have refused to revise leases to grant tenants a more equitable share in the produce of those lands. One of the results of this situation is the decline of the sweet potato industry from a $2 million production in 1957 to approximately $800,000 in 1963. In brief, the oil industry is a fine development, but it will not serve the good of the Parish as a whole if it creates in our mind a false sense of security and prosperity.

III. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN LAFAYETTE PARISH - is almost non-existent. This limits severely the opportunity for a healthy economic development in the near future. At present, three courses - woodworking, drafting and architecture - are offered at Holy Rosary Institute to a handful of Colored students. There are now 8 high schools in Greater Lafayette - all offering straight college preparatory curricula. A ninth high school is being planned. The question was raised here tonight concerning the possibility of making this ninth school vocational.
Evaluation: This failure to provide vocational training appears all the more regretable when we note that 60% of the adults in Lafayette Parish are functional illiterates. The prosperity of the oil boom will have little enduring value in a community which neglects vocational education. This situation is further complicated by the refusal of the state of Louisiana to cooperate with the Federal Government in the Manpower Development and Training Program - a program to train unemployed adults.

IV. PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION.
1. Louisiana Maid Dairy Products was created here a year ago. It provides local dairy farmers manufacturing outlets for surplus milk and employment to several citizens. An expansion of facilities is being planned.

2. The Abattoir Meat Processing Plant is being planned.

3. The Mayfair Corporation sought a loan from ARA to produce a new product. The loan was not made.

V. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.
1. County and Parish development efforts often illustrate the fable of the tortoise and the hare. The degree of development and the level of income today is not nearly so important as the direction and speed with which the area is moving toward better or worse economic conditions. There is grave danger of serious economic problems in Lafayette Parish unless effective vocational training and economic development is initiated soon.
2. The Negro people of Lafayette Parish are prepared to make a contribution to the development efforts of this Parish as was evident from the high calibre of Negro leaders at tonight's meeting. To by-pass this source of leadership or to fail to develop the vast human resources found in the Negro people of this Parish would be a tragic error.

Signed: _____
Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke
National Director of Rural Life

CO-OP NEWS

of the

Southern Consumers' Cooperative

VOLUME III, NUMBER 1 JANUARY 1964 LAFAYETTE, LA.

Editor's Note

The following excerpt is taken from a speech given by Dr. Martin L. King Jr. at a famous conference on on Race and Religion in Chicago.

Segregation is morally wrong because it deprives man of freedom, that quality which makes him man. The very character of the life of man demands freedom.

What is freedom? It is, first, the capacity to deliberate or weigh alternatives. "Shall I be a doctor or a lawyer? Shall I vote for this candidate or the other candidate?" Moment by moment we go through life engaged in this strange conversation with ourselves.

Second, freedom expresses itself in decision. When I make a decision I cut off alternatives and make a choice.

The third expression of freedom is responsibility. This is the obligation of the person to respond if he is questioned about his decisions.

The absence of freedom imposes restraint on my delibrations as to what I shall do, where I shall live, or the kind of task I shall pursue. I am robbed of the basic quality of manness.

continue on page 2

COOPERATIVES AND EDUCATION

A cooperative is a business of people. People cannot be separated from education therefore you cannot separate education from business.

Often we tend to think of this as business and that as education. They are not separate compartments. A co-op may sell soap and fertilizers, grow corn and beans, or arrange loans and credit, and we say that is business.

Then this co-op may have a meeting, conduct a week end course and we say this is education.

But in truth the selling of soap and fertilizers, the growing of corn and beans, and lending money is educational. Education in cooperatives becomes effective in the realities of trade and commerce and other economy raising ventures.

A second point to bring out about cooperatives and education is involvement. In order to be educated in cooperative thinking, you must get involved.

The opportunities for involvement in good cooperative education are endless. But with this there must be a great number of voluntary workers.

continue on page 2

CO-OPS - EDUCATION continued

In the cooperative system, voluntary work is the only means thru which a larger membership can be reached and in turn get involved in the everlasting educational process which is an important part of cooperative growth and development.

CENTRAL OFFICE - STILL UNFINISHED

The staff members of the Co-op News and the office personnel for Southern Consumers' had hoped to move into a new spacious office building before the new year began.

But apparently we are disappointed. The Central Office of the Co-op is still not completed.

There is very little to be done, yet, the least little things will never get finished unless there is some one to do them.

We are still asking for and depending on volunteer help and of course on money.

CONGRESSIONAL MEETING

January 12, 1964

PAUL BREAUX SCHOOL
SOUTH MAGNOLIA STREET
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

2 p.m. Committees meet
3 p.m. General session

''Willingness to increase one's knowledge and to contribute one's thoughts, as well as the ability to work with others, are three qualities of a good cooperator.''

Editor's Note continued

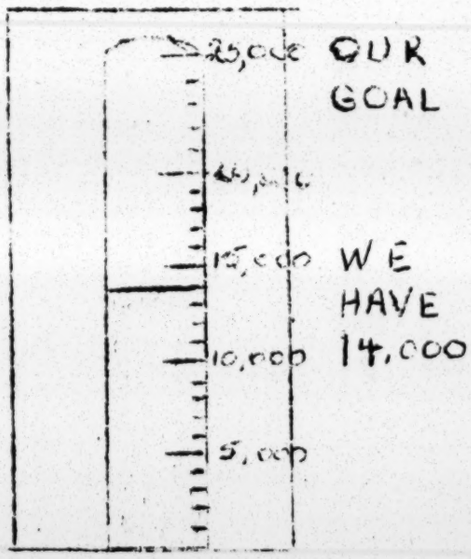
When I cannot chose what I shall do or where I shall live it means in fact that someone or some system has already made these decision for me, and I am reduced to an animal.

Nothing can be more diabolical than a deliberate attempt to destroy in any man his will to be a man and to withhold from him that something that constitutes his true essence.

PROGRESS CHART

The chart below was introduced in our last issue. It's the progress chart which indicates the amount of money we have now and the amount we need.

$25,000 is the present financial goal of Southern Consumers' Co-op. At present we only have $ 14,000.



BOARD VISITS AREAS

Southern Consumers' Board of Directors has invited itself to visit each area group on a date designated by the particular area.

The purpose of these meetings will be to stimulate coordination between the Board and the different localities, according to Father Albert McKnight, board president. Fr. McKnight said by these visits they hope to reactivate and rededicate the groups.

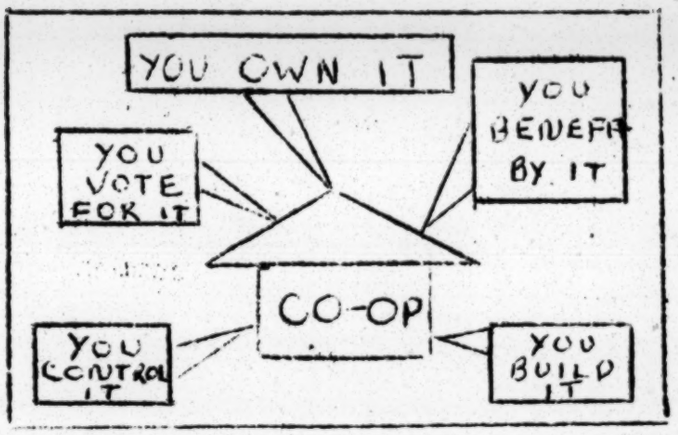
Below is a tentative schedule of the places and dates of the Board's visits.

The areas not listed may call or write Central Office and propose a date convenient to them.

January-----	Lake Charles Lafayette
Febuary-----	Abbeville Kaplan
March-------	Rayne New Iberia
April-------	Jennings Gueydan
May---------	Simmesport Mansura
June--------	Sulphur

BOARD MEMBER ELECTED

Mrs. Herman Spikes, Lake Charles, has relinquished her membership on the Board of Directors. Her husband, Mr. Herman Spikes, will take her position. He was elected by the Board at the last meeting, Monday, Dec 30.



COOPERATIVES AND COOPERATION

The following quesions and answers were provided as a servide by the CO-OP NEWS staff to the members of Southern Consumers'.

These are just reminders of what this business of cooperatives is all about.

Q. How can an individual be guided to improve his economic conditions?

A. This can be done by enkindling the hope that something can be done and by showing him the steps which we think can be taken - by forming a cooperative.

Q. What is a Cooperative?

A. A cooperative is a group of people faced with a common need, who decide that the best or only way to meet that need is by organizing a new business and to supply directly t themselves. This they do by joining voluntarily to pool their resources and thus own, control and patronize their own enterprize.

continue page 4

CO-OPS AND COOPERATION continued

Q. What are the common needs of our people today?
A. The common needs today are:
1. Ownership in business
2. Job opportunities
3. Means of saving money

Q. Why is ownership a common need of our people today?
A. Ownership is a common need because it gives:
1. A feeling of independence
2. A means of security
3. A way to progress
4. Allows people to exercise the right to vote without fear or reprisal.
5. Creates an interest in business.

Q. Why is cooperation necessary to gain ownership in business?
A. In the economic situation as it is today, it is almost impossible for an indivual to succeed in business on a large scale because of lack of capital. Therefore by working in groups more capital can be pooled.

Q. What are the most important factors necessary for the success of a cooperative?
A. Good cooperators, sufficient capital, and good management.

Q. What is sufficient capital?
A. Sufficient capital is the amount of money necessary for us to obtain our goal.

Q. How is sufficient capital obtained?
A. Sufficient capital is obtained by many people of little means putting their money together, thus accumulating the large sums necessary.

Dear Cooperators:
As 1964 slips in we, the staff of the CO-OP NEWS wish to bring Holiday Greetings and a sincere "thank you" for your cooperation throughout the year.

A GREETING

I salute you: There is nothing I can give you which you have not; but there is much, while I cannot give you, you can take.....

No heaven can come to us unless our hearts find rest in it today. Take Heaven.....

No peace lies in the future which is not hidden in the present. Take Peace.....

The gloom of the world is but a shadow; behind it yet within our reach is joy. Take Joy.....

Written in A.D. 1913
by Fra. Giovanni

FOUNDING OF CREDIT CO-OPS

Alphonse Desjardins, 1854 to 1920, founded the first credit cooperative in North America, in 1900.

This Co-op set the example for all America, and soon farmers, fishermen, and poeple in all walks of life were able to get short term loans at reasonable rates from their own credit co-ops.

Support your credit co-op.

NEW INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUSTODIANS

At the last Congressional meeting, the Board members announced that beginning Dec. 5 the custodians will be given 4% on money collected, providing the report is in the Central Office by the 5th of the month.

Only 2% will be given if the report is delinquent.

20% will be given on any "new membership" fee.

Custodians must meet monthly. If they miss two consecutive meetings, they are subject to removal by the Board.

This is on a trial basis of three months.

FR. O'ROURKE MEETS THE CO-OP

Southern Consumers' Cooperative will meet with Father Edward W. O'Rourke, director of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, Sunday, Jan. 12 at the Congressional meeting. Father O'Rourke will give the keynote address.

The purpose of the meeting with Father O'Rourke will be for information and ideas in acquiring necessary information for federal assistance for Southern Consumers' through the Rural Areas Development program.

Father O'Rourke will be in the Diocese from Jan. 5-12.

La Gen

March 4, 1964
VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Robert Morrison
1737 Calhoun Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Thank you for your invitation to participate in the Human Relations Seminar. I have delayed responding since the time of the seminar is a very busy period for us. However, it is now reasonably certain that I can be there for the three days; therefore, I happily accept.

Please let me know the exact schedule as soon as possible. I plan to be in Lafayette on the 25th. While in New Orleans it will be necessary to spend some time on other matters, though I am sure this will cause no conflict with the seminar.

I look forward to being with you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

1737 Calhoun Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
February 13, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta , Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We are happy to announce the third Deep South Human Relations Seminar which is to be held at Xavier University in New Orleans, March 26th to 28th.

This year the seminar is again being sponsored by the South Central Region of the United States National Student Association. The purpose of the seminar is to provide Southern student leaders with an opportunity to take part in objective discussion of human relation issues.

During one of our planning sessions, you were suggested as a possible resource person for the workshop on the Mind of the South. If the seminar is to succeed this year, we will need competent resource persons to aid in further planning, and, of course, in conducting the workshops.

Enclosed, you will find a description of our plans to date: seminar theme, workshop topics, and technical arrangements.

Should you find it possible to join us for the seminar, or if you desire further information, please contact me in the near future. If you find it difficult to reach me, you may contact:

Reverend Thomas Clancy, S. J.
Loyola University
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
Tel. UN6-5471

Hopefully, we will have an opportunity to see you at the seminar. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert Morrison

Robert Morrison
Tel. UN6-8590

THE THIRD ANNUAL DEEP SOUTH HUMAN RELATIONS SEMINAR

History.
The 1964 Deep South Human Relations Seminar will be the third such seminar sponsored by the South Central Region of the United States National Student Association in cooperation with the Southern Human Relations Project of USNSA. The first Seminar took place at Xavier University in New Orleans, during Easter vacation of 1962. The success of this first effort encouraged the South Central Region to sponsor a similar Seminar in 1963, again in cooperation with the Southern Project and Xavier University.

This year the Seminar will be held again, because of the continuing need for discussion of human relations problems. The Seminar remains the only one of its type for students from colleges in the Deep South. Xavier University has made its facilities available for the Seminar for the third year, and the Southern Project will provide materials and financial assistance for students and speakers. The Seminar will again be held during the Easter holidays, March 26-28th.

Seminar Aims
In the past, the Seminar has dealt with political, economic, religious and educational factors which have affected human relations in the South. Recent efforts and developments in the Civil Rights Movement have raised issues which affect not only the South, but also the entire nation. This year the Seminar will provide an opportunity for students to examine some of these issues.

Participants
There will be three general categories of Seminar participants:

(1) Students from USNSA member schools in Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Travel money will be available for these students through the Southern Project of USNSA.
(2) Students from schools which are not affiliated with USNSA, from the above states. Travel money will also be available for these students.
(3) Students from a selected list of schools outside the Deep South.

Contents
The Seminar will include the following workshops:

(1) The Mind of the South - an examination of the political, economic, religious and other factors in Southern history and their role in shaping human relations in the South of today.
(2) Civil Rights as a National Movement - a discussion of national Civil Rights problems (housing, tokenism, school segregation, economic discrimination, etc.), and possible solutions to these problems.
(3) The Future of Southern Politics - an exploration of possible future alignments, urban-rural, national-sectional, conservative-liberal, etc., on the Southern political scene.
(4) The Economics of Poverty - a discussion of poverty in the United States and its specific relation to Civil Rights.

Personnel
Planning Committee: Robert Morrison, Loyola University, Director; Janice Rouzan, Xavier University; Joel Gardiner, Tulane University; Father Thomas Clancy, Loyola University; and Constance Curry, Southern Project, USNSA

SOUTHCENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

535 GRAVIER STREET, SUITE 806, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130

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NORMAN NEWHOUSE
BURNETT ROTH
MRS. CHARLES D. SOLOVICH *Vice-Chairmen*
BENJAMIN GREENBERG *Treasurer*
HERBERT LEVY *Secretary*
BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN *National Director*
PAUL H. SAMPLINER *Chairman, Executive Committee*
DAVID A. ROSE *Vice-Chairman Executive Committee*

LABEL A. KATZ *President, B'nai B'rith*
MAURICE BISGYER *Executive Vice-President, B'nai B'rith*
MRS. LEONARD M. SIMS *President, B'nai B'rith Women*

ARNOLD FORSTER *General Counsel*

STAFF DIRECTORS
NATHAN C. BELTH *Public Relations*
OSCAR COHEN *Program*
ABNER J. KUPPERMAN *Fund-Raising*
ALEXANDER F. MILLER *Community Service*
J. HAROLD SAKS *Administration*
LESTER J. WALDMAN *Organization and Planning*

La Gen
President
Mrs. Jack Wallen
home CE 3-3835
V Pres. Mrs. Walter Bumgl
CE 3-5948

Call Chs. with to get name and address pres. N.O. Chapter
If No - some woman here we can call

April 16, 1964

Atlanta Section
Council House
193 Piedmont Ave.
TR 6-7236

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed herewith is the obituary on Mrs. Moise Cahn in which I feel sure you will be able to obtain the information you were seeking.

In the event that you should choose the Community Relations Council, the address is 4701 General Early Drive, New Orleans 70126. I am assuming that the other two addresses are easily obtainable there in Atlanta.

If there is anything further we can do for you in this or any other matter, please feel free to call on us.

Cordially,

Sylvia Horn

Sylvia Horn

/sh
Encl.

CAHN—On Monday, April 13, 1964, at 5:30 o'clock a. m., GLADYS FREEMAN, wife of Moise S. Cahn, mother of Robert F. Cahn and Mrs. Werner Friedmann, also survived by six grandchildren, sister of Mrs. Marcia Gans of Chicago, Ill.
Services at the home of Tharp-Sontheimer-Tharp, Inc., 4127 South Claiborne ave. (parking entrance adjoining), on Tuesday morning, April 14, 1964, at 11 o'clock.
Interment in Metairie Cemetery.
Please omit flowers, donations to National Council of Jewish Women, Community Relations Council and National Red Cross preferred.

cc - Civil Rights B'nai B'rith
Mitchell's office

Wed.
Make decan on how many
Silvs pamphlets 2 sen -

17th - 19th

Herald Times

Lawrence Scott here - Quakers
Philadelphia
would like 2 come in
afternoon visit
Get a ride out to
Quaker House to Lunch

La - Gen

April 21, 1964

Miss Jane Duffin
P. O. Box 2512
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Jane:

So far as I know, either May 4 or 5 will be fine for Dr. Oliver's visit.

Keep me posted on matters with the Louisiana Council. The loss of Mrs. Cahn is a blow to all of us.

Many thanks for all your generous hospitality. I'm sorry I won't have an early opportunity to repay it.

Best to all.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

La Gen

April 21, 1964

Mr. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cahn:

In addition to the telegram sent for all of us, I would like to attempt to express to you my own sense of grief at your loss. In my travels I have the privilege of knowing and working with a number of people. Of them all, Mrs. Cahn was an outstanding person. She had so much understanding for people and her wisdom was as great as her heart was large.

I hope you can find some comfort in knowing that many, many persons share your grief.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

La: Gen

June 4, 1964

Mr. A. I. Botnick
Regional Director
Anti-Defamation League Southcentral Reggonal Office
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear B.:

Enclosed is an announcement of an important meeting to be held next Friday in Memphis. We have had to move fast for if we meet at all it must be before the Mississippi summer begins. We have chosen Memphis as the nearest site to Mississippi where we can meet together with normal access to meals, rooms, etc.

We hope to inform each other of what our agencies are planning, discuss mutual assistance where feasible, and set up some informal means whereby we can keep each other informed.

I am sure you will have many concerns in Mississippi this summer and this strikes me as an excellent way for you to get quickly brought in and up to date and for everyone to know of your new responsibilities. Jean, Will and I have discussed this and we very much hope it will be possible for you to be there.

I can imagine what your new desk looks like at this point. Good luck.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

~~NO~~ La
Gen.

June 11, 1964

Mr. Henry Cabirac
6211 South Tonti Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Henry:

I am sorry to hear that your plans are not yet definite. Are you in close touch with Fred Routh and NAIRO?

Certainly I will keep your interests in mind and hope you will keep me informed. Whatever your decision, I hope it will allow us to continue to work closely together.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Please return to

July 7, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Before you receive this communication I shall have called you about the injunction suit. We won.

The enclosed copies of speeches I have made recently are my only copies, so please return them as soon as you can. I have held them expecting to copy and send to you. But with trying to get my office ready for moving as well as the home, I have just not been able to do it. These are sent in response to the recent communication concerning informing the office of our talks.

In haste,

Sincerely

Ralph

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.

La - GENERAL

PROPOSED BYLAWS OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL

ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Revised July 11-64

ARTICLE I. NAME, AREA, PURPOSE

Section I. Name

The name of this organization shall be the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. The term "Council" used hereafter in these bylaws shall mean the "Louisiana Council on Human Relations."

Section II. Area

The area geographical covered by this organization shall be identical to the area included within the boundaries of the State of Louisiana. All regular members of the Council shall be persons residing in this state.

Section III. Purposes

The main purpose of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations is to improve the relationship among the various segments of the population of this state. The organization shall function primarily for coordination, education, communication, and stimulation of activities in the field of human relations conducted by its member chapters throughout the state. The organization is interested in improving relations and understanding among individuals and groups of different religious faiths, of different races and of different economical levels. The Council shall not be considered an action group but instead shall recommend that action be undertaken by local ~~organizations~~ chapters. The Council shall not engage in any form of political activities.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERS

Section I. Membership

Persons interested in the aims of this organization are eligible for membership. They may become members of the state Council whether or not they belong to a local chapter.

Section II. ~~Dues~~ Revenues

For members who wish to join the state council but who are unaffiliated with a local chapter as described below, dues for regular membership are $5.00 per year for each person. Family membership, including as many adult members of the immediate family as desired, is $7.50 per year. Dues for contributing membership are $10.00 per year per individual; for sustaining membership dues are $25.00 per year; for honorary membership dues are $100.00 per year or more. The higher categories of membership carry no implication of special privileges.

Local chapters which are affiliated with the State Council and which have a membership of 10 persons or more shall be assessed a membership fee of $2.00 per person.

Donations may be accepted by either the State Council or by local chapters in any amount.

ARTICLE III. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Section I. Board of Advisors

The Board of Advisors shall consist of up to one hundred members invited to serve in that capacity by the Board of Directors.

Membership is of indefinite duration and is by mutual agreement between the Board of Directors and the individual members of the Board of Advisors. Duties of this body shall be to make suggestions to the Board of Directors as to general aims and purposes of the organization. A Chairman of the Board shall be elected at each annual meeting.

Section II. Board of Directors

Policy making for the Council shall be vested in the Board of Directors. It shall consist of from 15 to 20 members, 15 of whom shall be elected by the members of the Council. Such members shall be elected by Congressional Districts, by the members of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations who reside in the Congressional District concerned. Each Congressional District shall be allowed a minimum of one member on the Board of Directors. The other seven positions shall be prorated among the various Congressional Districts according to the number of paid-up members of the Council in each District.'

The 15 Board members elected by general Council membership shall be so elected at a general state-wide meeting of the Council, to be convened by the Board during June of every leap year. Vacancies occurring in the Board from among such members shall be filled by (1) the Board if one year or less of the term remains to be completed or (2) a special mail ballot conducted by the Board in the Congressional District in which the vacancy occurs in other cases.

At least four months prior to the election meeting the Chairman

of the Board shall appoint a nominating committee consisting of one member from each Congressional District, with one person appointed to serve as Chairman. Two months prior to the meeting the nominating committee shall present a slate of nominees to the Board, to include at least one nominee for each position on the Board. Such nominations shall be presented to the membership within 7 days after submission to the Board. Nominations by the membership shall then be accepted, when accompanied by 25 signatures of bona fide Council or by an affiliated chapter members who reside within the Congressional District concerned. One month before the election meeting the nominations shall be closed and the nominees presented to the membership. Election to the Board shall be by secrat ballot at the at the general state-wide meeting. Counting and certification of election results shall be by the nomination committee, with the results to be announced prior to the termination of the meeting. Ballots shall be kept for 10 days after the election and shall be accessible to any candidate or any member of the current Board during that period. Protests and election appeals shall be handled by the current Board. Board members elected at the general meeting shall take office on July 1 following the election or 15 days after the election, whichever comes later.

Prior to appointment of the nominating committee the Board shall reapportion the 15 positions to be filled at the general meeting; 8 of the 15 shall be assigned as indicated earlier in this article. The remaining 7 shall be assigned as follows: the total paid-up membership of the Council as of February 1 preceding the election meeting shall be divided by 7 -- the result shall be called the apportionment unit.

Brown
Harris
Broulette

This unit shall in turn be divided into the total paid-up membership for each Congressional District. Such division, rounded to the nearest whole number shall constitute the number of additional members of the Board to be awarded to each District. Should fewer than 7 additional members be assigned in this way, those remaining shall be awarded to the larger decimal fractions remaining from the above division. Eleven (11) members constitute a quorum.

Section III. Officers

Officers of the organization shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall consist of a president, 1st 2nd 2 vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. these officers shall be ex officio members of Bd of Dir The officers shall be elected by each new Board as soon as election results for the Board have been certified. The Officers may be chosen from either of the previously mentioned Boards or from the membership at large.

Functions of the Officers shall be to implement the policies established by the Board of Directors. Any Officer may be removed by two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Board of Directors at any time. The duties of these Officers shall be those normally considered to be their responsibilities.

Section IV. Staff Members

Staff members are to be employed by the Board of Directors and shall serve at ~~their~~ its discretion convenience. Staff members are not to be considered policymaking but instead will be assigned duties and responsibilities by the Officers of the Council.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBER CHAPTERS

Section I. Affiliation

Local Chapters from areas with any kind of geographical unity may become affiliated with the State Council. Each chapter should apply for admission to the State Council with decision to admit being reserved ~~for~~ to the Board of Directors. A simple majority of the total membership of the Board is required for admission. Any chapter may discontinue its membership by notifying the Board of Directors of its desire to suspend affiliation. Affiliation may be withdrawn from any chapter by two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors. All chapters are required to be ~~bi~~multi-racial and interfaith in structure. The state Council may work with chapters not possessing these requirements, as long as their aims and purposes agree with those of the state organization, but official affiliation is restricted to chapters having the structure delineated above.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

Section I. Local Meetings

The state Council exercises no control over the internal affairs of the local chapters except to specify conditions for affiliation as mentioned earlier in the bylaws. Meetings are arranged to fit local conditions, with recommendations that meetings of local chapters be held at least monthly.

Section II. Regional Meetings

The state Council shall not attempt to organize regional meetings. However, it shall assist in any way possible with the organization of such meetings, if desired by member chapters. It is

suggested that such meetings be held annually.

Section III, State Meetings

Statewide meetings of the general membership ~~for the purpose of electing members of the Board of Directors shall be held each leap year.~~ Such meetings should be announced to general membership at least thirty (30) days prior to its convening. Special statewide meetings may be petitioned by 25% of the individual members and/or 25% of the affiliated local councils. In addition, the Board of Directors should be empowered to call a special statewide meeting at its discretion.

Section IV. Board of Advisors

The Board of Advisors shall meet annually at a time and place which is mutually convenient to them. No quorum is established for voting on recommendations to be sent to the Board of Directors.

Section V. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall meet at least quarterly with special meetings being authorized as required. The Chairman of the Board shall be em powered to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors. A petition signed by 5 members of the Board addressed to the Chairman shall require that a special meeting be held within 30 days. Members of the Board of Directors shall be advised of any meeting at least 10 days prior to the meeting date. All business transacted by the Board shall be voted upon at such meetings, except that on a particular issue the Board may agree in advance to allow a mail ballot.

Section VI. Officers

The officers shall meet as frequently as is necessary to conduct the business of the organization, but no less frequently than quarterly. Meetings of the officers shall be held in various sections of the state so as to equalize travelling.

ARTICLE VI. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Method for Revising Bylaws

(1) These bylaws, or any of them, may be altered or repealed and new bylaws may be adopted at any general statewide meeting of the membership. Such changes may be effected by a simple majority of the membership present. (2) ~~Changes in bylaws may also be accomplished by two thirds vote of the Board of Directors. In both cases~~ Proposed changes in bylaws must be given to the group which is to consider the petition at least two weeks prior to the date the vote will be taken. Proposed changes in the bylaws must be voted upon when (1) a petition for consideration of such change is received if signed by 25 bona fide members of the state council or (2) proposed by a member of the Board of Directors. Such changes in bylaws become effective as soon as enacted. Unless otherwise ~~stated~~ specified (3) when proposed by an affiliate chapter

Notice of Change of Address: DREGER

Please note the following changes for:

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D. and Georgia E. Dreger, Ed.D.

(or Dr. R. M. Dreger) (or Mrs. R. M. Dreger)

Old addresses:

Residence: 2867 Justina Rd.
Jacksonville 11, Florida

Business: Jacksonville University
Jacksonville 11, Florida

New addresses:

Residence: 2633 June Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

Business: Psychology Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Effective July 15, 1964

Louisiana

LWD ✓
PA ✓
MR

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY

OF THE MONTREAL Y.M.C.A. DRUMMOND ST., MONTREAL 25, CANADA

17 July, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have your letter of 14 July, relayed to me from Loyola University of the South. I am presently teaching a summer course in Montreal.

It was our hope in New Orleans that the Southern Regional Council could give a much broader circulation, especially in the Southern States, to the report on POLICE HANDLING OF ARRESTEES, than we were able to do.

We had a subsidy sufficient for the printing and distribution of 1,000 copies. Less than 25 copies now remain. We distributed to local and State police officials in Louisiana. We had a list of human relations groups from Oscar Cohen, and tried to cover the Southeast as well as we could. The rest went to various civic and Church groups, criminologists, lawyers, sociologists, etc.

One category we did not reach outside Louisiana is that of police officials, administrators, mayors, etc., in the Southern States.

Please feel free to reprint and distribute as many as you wish and as widely as you can.

Cordially yours,

Joseph H. Fichter

Joseph H. Fichter

cc: Dr. Albert Dent
Miss Jo Ann Pzat

La Gen

July 14, 1964

Mr. Joseph H. Fichter
Loyola University
Department of Sociology
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Fichter:

Your study "Police Handling of Arestees" does, in our opinion, deserve a wide distribution, for its content, as a guide to interested persons of other communities who might find it useful and for police officials. We would like to help in this if possible.

At your convenience would you give us some indication of what distribution and publicity the study has received, especially outside Louisiana. Also, whether or not copies are available and unit and bulk cost. If copies are available we would like to call attention to the report and possibly, cost permitting, distribute a small number of them to police officials and human relations agencies.

Thank you for sharing this with us. I am sorry we have been so long in responding.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Dr. Albert Dent

La Gen.

Loyola University

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

NEW ORLEANS

11 May, 1964

P A please reply

Office of the Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the report of a year-long research study on POLICE HANDLING OF ARRESTEES.

Dr. Albert Dent, President of Dillard University, who was one of the consultants on this study, suggested that the Council may be interested in promoting a wider distribution of this report.

Cordially yours,

Joseph H. Fichter

Joseph H. Fichter

La-
Gen

August 3, 1964

Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger
2633 June Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ralph:

Thanks for the suggestions, clippings, etc. They are passed on.

I hope you are now somewhat settled and getting rested up to do battle.

The effort to organize a Louisiana Council continues that I have great difficulty in keeping informed. In time I will know more and will share it with you. You and Georgia can give these people much advice and I hope you will do so.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

La - Gen -

2633 June Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70808

August 16, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The enclosed clipping may have come to your attention. It is especially interesting in view of Taylor's usual approach to things.

We have not yet heard from Monsignor Sigur. If we do not get word from him in a short while, we shall contact him. So far the only ones with whom we have had contact who have some interest in the human relations field--aside from the general interest at LSU--are the family of the daughter of our baby's godparents.

By the way, just as soon as you get through with the two talks I sent you I shall appreciate receiving them back.

Perhaps I shall see you in Atlanta at the Development Committee meeting next month.

Georgia sends her greetings with mine.

Sincerely

Ralph

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.

P.S. Another "by the way," please tell Les that I have brought our punch card machines with me to LSU where they will serve in my research work. I am glad SRC did not take them, though I should have been glad to have SRC make use of their capabilities.

September 11, 1964

Dr. Ralph M. Dreger
2633 June Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ralph:

Enclosed, finally, are your speeches. We have copied one re your suit for our files.

I am anxious and uneasy about the development of the Louisiana Council. Has anyone been in touch with you yet?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 100
328 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

TELEPHONE
523-6504

October 2, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
No. 5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Paul:

It is not necessary that you do anything at the present time, in connection with the employment of an attorney in my office to handle Civil Rights cases. I have a meeting this afternoon with several local people from whom, I believe, I can secure sufficient funds to cover this project.

I shall be in touch with you after you return from Europe.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation, I remain

Very truly yours,

Jack

John P. Nelson, Jr.

JPNJr/PP

Gen

December 10, 1964

Dr. Ralph M. Dreger
2633 June Street
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ralph:

At your suggestion, Sigur is being written, copy enclosed. I do wish a more "organized" individual than Father Sigur was heading this effort just now, but so be it. I do hope, too, the Lafayette group will make every effort to take into proper consideration the New Orleans Community Relations Council.

The news of the effort at forming a Baton Rouge Council is indeed good. (I am considerably more optimistic about the immediate success of this than the state effort. But, the formation of a functioning council there could, of course, be of immense value to any state effort.)

I have asked Al Ulmer to review local and state by-laws, take the best from them, and come up with something of a model, remembering the beginning phases of Louisiana especially. The results of Al's work will be sent to you shortly.

Incidentally, there is a fine young political scientist at Southern whom we unsuccessfully tried to hire as our research director. He was here last week and it reminded me you two should get to know each other. He is Dr. T. McKinney. I would hope T. would be interested in participating in a council.

My very best wishes for the season to you and Georgia and the children.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

December 31, 1964

Dr. Ralph Dreger
2633 June Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Dreger:

Enclosed is a rough draft of by-laws for local affiliates to state councils on human relations. Any suggestions you would make would be appreciated. Copies have been sent to all state directors for comment, also, in hopes that a good model charter can be developed.

Best wishes for the coming year.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mm

January 21, 1965

Dr. Ralph M. Dreger
2633 June Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ralph:

I was very sorry to have to miss the meeting in Lafayette but shall be at the New Orleans meeting on the 6th of February. Please send me the particulars such as time and place.

It's a great consolation to me to know you are involved in this. For the first time I'm happy you and Georgia are not in Florida.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Lu Gen

January 27, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

By this time you may have been informed by Jim Oliver that the meeting on the 6th is to be at Xavier University most likely. Jim said in his letter to me, which though personal was probably the same to all Board members, that when the plans are finalized we will be advised. He mentions in his note that you are planning to be with us and address us, so I take it he has kept you informed.

From what we read in the papers I should judge civil rights organizations have their work cut out for them here in Louisiana. The Governor in announcing that signing a compliance agreement for the state highway department would not make much difference in its operation was just slightly less unrealistic than in his statement to northern addiences that our racial problems have been solved here. You say for the first time you are happy that Georgia and I are not in Florida, indicating presumably that you think we may be of some help in Louisiana. Well, if we had any suspicion, which we did not have, that things were going to be rosier here than in Florida, sad would have been our disillusionment.

Georgia joins in greetings.

Sincerely

Ralph

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.

La Gen

February 8, 1965

Mrs. August F. Erickson
659 Longleaf
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Erickson:

If you will write Mrs. Helen Adams, Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations (121 East Third Street, Room 301, Charlotte, North Carolina) telling her of your situation there relative to the junior college I am sure she will be able to collect the information about the comparable situation in Charlotte. Mrs. Adams was not in Charlotte at the time they fought the battle of two colleges but many of her members were involved.

It was good meeting you on Saturday and I am very impressed with the progress the board of the Louisiana Council is making. I came away very much of the opinion that there is going to be an active organization far sooner than we had thought. If we can be of any possible help let us know.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

BLIND COPY: Mrs. Helen Adams

March 8, 1965

Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger
2633 June Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ralph and Georgia:

Having just read the Louisiana Council Newsletter, my Monday morning is made. To be reminded that people like the Dregers are out there, that the LCHR leadership has the audacity to offer their services to the Governor and the President, that there will be a Louisiana Council -- is to be reminded that people are great. And, that's a great way to start the week.

My deepest appreciation.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

March 31, 1965

Mr. Martin L. Harvey
Treasurer
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
c/o Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Martin:

Enclosed is our check for $750.00, representing a grant-in-aid payment to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations for the purpose of assisting the development of the Council toward its objective of eventually becoming a staffed operation.

We will require an accounting of funds, preferably through a customary audit at the end of the year of the Louisiana Council's finances. The use of these funds is, of course, subject to the usual requirements of a tax exempt agency as set forth in section 501 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Our auditors now require a receipt of all grants made. Will you, therefore, please note receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon copy of this letter and return it to us at your convenience.

Our very best wishes to the Louisiana Council. Please know we are eager to be of any possible assistance.

And, my very best to Clairice and you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Dr. James R. Oliver, President, Louisiana Council

$750.00

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations

c/o Mr. Martin L. Harvey
Southern University

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Assistance toward becoming a staffed operation

State Assistance

March 31 65

Paul Anthony

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN BRANCH POST OFFICE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS

March 27, 1965

Dr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We have completed a tentative estimate of expenditures for the Louisiana Council for the next six months.

I. Office of the President		
Student help, 40 hrs. per month @ 75¢ per hr.	$ 30.00	
Postage	20.00	
Telephone	6.00	
Travel	10.00	
Duplicating Services	10.00	
Office Supplies	10.00	
Box rental	.75	
Total, one month	86.75	
Total, six months		$ 520.50
II. Newsletter		
500 copies per mo., @ $35 per mo. for six months		$ 210.00
Total estimate		$ 730.50

It does not look as though our membership fees will amount to more than $100 for the next six months (we are starting a membership drive at the end of this month).

Can you supply us with $125.00 per month, or $750 for the next six months? Of course, we will make an exact accounting for all funds.

Sincerely yours,

Martin L. Harvey
Dean of Students

/m

LCHR

February 16, 1965

Mr. Martin L. Harvey
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisianan

Dear Martin:

Enclosed is a collection of the membership blanks and brochures being used by other state Councils. I don't know if you are thinking of yet doing anything as elaborate as a printed brochure, but if so you might look especially at the ones done by the South Carolina and Florida Councils.

I don't quite understand what is meant by "payment authorization blanks." Generally, payments are made at the satisfaction of the treasurer. Where the president is located in a different city -- and is as active as Jim Oliver will be -- he frequently has a revolving fund periodically replaced by the Treasurer on receipt of an itemized account of expenditures. If at all possible, it is good, of course, for the treasurer to receive and disburse all funds even if others share the responsibility of accounting for them. With LCHR, where so many volunteers are accepting responsibility (such as the Dregers doing the newsletter) certainly the treasurer cannot do all the accounting. But, he should receive detailed (though simple) accounts of what is spent.

If this is not what you want, let me know. It was good to meet you. We are very grateful that so many good people are supporting this effort.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN BRANCH POST OFFICE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

DEAN OF STUDENTS

February 10, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We are in the process of working on our membership application blanks. I wonder if you have some which other state or local councils have found useful. Also, do you have any payment authorization blanks?

Thank you for coming to the New Orleans Meeting. Your message was extremely helpful and stimulating.

Sincerely yours,

Martin

Martin L. Harvey
Treasurer, Louisiana Council on Human Relations

/m

February 2, 1965

Dr. James R. Oliver
President
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

It is very good news that you have accepted the presidency of the Louisiana Council. I would like to be with you in New Orleans on Saturday the 6th and shall come prepared to talk along the lines you suggest.

SRC will be in a position to give very modest financial assistance. I'll discuss this with you at the meeting.

If there is not time for further correspondence, I shall call Helen Mervis on my arrival in New Orleans Friday evening or Saturday morning as to the place and time of the meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

LCHR

February 1, 1965

TO: Members of the Board of Directors, Louisiana Council on Human Relations

FROM: James R. Oliver

Plans for the meeting of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations Board of Directors, Saturday, February 6, 1965, have been completed and arrangements finalized. Following is the agenda:

10:00 - 12:00 . . . . . .Dr. James R. Oliver, Presiding
Mr. John Nelson, Moderator
Panelists representing: NAACP - Atty. E. N. Morial, New Orleans Branch, President
CORE - Dave Dennis, Field CORE Director
Urban League - J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Secretary, New Orleans
NCCIJ - Jack Sessons, Southern Field Service Director
NCCJ --Joseph Murphy (tentative)

Each will make a fifteen (15) minute presentation on Human Relations in Louisiana. Questions will follow. These can be after each presentation, or after all have spoken.

12:00 --12:30PM . . . . .Summary and Assemble for lunch
12:30 - 1:30PM . . . . .Lunch - Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council, Speaker
1:45 - 2:15PM . . . . .Winston Lill, Executive Director Total Community Acton, Inc., New Orleans Poverty Private Corporations
This time includes presentation and questions
2:15 - Adjournment Design plans for activities Louisiana Council on Human Relations, fill vacancies on Board of Directors select those to be invited to the Advisory Board, etc.

All sessions will be held in the Gold Room, Student Center, Xavier University, Washington Ave. and Pine Street. (Directions to Xavier University from Airline Highway, US 90: Turn right at Carrollton Ave. to Washington Ave., turn left onto Washington Ave. to Pine St., turn left to Student Center).

LCHR

P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501
January 26, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

As Monsignor Sigur has informed you, the Louisiana Council on Human Relations has been launched. At a meeting in Lafayette the Board of Directors was elected as ~~worthy~~ officers. I will be sending you a complete listing as soon as our minutes have been completely deciphered.

Although I'm not sure that I can do justice to the job, I have been elected president of the organization. I will do my utmost to make it succeed.

I am writing primarily for two purposes. First, I would like to inquire about the possibility of financial support from Southern Regional Council during the coming year. As you well know, some subsidy will be required for the first three years of our operation. We hope that it will be self-sufficient in the not too distant future, however.

But equally important, I feel, is getting started on the right foot. We have planned for a meeting of the Board of Directors in New Orleans on Saturday, February 6. At that time we plan to analyze, as well as we are able, the situation as it exists and our plans to be undertaken in the immediate and in the distant future. We have asked for representatives from the various organizations active in this field to send a representative to talk to us.

More specifically, I would like to invite you to meet with the Board and tie together the earlier presentations. I would like to have you give the luncheon address which would essentially give us food for thought in planning our future activities. I think the group is fairly well motivated toward doing something, but we need concrete suggestions as to things which we can undertake. As I see it, the talk would be approximately 30 to 40 minutes long. If you feel a longer or shorter period is necessary, just let me know and we will try to arrange it.

Immediately following your talk the Board would convene and try to come up with specific suggestions of items to be pursued. The morning sessions will deal with ideas and suggestions from the groups previously mentioned. It seems to me that in this way we would have the benefit of ideas from experts to guide us.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to visit us on that day. If your answer is in the affirmative, I will send you final details as to meeting time and place. I look forward to seeing you in the not too distant future and to working with you.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Oliver

James R. Oliver, President
Louisiana Council on Human Relations

JRO:mc

P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Barbara F. Erickson (Mrs. August)
659 Longleaf
Shreveport, La.

re Charlotte J. Colleges -

January 18, 1965

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
P. O. Box 2512
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Father Sigur:

I am very sorry that illness prevented my being with you on Saturday.

Please let me know what happened and what now I can do to help.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

P. O. Box 2512
Lafayette, Louisiana
January 11, 1965

Dear Friend:

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations meeting will be held this Saturday, January 16, 1965 at 2:00 p.m. in Lafayette, Louisiana at the War Memorial Building, Pinhook and Jefferson Streets.

We request your presence at this election meeting and encourage you to invite interested friends to attend also.

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council, Inc. of Atlanta will be present at this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander O. Sigur

(Rt.Rev.Msgr.) Alexander O. Sigur
Temporary Chairman

bap

LCHR

December 10, 1964

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
P. O. Box 2512
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Father Sigur:

It was good to see you at the annual meeting and I was very happy to hear of your decision to take the responsibility of going ahead with the organization of the Louisiana Council. Please remember that we are eager to help in any way possible.

It is wise to go ahead with the formation of a state-wide board. I am sure Mrs. Mervis in New Orleans will be happy to suggest membership from New Orleans, if she hasn't already. And, Ralph Dreger writes from Baton Rouge that they are going ahead there with the formation of a local council.

(We are preparing a set of by-laws to be used as a guide by the Baton Rouge group. Will send you a copy, should you wish to share them with others.)

My calendar is still relatively uncluttered during the early part of the new year. I would be happy to come over to meet with the new board at any time you choose, should you wish. In fact, I would welcome such an opportunity.

All good wishes for the season.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Lu-Gen

PA

MM

April 5, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Letter sent 4/13/65 A.M.

Dear Paul:

The Baton Rouge Council has decided to investigate the possibility of sponsoring projects under the anti-poverty programs. As Chairman of an investigating committee, I have been instructed to write you to find out all SRC can provide in the way of information about such programs. I have a copy of the booklet sent out about a month or so ago, though I could use half a dozen more if they can be spared. But also whatever there is in the way of helping groups get started would be of use.

We have had a fairly large and enthusiastic group becoming interested in the B.R. Council. One thing with which we are experimenting, which seems workable and at this instant working, is the Projects Committee. Every member is expected to be on a Subcommittee. These groups are supposed to do more than meet at meeting time. I cannot recall whether you received one of our sets of By-Laws which builds the Subcommittee idea into the basic structure of the Council. In case you have not received one, I am enclosing a copy.

Georgia sends her regards along with mine.

Sincerely

Ralph

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.

April 13, 1965

Dr. Ralph M. Dreger
2633 June St.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Dreger:

If you have them to spare, could you send us about 15 copies of the Baton Rouge Council's brochure?

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

operation registration

CITY-WIDE REGISTRATION
AND GET OUT THE VOTE DRIVE

545 Saint Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
524-5201 523-5968

Harp TW 1-2811
Rm 523

MM

July 26, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
44 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Voter registration in New Orleans is and has been a problem of concern to many volunteers who would like to try to do something about it. Operation Registration is the outgrowth of the League of Women Voters Educational Fund Registration and Voting Conference held in Washington in June.

To run a volunteer registration drive takes money for printing and postage. We have used up what money was given us by individuals, and now we would like to find out if we could get a little money from Southern Regional Council (possibly $500) to get on with the project. I could give you more information and definite plans if you thought there was any chance of getting any money.

I am writing this letter in haste because I just learned from Mrs. Mary Sands that you plan to be in New Orleans on Wednesday, July 28. I would very much like to talk to you if it would be at all possible. If you could find the time to see me or talk with me, my number is 282-5330.

Sincerely,

Bernice H. Leder

Mrs. L. H. Leder
Chairman

jad

Louisiana afl-CIO

OFFICES:
BATON ROUGE
NEW ORLEANS
SHREVEPORT

FORMERLY: LOUISIANA STATE LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 80 - BATON ROUGE

August 4, 1965

F.Y.I.

Mrs. Lawrence H. Leder, Project Chairman
Operation Registration
545 Saint Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Leder:

I have forwarded your communication of July 27 to the National AFL-CIO C.O.P.E. in an effort to secure financial assistance from that organization for your registration drive. I should be hearing from them within the next few days and will advise you as to their decision. I have placed the strongest appeal possible in this matter because I am firmly convinced that yours is a very worthy project. You may be assured of my support in every way possible.

With best wishes, I am

Respectfully yours,

Victor Bussie
President

VB:md
cc: Mr. Pat Stoddard

8/3/65

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

New Orleans States Founded Jan. 3, 1880.
New Orleans Item Founded June 11, 1877.

Issued Every Week-Day Evening by The Times-Picayune Publishing Corporation on Lafayette Square

JOHN F. TIMS
President and Publisher

GEORGE W. HEALY, JR.
Executive Editor

ROBERT E. GOUGH
General Manager

Registration Drive Next Month

With the municipal primary election little more than three months away, it is good to see a united effort planned to swell voter registration.

Culmination of months of planning by a number of groups with assistance from the League of Women Voters of New Orleans, the drive—Operation Registration—will get into the field next month.

Not to be confused with a ballyhoo effort, the project will be carried from door to door. More, it will conduct workshop meetings in voter education and its goal extends far beyond the election this year.

While September will be "Register to Vote Month," we get it from Mrs. Lawrence H. Leder, chairman of the effort, that in substance every other month, too, will emphasize the importance of qualifying to vote.

The overcoming of citizen apathy is a larger task than any single organization can master. Thus the combination of civic groups to undertake the project.

It is true that the national focus on voting centering around the new voting bill will aid in rounding out registration interest. This offers no substitute, however, for stimulation at the local level.

An urgency attaches to the enrollment campaign inasmuch as the date for the city primary has been set forward almost three months. Instead of Jan. 29, 1966, the first primary will be held Nov. 6. If there is to be a runoff, it will be on Dec. 11 instead of March 5, 1966.

In impressing potential voters with the importance of registering, civic workers have many things going for them. Registration forms have been simplified.

More than that, recent Legislatures have made it easier for more persons to vote or to become reinstated in event of a two-year lapse of nonvoting.

At this stage there are two ways to help Operation Registration along: Eligible but unregistered citizens can visit a registration office and be added to the rolls, and clubs and other organizations with a sense of civic duty can enlist with others to supply the manpower for next month's intensive effort.

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1965

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

Groups Ready September Register-to-Vote Drive

September will be "Register-to-Vote Month" in New Orleans as local civic groups shift into high gear in an all-out effort to wipe out voter apathy before the new November election date.

"Operation Registration" has been organized after months of preparation by dozens of varied groups, united in their common goal to get out the vote.

In a speech at the New Orleans Press Club today, Mrs. Lawrence H. Leder, chairman of Operation Registration, said the united campaign would not be "just a short-term, quickie registration drive."

"The aim of the cooperating organizations is to make Operation Registration a continuing voter education process," she said.

Mrs. Leder said the organization, under the coordination of the League of Women Voters, would conduct voter education workshops and door-to-door canvassing throughout the city to reach as many potential voters as possible.

Any civic group wishing to join the drive should call 523-5068, she said.

REGISTRATION DRIVE SLATED

Door-to-Door Canvas for Voters Planned

A volunteer voter registration drive to cover every section of New Orleans was announced Monday by Mrs. Lawrence H. Leder, chairman of Operation Registration. She made the announcement at the Press Club of New Orleans' Newsmakers Luncheon.

She said the month of September will be known as "Register to Vote Month." Voter education workshops are being planned throughout the city to familiarize participants with the voter registration procedure and to emphasize the meaning of good government, Mrs. Leder said. "A volunteer door-to-door canvass will be made to reach as many eligible potential voters as possible," she said.

Letters have been mailed to every community group inviting them to join Operation Registration, Mrs. Leder added. "If through some oversight any group has been missed, the group is asked to contact Operation Registration, 545 St. Charles ave., or call 523-5068," she concluded.

In cows, goats and sheep, a [illegible] a fatty substance, ap[illegible] from the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

July 31, 1965

Mr. Stephen Currier
Taconic Foundation
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Currier:

Voter registration in New Orleans is and has been a problem of concern to many who would like to do something about it. Through experience we have learned that no one group can erase citizen apathy toward registration and voting . . . our thoughts in organizing OPERATION REGISTRATION were that many organizations, working together in a coordinated effort, could

OPERATION REGISTRATION is a non-partisian city-wide effort . . . it is an outgrowth of the League of Women Voters Education Fund Conference on Registration and Voting held in Washington, D. C. in June.

The Conference dealt with the motivation of center city minorities to register and vote. Realizing the complexities of New Orleans (and learning from past Negro voter registration failures in New Orleans) our delegation which included representatives of the League of Women Voters, CORE, NAACP, AAUW, and a Negro women's voter service group, decided the best way to handle a Voter Registration and Get Out the Vote Campaign in New Orleans would be to try to have a citywide drive including any and all organizations . . . conservative, moderate or liberal . . . interested in helping. We felt any organization would almost have to be against motherhood to admit being against participating in a city-wide effort to encourage people to register.

Meanwhile our Negro groups, and wherever possible our White groups, would concentrate on our target areas . . . those heavily concentrated poor areas of our city where the percentage of registered voters is the smallest.

OPERATION REGISTRATION has been functioning out of the League of Women Voters office since mid-June. We have had two daylong workshops with almost 300 people from our target areas attending . . . canvassers are already at work doing a door-to-door drive in two target areas. We plan more workshops in our inner city areas to familiarize participants (who become canvassers) with the voter registration procedure and to emphasize the meaning of good government.

However, all this costs money. The money we have been able to get locally from the League of Women Voters (over $500) and from small contributors ($190) has been used up. We write this letter in the hope that we might get a grant from the Taconic Foundation so that we can get on with the project. I am enclosing our Budget B

which was drawn up some time ago. Since then our election, originally scheduled in January, has been moved up to November 6 . . . with a second primary on December 11 and the general election on April 5. Though I haven't had time to redo the budget, I would estimate that it could be reduced by about $1,000.

All contributions made to the League of Women Voters Education Fund and earmarked for the New Orleans OPERATION REGISTRATION are tax deductible.

Operation Registration's aim is to prove to the people of New Orleans, that Negro and White can work together in a concerted effort of this kind . . . our aim is to add 100,000 names to the registration rolls of New Orleans!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lawrence H. Leder
Chairman

cc: League of Women Voters Education Fund
Mrs. Robert Johnston, Pres. LWV, New Orleans

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE AREA

315 Camp Street • P.O. Box 30240 • New Orleans, La. 70130 • Telephone 524-1131

F.Y.I.

July 29, 1965

Mrs. Robert L. Johnston, President
Mrs. Lawrence H. Leder, Chairman,
Registration and Voting Project,
League of Women Voters of New Orleans,
Gallier Hall, 545 St. Charles Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Mesdames:

At its meeting on July 27th, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce gave consideration to the plans of the League of Women Voters to get citizens to register and vote.

I was instructed to inform you that our organization will cooperate to the extent that it has in the past, that is, through the News Bulletin and other Chamber media to encourage our members and their employees to exercise their civic duty to register and vote.

The Board considered it well not to tie the organization into the movement of any other group in connection with the matter, but we will do our part by impressing upon our membership the importance of registering and getting out to vote.

Sincerely yours,

Jos. W. Simon, Jr.,
Executive Vice President

JWS:LL

operation registration

CITY-WIDE REGISTRATION
AND GET OUT THE VOTE DRIVE

845 Saint Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
524-5201 523-5968

LWDV
SB
~~MM~~
PWL
BPL
MM

Will appreciate whatever you can do to help.

Bernice Leder

August 10, 1965

Mrs. Leo Mervis
34 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans, La. 70118

Dear Helen:

Enclosed are some news clips about the activities of Chambers of Commerce. Hope they are what you need.

We have special studies done on Memphis and Charlotte which might also be of help. I believe you were sent copies when they were released but we can send additional ones if you wish.

Thanks for your good hospitality. I hope things are becoming quieter for you and that Mr. Mervis continues to improve.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

September 8, 1965

Mrs. Bernice Leder
Operation Registration
545 Saint Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mrs. Leder:

It is good to know of your grant and of the progress of your campaign.

Keep us informed -- and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Lu Gen

Louisiana State University Press

BATON ROUGE LOUISIANA 70803

December 9, 1965

Clerical Staff
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to inquire if you have the names and addresses of all state councils of Human Relations in the Southern states. If you do have these, would you be so kind as to send me the list? I have tried to locate these in our own reference files but was unable to locate any other than the Tennessee Council.

Further, would you inform me about whether the subscription list of New South is available to us. If it is, and if there is a charge for this service, please send your rate card.

PA - ? Return to MM

I am currently planning the mailing list for mailing of circulars on one of our recent publications, LOOK AWAY FROM DIXIE, by former Mississippi Congressman Frank E. Smith.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours very truly,

Clyde V. Williams

Clyde V. Williams
Promotion Manager

CVW:sg

NS 1st abt 3,000
would b avbl at no charg
but the represents less than
1/3 incl mbrs. We
think more efficient 4
him to ask individual state councils
for their membership or, if this procedure
is small enough, ask them if they would
mail it out.

La Gen

December 15, 1965

Mr. Clyde V. Williams
Promotion Manager
Louisiana State University Press
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Mr. Williams:

Our list of names and addresses of state Councils on Human Relations is enclosed.

The New South subscription list*could be made available to you at no charge, but it represents less that one-third of the members of the state Councils. If you will write each of the Councils for their membership lists we feel sure they will provide you with them, or, depending on the size of the brochure, they might be willing to send them out to their members, perhaps along with some other mailing.

(*About 3,000 subscribers.)

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

Enc.

La Gen

Louisiana State University Press

BATON ROUGE LOUISIANA 70803

95%

December 27, 1965

Miss Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Manderson:

Thank you for your letter of December 15. I have written today to each of the state councils requesting their help. You mention that the New South subscription list would be available to us. I am wondering whether you have all of these names on an addressograph or some other mechanical device. I will be glad to send you the envelopes to be addressed if this is satisfactory, or if you will send the written list itself I will run Thermo-Fax copies and return the list to you immediately. In case of the former, we will certainly pay shipping expenses both ways.

I am enclosing copies of the two circulars which we will be mailing with New South's list.

Thank you for your very kind help.

Sincerely,

Clyde V. Williams

Clyde V. Williams
Promotion Manager

CVW:sg

La Gen

December 29, 1965

Mr. Clyde V. Williams
Promotion Manager
Louisiana State University Press
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Williams:

I should have explained in my earlier letter that state Council on Human Relations members comprise around 95% of our New South subscription list, so if you obtain membership lists from the state Councils you will have names of most of our subscribers plus a sizeable number (over 8,000) of non-subscriber names. Our mailing list and records do not show whether a subscriber is a state Council member, so we feel sure you will want to avoid the large-scale duplication which would result from directing your mailing to both the New South list and the state Council membership.

However, if for any reason you do need our list or portions of it -- if, for example, a state Council is unable to send you their membership list easily -- we will send it to you on gummed address tapes which have been run through our addressograph. Addressograph plates are kept by state here, so one or several states could be run off and sent to you individually if necessary.

Let us know if you do need any portion of the subscription list; we will be glad to help you in any way.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

Return to PA

ES

ES-file

January 17, 1966

file

Mrs. Leo Mervis
34 Audubon Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Helen:

It's terrible to be just now responding to your good note of December 3.

As you know, the Moreland Smith letters were mixed up. I do hope in time you will have an opportunity to get to know him and to have New Orleans take advantage of the resources of our Urban Planning project.

Our new Field Director, Ed Stanfield, is on hand. He will be in New Orleans attending a meeting in mid-February. (Will ask him to let you know ahead of time the exact date.) At that time I hope it will be convenient for you to meet with him and review the work of the Community Relations Council and to discuss the prospects of staffing the Louisiana Council. (Perhaps with offices in New Orleans and considerable responsibility to CRC.) With luck, SRC will this year be in a position to give modest - but greatly increased - financial support that should make this possible.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Executive Director
Paul Anthony

PA/km

Community Relations Council
OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

POST OFFICE BOX 51257 • NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70150

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DR. LEONARD BURNS
Vice-President
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Vice-President
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JOS. MARCHESE, JR.
ALBERT ROSENBERG
JACK SISSON

Dec 3

Dear Paul,

Thought you'd like to see the latest publicity on our meeting – it was little less than great, mostly because several levels of Negro leadership ventilated and confronted in a free-wheeling question and answer period.

Hope there'll be some time to discuss observations and reactions to the Board meeting. Meantime, hope all goes well in your new capacity – you really have your work cut out for you – and I think SRC will thrive under your guidance.

Cordially,

Helen

34 Audubon Blvd

Just got my mail containing a letter for Mr. Robert Alexander, Houston which I have remailed to him. Presumably, in the mix-up, he got mine and will forward it (from Moreland Smith). Having a special Board Meeting Dec 8 – will Mr. Smith's letter require some action at that meeting, so that we can be sure the mix-up doesn't get straight by then?

Southeast Regional Council and Louisiana Council on Human Relations

HOST OF ILLS FACE CITY

Future of Negro Discussion Topic

By ALLAN KATZ

What does the future hold for the Negro community of New Orleans?

A Tulane University sociologist and an Xavier University official who will address themselves to that question at a meeting Tuesday night maintain that the future has never been brighter for either Negroes or the rest of this prosperous, sprawling city.

However, Dr. Leonhard Reissman, professor of sociology at Tulane, and Norman Francis, assistant to the President of Xavier, say that like any metropolis, New Orleans has many changing needs to be met.

THE PAIR, who will speak at a meeting sponsored by the Community Relations Council of New Orleans at the St. John Institutional Baptist Church, 2538 Jackson, at 8 p. m. Tuesday, agreed on a number of points in separate interviews this week.

Both believe New Orleans today finds itself facing a host of problems confronting every metropolis in this nation.

These include a middle class fleeing to the suburbs, barely sufficient tax revenues, a hard-pressed public educational system, crime in the streets, almost overwhelming traffic problems, substandard housing, air and water pollution, and competition from other cities for industry.

DR. REISSMAN notes that none of these problems has proved insurmountable when the proper forces were brought to bear elsewhere and there is no reason why it should be otherwise here.

He also says that although the discussion Tuesday will center on the future of the Negro in New Orleans, the real problems to be faced in the coming years are community-wide.

"Invariably, those cities that have fallen shortest of their potential are those that have allowed segments of their population to feel that they have no share in community growth and progress," Dr. Reissman observed.

FRANCIS BELIEVES there are certain goals Negroes here must strive for. He emphasizes that these aims—improvement of the public educational system, upgrading substandard housing, retraining and on-the-job training programs, and responsible political involvement—cannot be achieved for Negroes by others nor can they be gained by Negroes working in a vacuum.

He maintains these are worthy objectives for the entire community and reaching them will assure a wider spread of healthy prosperity than ever believed possible.

"IT IS EASY to be defeatist," Francis says. "It requires a great deal more courage to get out and work for better schools or vocational training or better housing. People who say 'I can't do it' are right. These are things that must be accomplished by 'us' — that means everybody."

The Xavier official also regards as a cheering note the subdued racial overtones in the just-completed citywide mayor election.

"The people of New Orleans for the first time in some years found more important questions to ask than 'Are you an integrationist or a segregationist?'" says Francis. "The result of this approach was an election that almost evenly divided the city."

HE NOTES ALSO that for the first time in many years the Negro electorate split almost evenly between the two major candidates.

Says Dr. Reissman: "I have no argument with the goals being set forth. It would simply be my hope that we would find the leadership to carry through. It is often easier to talk about doing certain things than to actually perform."

The sociologist declared: "New Orleans in recent years has shorn itself of many of the myths that still hold back others. The problem now lies in the translating of these new convictions into action.'

February 3, 1966

Sheraton-Charles Hotel
211 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

I would like to reserve a single room for the nights of February 14, 15, and 17. I shall arrive about 7:30 on the evening of the 14th.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

February 3, 1966

Mrs. Leo Mervis
34 Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Dear Mrs. Mervis:

Thank you for your letter of February 1.

I shall be free on the evening of February 15, and hope that we can talk at length at that time. The meeting I shall be attending is supposed to end about 4:00 p.m.

Dr. Oliver and Father Segur were here yesterday at a meeting of state council staffs and chairmen. Paul and I discussed with them the possibility of staffing the LCHR with help from our expanded grant-in-aid program. At this time the prospect is encouraging.

I plan to fly from New Orleans over to Lafayette to talk to them again on the 16th. It is very important that I talk to you before that, so I hope that you can keep Tuesday evening free. Then, if it seems desirable, I could stop off again in New Orleans to talk to you Wednesday evening of Thursday morning.

If possible, I would prefer to return to Atlanta on Thursday. However, if my staying over for the meeting of the CRC executive committee on Thursday would help to secure a staffed council in Louisiana, I could arrange

to do so. (Please do not call a special meeting. I would want to talk to you personally -- to get the feel" of the situation -- before meeting an official group.)

I look forward to meeting you.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

to: Ed Stanfield

February 4, 1966

Miss Mary Frances Lacey
National Board YWCA
Suite 201
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mary Frances:

Thank you for the suggestion for the Louisiana Council director. Ed Stanfield will be going to Louisiana in mid-February to talk to the people there about staffing that council. He will pass on your suggestion at that time.

We appreciate this assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

file Louisiana: General

Rec'd 1/31/66

January 28, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul Anthony,

I thoroughly enjoyed and benefitted from the Inter Agency meeting. It certainly was encouraging - although there is much to be done yet.

I did not leave the name of the person I have in mind, in case a Louisiana Council is formed. She is Mrs. Floyd Hannah (Bernice) 709 Bastrop, Louisiana. She is presently serving as executive of the Girl Scout Council in Monroe. She was born and brought up in Mississippi. She was elected to the city Council in Bastrop despite her very liberal and well known views

on race. She was effective in bringing the Mayor and the police force along - so far that both the Mayor and the Chief of Police paid heavy prices for their actions.

I do not know whether she would be interested, but I believe she could do a good job administratively, as well as ideologically.

With all good wishes for you and your leadership, Sam

Sincerely yours
Mary Frances Berry

Hall Board of Ed
Suite 201
41 Exchange Place S.E.
Atlanta Ga. 30303

February 22, 1966

Mr. Victor Bussie
AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 58
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bussie:

It was a pleasure to get acquainted with you at the Regional Consultation of the National Social Welfare Assembly in New Orleans.

We are soon to secure a director for the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, and I hope that at some point he and I could call on you in Baton Rouge. Your knowledge of Louisiana could be of inestimable help to us, if you would be willing to share it with us.

If we can assist you in any way, please call on us.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

La. - General

Louisiana

afl·cio

OFFICES:
BATON ROUGE
NEW ORLEANS
SHREVEPORT

FORMERLY: LOUISIANA STATE LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 58 - BATON ROUGE

February 28, 1966

3435747

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Thank you for your letter of February 22, 1966. You may be assured that I will be most happy to meet with you and the Director for the Louisiana Council on Human Relations at any time your schedule brings you to Louisiana. I will be most happy to assist in any way possible.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Victor Bussie

Victor Bussie
President

VB:md

La - general

STATE OF LOUISIANA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS, RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

JOHN R. MARTZELL
Executive Director

Pentagon Courts – C Building
P. O. Box 4095, Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

JESSE N. STONE, JR.
Associate Director

March 3, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I have and thank you for your letter of February 23, 1966. I am sorry that I missed you while you were visiting Louisiana. If you should happen to get to Baton Rouge, I am always available at our offices.

I became aware of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations several weeks ago. I consider its aims and work necessary and significant.

If the Louisiana Commission on Human Relations, Rights, and Responsibilities can assist you in any way in your work in Louisiana, I would hope that you would call upon us immediately.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

John R. Martzell
Executive Director

JRM:pep

La - GENERAL

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting, Board of Directors

Baton Rouge, 9-10-66

Essay and/or Oral Competition

It is proposed that the Louisiana Council on Human Relations sponsor and publicize a contest for students in various areas of human relations. These can be offered at various levels of school and/or college with some sort of prize involved. Either manuscripts or oral presentations are possible.

Some possible topics to be considered are:

HUMAN RELATIONS STATUS IN LOUISIANA

EFFECT OF SEGREGATION ON LOUISIANA ECONOMICS

SEGREGATION AND THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

HOW SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CAN BEST BE ACCOMPLISHED

F

September 12, 1966

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Ed Stanfield

SUBJECT: Field trip to Louisiana

The occasion for this trip was a meeting of the LCHR Board on Saturday, 10 September. I flew over on Thursday in order to work with Pat Miller in New Orleans and in her office.

Pat met me in New Orleans and we visited Attorney Tureaud, Jack Sisson and Jim McGuire in the NCCIJ office, and Helen Mervis and a couple of other CRC leaders in Helen's home. I felt that Sisson and McGuire were especially helpful in suggesting contacts and program possibilities to Pat.

Friday morning: I first saw Pat's office and met her office manager, Mrs. Reynolds. The office is beautifully appointed and equipped at amazingly low cost. It is the most reputable-looking state council office I have been in. Mrs. Reynolds is about 45, white, a Presbyterian minister's wife, and - from my observation - unusually able, as well as personable.

Later that morning I visited Dean Harvey to discuss a better arrangement about check-writing and bookkeeping. Pat had been unhappy about Harvey's close run, but he was tractable and we worked it out and then got Board approval for a standard arrangement.

I lunched with Dr. Dreger at L. S. U. -- to get acquainted and obtain a knowledgeable reading of the situation. It was pleasant and I came away feeling that he will be an invaluable help with the new council.

Friday afternoon Pat and I drove to Lafayette to see Oliver and plan the Board meeting. The trip was uneventful, but we were interesting to a number of people, especially when we stopped for dinner in Apelousas. Great fun.

The Board meeting was better attended than usual. (The Board is too small and they took initial steps to enlarge it.) No one from N. O. was there, however. The more important items of business were plans for an annual membership meeting in Baton Rouge in November and a membership and finance campaign preceding it. Jim Oliver had done some homework and the meeting was harmoneous and fruitful.

Incidentally, there is a good chance they will ask you to speak at the membership meeting. I hope you can and will.

On the whole I am encouraged about the prospects for the Louisiana Council now. Pat is learning fast (although she still has a ways to go). She does provide an attention to detail and a sense of orderliness that is valuable. She is showing some imaginzation about program now, and I sensed a readiness on the part of the Board members to respond to her leadership. Dreger had remarked on Friday that he had misgivings about having a woman and a Negro as their first executive director in such a tough state (although he meant to back her fully), but I think he felt better after the meeting.

Some material from the meeting is attached.

JES;mlm

file

September 12, 1966

Mr. A. P. Tureaud
1821 Orleans Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Tureaud:

It was a great pleasure to meet you and talk to you last Thursday. I appreciate your giving Mrs. Miller and me a few minutes out of your busy day.

If we can do anything to assist you in any of your efforts toward civil rights in Louisiana, please call on us.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

F

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

MID-SOUTH FIELD OFFICE
167 North Main Street, Room 56
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
Telephone: (901) 534-3139

September 16, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear ~~Mr. Stanfield~~ Ed:

In reply to your letter of September 13, 1966, we take this opportunity to welcome to the state of Louisiana the newly opened office of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. It was indeed a pleasant surprise to learn that the Council now has a full time executive director operating in the state of Louisiana.

As you know, the Commission has an Advisory Committee operating in Louisiana. The members of the Committee join me in extending congratulations and our willingness to cooperate with Mrs. Miller and the Louisiana Council on Human Relations in every way possible.

Give my regards to the SRC staff and I hope to see you all sometime in the near future.

Sincerely,

Bobby

Bobby D. Doctor
Field Representative

cc: Senator J. D. DeBlieux, Chairman
Louisiana State Advisory Committee, CCR

September 16, 1966

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
7990 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Miller:

I take this opportunity to welcome the newly opened office of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. It was indeed a pleasant surprise to learn that the Council now has a full time executive director operating in the state of Louisiana.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has an Advisory Committee operating in Louisiana. The members of the Committee join me in extending congratulations and our willingness to cooperate with you and the Louisiana Council on Human Relations in every way possible.

I look forward to meeting you sometime in the near future.

Sincerely,

Bobby D. Doctor
Field Representative

cc: Senator J. D. DeBlieux, Chairman
Louisiana State Advisory Committee
J. Edwin Stanfield, SRC

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

file

September 12, 1966

Mr. Bobby Doctor
Regional Office
U. S. Commission Civil Rights
Federal Building
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear "Doctor Staff":

I just want to be sure that you know the Louisiana Council on Human Relations now has an Executive and an office. The Director is Mrs. Patricia B. Miller and the office is at

7990 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Telephone: 775-8048

Please call on Mrs. Miller the next time you are in Baton Rouge, and we have suggested that she place you and Jacques on her mailing list.

Do you ever get to Atlanta? If you do, be sure to stop by S. R. C.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield

JES:mlm

cc: Mr. Jacques Wilmore

September 26, 1966

Mrs. Iris Kelso
Education Specialist
Total Community Action, Inc.
704 International Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mrs. Kelso:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 22 and for the recommendations of Negro boys for southern prep schools.

These have been forwarded to the appropriate person and I am confident that some of those recommended will receive further inquiry and consideration.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

TOTAL COMMUNITY ACTION, INC.

704 INTERNATIONAL BLDG.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130

Telephone: 524-8212

September 22, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Total Community Action, which is the poverty program agency in New Orleans, was asked to recommend students to you for scholarships to six Southern proparatory schools. This request came from the Rev. Thomas N. F. Shaw, headmaster of Trinity Episcopal School in New Orleans.

We secured recommendations from principals and counselors of predominatly Negro public and parochial schools. We may receive more, but we wanted to submit the ones enclosed because of your deadline.

If we can be of any further help, please contact me or our associate education specialist, Mr. Elliott Willard.

We are happy to have had the opportunity to participate in the selection of students for these important scholarships.

Sincerely yours,

Iris Kelso

(Mrs.) Iris Kelso
Education Specialist

IK:smj
Enclosures

THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WHAT IS THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIOS?

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is a voluntary association of people drawn together by a common commitment to justice for all and a common desire for understanding and openness among people of the various groups of which our society is composed.

The Council is a private, non-profit organization. It is not a government agency. Anyone who wishes may join to work for better human relations in Louisiana. To this end LCHR cooperates with appropriate government agencies.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL?

As the name suggests, the Council's purpose is to improve human relations. The Louisiana Council on Human Relations works for an atmosphere and environment in which citizens of all races, creeds and colors can live and work in genuine community, decency, and dignity.

WHAT DOES THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS DO?

The Council works mostly through local councils. These are composed of members of the Louisiana Council who, as citizens of their community, are familiar with the community, its human relations problems in all of their complexity, its leaders and potential leaders, and the resources which may be creatively employed.

Using the methods of fact-finding and reporting, education, and negotiation, LCHR and its local affiliates seek better and equal opportunities for all citizens of Louisiana in education, employment, housing, and health and welfare. LCHR works for full exercise of the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship by all and for even administration of justice.

The Council maintains a staff and a state office. The staff provides information and resources to local councils. It plans an annual membershipmmeeting and conferences on various human relations concerns as the need arises. Liaison is maintained with many concerned groups and agencies, public and private. The staff is available for conciliation services. It runs a small research and information service, occasionally issues reports on special problems, and helps individuals and groups find needed services in the human relations field. The staff publishes an informative newsletter for members once a month.

IS LOUISIANA COUNCIL AFFILIATED WITH ANOTHER ORGANIZATION?

The Louisiana Council is independent and its policies are determined by its Board of Directors, Members of the Board elected at the annual meeting.

LCHR works closely with the Southern Regional Council. The history of that organization goes back to 1919 when a group of the South's leading church people founded the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to encourage the interchange of ideas and mutual trust between Negroes and white people. The Commission was succeeded by the Southern Regional Council in 1944. Some of its incorporators were Dr. Rufus Clement, President of Atlanta University; the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, then editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist church; and the late Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina.

HOW IS THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL FINANCED?

The Council is funded by membership dues; contributions from individuals, groups, and businesses; and grants from charitable foundations and churches. Some of the donations from foundations are channeled through a grant-in-aid program of the Southern Regional Council.

WHY IS A HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL NEEDED? WHY SHOULD I JOIN THE HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL?

Because there are a number of ways in which Louisiana is not what the state could be and should be. And the facts show that poor human relations hold Louisiana back.

Let's start with economics. According to the 1960 census the median individual income in the United States was $2,798 -- half the people earned more than that and half earned less. But in Louisiana the dividing line was at $1,967. That is $831 less each year! For the U. S. the median family income is $4,791 per year. For Louisiana it is $3,513. That is $1,278 less each year! More than 44% of Louisiana's households have incomes below the $3,000 poverty line. These conditions are not good in any way: they are not good for business, they are not good for efficient government, and certainly they are not good for the persons who are the victims.

And it's a human relations problem! Of white households in Louisiana, 33.5% are in poverty; of Negro households, 72.2% are in poverty! Of louisiana's labor force as a whole, 6.1% are out of work, which is nearly twice the national average. But among Negro workers the rate is 9.7% while it is only 4.2% among white workers. So the progress of the whole state and everyone in it is impeded by faulty human relations, -- by prejudice and discrimination.

Every effect has its cause -- and unemployment and low income can be traced to poor education. Louisiana has the highest percentage of illiterates in the nation: 6.3%. In 1965-66 one-half of Louisiana's draftees failed pre-induction mental tests! Only three states had a higher rate of failures. Only 67.4% of those Louisiana students entering high school in 1961-62 graduated in 1964-65, which places Louisiana in the top one-fourth of the states on the drop-out scale.

Again, it is a human relations problem. In 1963 (the last year for which figures are available) Louisiana spent $260.20 to instruct white pupils, only $214.1 to instruct Negro children. In that year the average classroom of white children had 28.9 pupils

in it, while there were 32.2 Negro children in each of their classes. Statistics also show that Negro teachers are paid less than white teachers with comparable training in Louisiana.

And why are Negroes short-changed in Louisiana? In part because they have traditionally been denied full participation in the processes of democracy. 83% of eligible white Louisianians are registered to vote; only 42% of eligible Negroes in Louisiana are registered.

Many other facts could be cited. But they all point to the same truth: Louisiana has serious human relations problems, and there is every reason for an organization in which concerned citizens can work to effect smoothly the changes which must inevitably be made.

HOW DO YOU JOIN THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS?

Simply fill out the application form and mail it to the state office or give it to a local council officer. You may send the membership dues by check, cash or money order -- or ask that you be billed later.

- -

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

7986 Scenic Highway Baton Rouge, Louisiana

I/we would like to support the program of the Council by becoming:

( ) A Regular Member ($5.00)
( ) A Membership F amily of
( ) _____ persons. ($7.50)
( ) A Sustaining Member (25.00)
( ) An Honorary Member ($100.00)

Check enclosed ( )
Cash enclosed ( )
Bill me ( )

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

OCCUPATION _____ DATE _____

Please be sure to give your Zip Code number.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Lafayette

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Lafayette

Rev. Albert McKnight, C. S. Sp.
Delcambre

Community Relations Council of New Orleans

34 Audubon Blvd 70118
~~P.O. Box 51257~~ New Orleans, La. ~~70150~~

Aug 4 th

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John C. Rosen
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Rev. Milton Upton
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Rev. J. P. Woodland
Dr. Walter Young

Dear Paul,

First, many thanks for the beautiful hunk of time you gave us (particularly me) - your visit was profitable for us, I hope it was for you too. I've asked that a copy of the minutes be sent you.

Spent two days at the Urban League Conference in Miami, came home Monday, brought my husband from the hospital yesterday, and I'm whipped!

Our Ch. of Commerce has written LWV saying they will promote voter registration, not with other groups, but in their own house organ and meetings, but no cooperative effort in a city wide coordinated campaign. I'd like to start an insidious campaign of quoting from other Southern Chambers on statements, actions, cooperative efforts they've made not only in voting but other areas pertinent to our interests. I understand Memphis has been quietly but effectively moving forward ahead of all the rest of us. Our Urban League Exec there says the greatest impetus for change has come from Chamber leadership. Does CRC's research department have any material they could share with us via news clips etc.?

I think I know some of CRC's strengths to build on. If you have any observations and constructive criticisms on the weaknesses, will appreciate.

Enjoyed dinner and you. Let us hear from you.

Helen

"Founded on the belief that citizens must work together to build a society based on equal opportunity and justice for all – The Community Relations Council seeks to bring about a community climate of mutual understanding and respect among all peoples."

LOUISIANA

SOME SELECTED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

Alex S. Freedman
University of Southwestern Louisiana

I

What appears to be significant in reviewing the history and development of this region are the following factors:

(1) Slow population increase
(2) Agriculture both of the small farmer as well as the plantation type
(3) Segregation of whites and Negroes
(4) Isolation of the Acadian folk society
(5) The French language as a barrier to full American assimilation
(6) Predominance of the Catholic religion
(7) Neglect of formal education
(8) Lost economic opportunities
(9) Compromise with poverty
(10) Absence until recently of any large, urban center

It goes without saying that lack of industrialization, mediocre and weak leadership, and catastrophes such as floods, epidemics, drought, and crop disease have also influenced and may even be considered antecedents of the present socio-economic pattern of development of the region. Climate and geography are not to be neglected in our discussion. But it appears that more is to be gained by focusing our attention on cultural factors which have formed the basis for our present social and economic system. For example, it is our position here that the best theoretical and descriptive term for much of Southwest Louisiana until quite recently would be that it resembled a "folk society". Thus, many of the traits or factors as enumerated above served to integrate Acadian-white and Pseudo-Acadian-Negro families and villages into a homogeneous pattern of communal living. The father was the great patriarch of his large family; the mother and children were submissive to his will and judgement. The father made important familial decisions. The Catholic church filled sacred and communal needs. In between there was work, isolation from other communities,

some recreation usually centering around communal dancing and singing, and the end of one's experience was to be found at little more than the distance one could travel by horse or mule from farm home to town and back in the same day. Sons and daughters expected and did what their parents had done for them. The division of labor was simple: males were to be family providers; females were to be mothers and homemakers. Life in the towns was not a great deal different from this except that work in service to the farmer took the place of work in the fields.

The Civil War abruptly disorganized this equilibrium. Slavery was abolished only to be replaced by the share-cropper system. Manpower was depleted. Cattle and horses were confiscated by the Union Army. Equilibrium was established towards the end of the 19th Century with some change, notably railroad building and an awakening of the need for education. But, most important of all were the resurgence of two significant factors which are still very much with us:

(1) Cultural isolation (and)
(2) Compromise with poverty

Goals and aspirations, norms and values, have changed in Southwest Louisiana during the past two or three decades. The Acadian culture appears to be more a sub-culture and less isolated or ethnic in configuration. Catholicism is now a religion of millions of recent European immigrants living in our large cities: Poles, Italians, even the Irish. Negroes from this region - many in their most productive ages - have migrated to large cities - some in the North, some in the West. This migration expands the communication network of those still in the region and broadens their perspective as to what is happening in the greater society. The Civil Rights Movement, federal programs, better transportation and communication, universal education for the young (whether public or parochial), all of these influences serve to integrate the population of this area into that of the total society.

Our task then, is to examine our present status and to seek a general understanding of the most critical problems. In setting the stage for this analysis we may review what has been said in a recent study by one authority. Lauren C. Post states:

"One of the most distinctive features of Acadian culture is the Louisiana-French language, the only language which many of them speak even today. Their reticent nature and physical isolation militate against their learning English and, in turn, their linguistic isolation made it possible for them to maintain many of their own ways in but slightly changed form. Without the advantage of the public school, they seldom learned to read and write, and because they spoke only French, they were able to maintain most of their own customs without making the changes through which most other groups of Americans have passed. Language was probably the commen denominator of the Acadian heritage, but even the language varies from section to section." [1]

Professor Ben Kaplan, aware of this problem in the early 1940's stated that:

"In the past the interest of the rural schools have entered too closely on machines, on industry and on city life, rather than on the land, on rural perople, and on country living. A new emphasis must come to the schools and it must not come so much to the institutions of higher learning as the elementary schools where the education of most rural children ends. Yes, indeed, the school must become a driving social force, courageous, visionary, inspiring." [2]

But, we should not lose sight of the fact that schools for Negroes in the area are a rather recent development. We learn for example that:

"Prior to 1868 there were no schools for Negroes in Lafayette Parish. By 1877 there were 2 schools; 1880, 6 schools; 1900 saw 206 Negroes enrolled in the public schools and in 1922 there were 10 colored teachers in the parish schools." [3]

Lafayette experienced a rather slow rate of growth. We see for example that in 1870 the village had a population of only 777. Of this total 454 were white and 323 were Negro. By 1880 this population had increased to only 815.

Table I: Population Growth of Lafayette, La. [4]

Year	Population
1870	777
1880	815
1890	2,100
1900	3,000
1910	6,000
1920	9,000

(Continued page 4)

(Continuation of Table 1)

Year	Population
1930	15,000
1940	19,210
1950	33,541
1958	50,000 plus

From the above we can see that urbanization and industrialization is becoming an important factor with the growth of Lafayette. This, however, is quite recent and our focus is still more on the rural slum - the dilapidated shack without minimum facilities - rather than the urban slum which is fast emerging.

Compromise with poverty or "economic apathy" if we may use this phrase is to be seen in the statistical data contained within Table II. We should keep in mind that the federal government has decided that family income below the $3,000 per annum level falls within the culture of poverty area.

Table II: Median Family Income, 1960, in selected cities of Southwest Louisiana with population between 2,500-10,000 [5]

City	Median Family Income
Breaux Bridge	$3,693
Church Point	2,684
Kaplan	2,876
Mamou	2,543
St. Martinville	2,894
Ville Platte	2,908
Average for 6 cities:	$2,933

Family income, however, in these rural cities is higher than would be the case for median family income by Parishes in the region. In Table III we are able to see what happens when agricultural income is included.

Table III: Median Family Income, 1960, in selected Parishes (Counties) of Southwest Louisiana [6]

Parish	Income
Lafayette	$2,314
Pointe Coupee	1,548
Acadia	1,375
Iberia	2,241
St. Landry	1,376

(Continued page 5)

(Continuation of Table III)

Parish	Income
St. Martin	1,672
St. Mary	2,184
Vermillion	1,832
Average for 8 parishes	$1,817

It appears that size of city and extent of industrialization are significant variables in parish income. This can be seen in higher incomes for Lafayette (City of Lafayette), Iberia (New Iberia and Jeanerette), and St. Mary (Franklin and Morgan City) as compared to the more rural parishes.

Education is also an important indicator of the present status and resources of the area. By using the same small cities as employed in Table II we can see how they compare in regards to years of school completed by persons 25 years of age and older. Note that for the U.S.A. on the average this would be 8.8 years for rural and 11.3 years for urban residents.

Table IV: Median School Years Completed, 1960, in selected Cities of Southwest Louisiana with population between 2,500 - 10,000 [7]

City	Median School Years Completed
Breaux Bridge	8.2 yrs
Church Point	6.2
Kaplan	5.5
Mamou	5.9
St. Martinville	6.5
Ville Platte	6.9
Average for 6 cities:	6.5 yrs

The correct interpretation of this data is simply that many persons, white and Negro, above the age of 25 in 1960 had never gone to school. Again, the language and cultural barrier is manifest. A second reason is that many of our residents did not complete all years of schooling available to them. Where values on educational goals are inconsequential one may anticipate that dropping out of school will be viewed as a normal procedure.

In summarizing these critical statistics we might say that the culture is the cause of these negative circumstances and that rural poverty and low level of education are the effects. This is based on the simple promise that the culture comes first in time and effects changes in culture either at a slow, normal, or rapid rate. For Southwest Louisiana, then, our rate of assimilation or acculturation has been slow. It is only recently, then, that there has been an awareness that poverty may be a temporary rather than a permanent condition.

A good example may be found in agriculture. When farm families consumed most of what they produced, it was necessary to remain on the farm or go hungry. Now, when agriculture is market oriented, when machines displace man in the fields, to remain in the rural area for many is merely to deter the inevitable - movement to the city in search of industrial employment. Now we can see the value of a modern education. To seek new jobs with old skills is what many people in Southwest Louisiana have already experienced. Perhaps we can now begin to appreciate the real value of Operation Head Start and related programs. Our people need as much education as they can get and as soon as they can get it. Without this our region can look forward to increasing dependence on unemployment compensation and welfare assistance.

III

The South as well as the Southwest is often noted for gracious living and beautiful homes. A realistic approach, however, indicates that much of the housing of the region is in poor condition. Table V tells a story which shows us yet another side of poverty.

Table V: Condition of Housing in Selected Parishes

Parish	Number	Sound	Deteriorating	Dilapidated
Acadia	14,633	10,407	3,172	1,054
Iberia	14,690	10,726	2,526	1,238
Lafayette	23,642	18,648	3,236	1,758
Pointe Coupee	6,456	3,810	1,888	758
St. Landry	22,078	14,555	4,846	2,677
St. Martin	8,187	5,968	1,670	549
St. Mary	13,535	8,509	2,748	2,278
Vermillion	12,037	8,296	2,575	1,166

Much of the housing as enumerated in Table V is rural property. This, of course, goes along with inadequate education and improper skills in explaining our critical problem of poverty. Viewed in another way we may add this to the pattern of segregation in the area. A recent special issue of the Southwest Register explained this problem quite well when they said that:

> "It is not only a product of present day attitudes that one out of every four families in Southwest Louisiana earn less money simply because of skin color. A history of slavery, segregation, and separate but "equal" ideals have hindered the progress of the Negro." [9]

This skin color differential may be viewed from looking more closely at the several parishes.

Table VI: Per cent Non-white of Selected Parishes [10]

Parish	Per Cent Non-white
Acadia	19.7
Evangeline	26.8
Iberia	28.7
Lafayette	24.0
Pointe Coupee	53.6
St. Landry	43.0
St. Martin	37.2
St. Mary	30.9
Vermillion	12.9

A recent study concerning Lafayette depicted the plight of the Negro as follows:

"In the city of Lafayette many Negroes earn good wages as carpenters, brick layers, plumbers, electricians and service station attendants. In the skilled trades they are paid the same as white workers. As common laborers they earn from 75¢ to $1.25 an hour. A considerable number operate small stores, drinking places and night clubs. They have their own insurance societies which pay sick and death benefits to their subscribers. A number of women operate beauty parlors for members of their own race. There are two Negro doctors who have a numerous clientele; and the Nego school teachers with equal qualifications receive the same pay as white ones. Negroes in both town and country are eligible for old age and survivors insurance, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance. Large numbers own their own homes." [11]

One notes from the above the "segregated progress" based on a philosophy of sophisticated racism. It is interesting to contrast this view with that of a more recent study which indicated that:

"Whites thus constitute over 97% of total labor force in high-level posts in Lafayette; Negroes compose only less than 3% of this labor force." [12]

In other words, the Negro, although comprising one-fourth of the population in Lafayette Parish controls only 3 per cent of the so-called affluent occupations. It is to be assumed that affluent positions are filled to a large extent by new-comers to the region who have the necessary skills for the modern industries. By the same token, it may be assumed that those Negro college graduates who value economic and social advancement will seek employment out of the region. Here we have a problem compounded by both bureaucratic social organization and segregation.

Much must be implied in this brief analysis of constituant social and economic factors of the region. For example, health and medical services, recreation, transportation, stability in marriage and family relationships, participation in church and civic organizations, care for the old folks, and general community improvement. What has been established, however, is the need for an organized program for our poverty people, the Negro in particular. What values we wish to reinforce in order to accomplish this great task centers around education. Operation Head Start, then, may be viewed as the beginning for this is the start of the education process.

Notes

(1) Lauren C. Post, Cajun Sketches; From the Praries of Southwest Louisiana, Baton Rouge, L.S.U. Press, 1962, p. 5.

(2) Ben Kaplan, "Under All... The Land", Lafayette, S.L.I. Bulletin, 1942, p. 20.

(3) Harry Louis Griffin, The Attakapas Country, New Orleans, Pelican Printing Co., 1959, p. 149.

(4) Ibid, p. 61 from U.S. Census.

(5) U.S Census, 1960, Louisiana, Social and Economic Characteristics.

(6) Ibid.

(7) Ibid.

(8) Statistical Abstract of Louisiana: 1965.

(9) Henry Libersat, Register Social Studies, Lafayette, La., Southwest Louisiana Register, 1963, p. 32.

(10) Alvin L. Bertrand, Louisiana's Human Resources, Baton Rouge, Bulletin No. 548, L.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station, 1961, pp. 14-15.

(11) Harry Louis Griffin, op. cit., pp. 151-152.

(12) Judith Sinitiere and Helena Sawicki, "Occupational Opportunities for Negro College Graduates in Lafayette Parish", unpublished manuscript, 1966, p. 14.

APPENDIX

A. Early development of the region is treated by Merl Reed, "Boom or Bust - Louisiana's Economy During the 1830's", Louisiana History, Winter 1963, Vol. IV No. 1. The author states that:

"The 1830's part of the time a boom period, witnessed rapid growth and settlement. The population, of which three-fourths were rural people, increased nearly 50%. Outside New Orleans the most spectacular rate of population increases occurred in the frontier areas west of the Mississippi, along the Red and its tributaries, the Ouachita and the Tensas. Here, coinciding with the removal of the Red River raft, population increased over 90%. In Southwest Louisiana frontier settlement skipped the parishes west of Lafayette and leaped to the Calcasieu River. Despite the rapid growth of the frontier, however, Louisiana's most important rural region was still along the 'father of waters' where 16 of the 38 parishes stretched from Plaquemines on the Gulf to Carroll at the Arkansas border. Forty-five per cent of the rural population lived along the Mississippi and, although the rate of growth here was less rapid than along the frontier, it increased forty-two per cent during the 1830's. West of New Orleans in the important Attakapas region, population growth was slower, but north of the city in the central Florida Parishes, a new frontier region was opening up."

B. The history of New Iberia and Iberia Parish is treated by Maurine Bergerie, They Tasted Bayou Water, New Orleans, Pelican Printing Co., 1962. She points out that at the turn of the century both coffee plants and Havana Leaf Tobacco were started in the parish but cultivation was inconsequental. In describing health problems the author remarks:

"A severe epidemic of yellow fever struck New Iberia (in 1839). Practically every family was affected by the horrible disease. Nearly one-half of the population died during this epidemic."

The problem of crop disease is discussed as follows:

"The year 1867 was a lean year for crops. No cotton was made because of a plague of caterpillars, which swarmed the country-side, devouring everything before them, even to the foliage in the trees of the woods . Adding to the desolation of destruction was a solid network of web, which hung from tree to tree. This destruction by caterpillars was repeated on other occasions, one being in the early 1880's."

The emergence of the compromise with poverty is also to be seen in the development of Iberia Parish. The author points out that:

"By hard work the rural people of Iberia Parish in varying degrees, developed the land. The more fortunate were able to have luxuries; but as usual, man, through no fault of their own, only manage to make a living."

Jan. 10 - ST. MARTIN AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - RECOMMENDATIONS

To - All interested in economic development in Southwest Louisiana.
From - Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke, member National Public Advisory Committee for RAD.
Re - Evaluation & Recommendations concerning the development program in St. Martin Parish.

The fifth and final Parish Development Association on my tour in Southwest Louisiana was that of St. Martin Parish. Fr. Ivan Arceneaux and I met at St. Martinville this morning with the following members of that Association: Dantin Bernard, President; Conrad Gauthier, Associate County Extension Agent; C. Thomas Bienvenu, Jr., representing the Junior Chamber of Commerce; and Robert Les Domingues, a member from Breaux Bridge. Fr. Whitney LeBlanc, Assistant at St. Martin's Parish joined in the discussion.

I. ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF THE ST. MARTIN AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. During July of 1962 the Police Jury of St. Martin Parish extended invitations to the general public to attend a meeting at which the development program was discussed and the committee was formed. Approximately 200 persons attended. The people of the parish are keenly aware of the need for economic development. Approximately 10% of the labor force of the Parish is unemployed. This is due in part to the closing in recent years of a sugar mill and a large food processing plant. There is widespread approval of the proposals of the Development Committee. As in other Parishes of this area, there is need for more active involvement of many local citizens in this endeavor.

Evaluation. In my estimation, the leadership in this Committee is outstanding. The OEDP is straightforward, factual and sensible. It provides a very good basis for a development program in the parish. ARA and RAD officials in Washington, D.C. and in state capitols rightfully refuse to supply loans or grants to county committees lacking local leadership and initiative, for this would be throwing money away. In my estimation, the leaders of this Parish are capable; the involvement of the local people is moderately good; the need of assistance is obvious.

II. SPECIAL MEMORANDUM TO ARA OFFICIALS. Small Business Administration is one of the agencies which passes upon applications for ARA loans. The officials of SBA tend to use the same standards in evaluating ARA applications as those used to evaluate SBA applications. But ARA serves a different purpose from SBA. ARA loans and grants are aid to depressed areas. Extremely exacting requirements and endless red tape are defeating the purpose of ARA. Any Parish committee able to win an ARA loan could probably qualify for a loan from SBA or from private lending agencies. I am not urging approval of wild proposals by irresponsible Parish Committees. I rather urge that the competence of the Parish Committee, the intensity of local needs, and the support of the general populace be weighed in passing upon a loan application.

III. PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION IN ST. MARTIN PARISH.

1. A Vocational Training School for the Colored will soon open its doors in St. Martinville. At least one of the new industries listed below is located at St. Martinville precisely because this new training school is about to open. Many other economic developments will be brought about by this new educational service.

2. Reviving Deep South Industries. Back in 1960, before this Parish Development Committee was formed, twenty-five public spirited citizens organized Deep South Industries with a capital investment of $150,000. Approximately one-half this amount was raised locally through a public subscription at $100 per share. After two years of operation in food processing, it closed largely because it lacked the capital needed for better equipment. No government agency has lost a dollar in this project. St. Martin Development Committee wishes to take over ownership and control of the corporation, invest the capital necessary to make it more efficient and resume operations in processing many vegetables grown in the Parish. There are several reasons to believe this proposal is sound: A man with 20 years experience in cannery management and sales is prepared to take charge; trained personnel to man the factory are in the community and out of work; without this cannery, local farmers will find it unprofitable to grow some of the vegetables they traditionally grow; a substantial loss of investment made by local citizens in Deep South Industries would make it extremely difficult to earn local support for any future development in the area.

Evaluation. The leaders of the Parish Development Committee are responsible people; they have judged that this proposal is extremely important to the development program in this area. I respect their judgement. This is an industrial operation very closely related to the agriculture of the area. Some risk is presumed to exist because the old Deep South Industries Corporatinn was discontinued. The danger this constitutes to ARA investments is, in my estimation, trivial compared to the social and personal disorder which will occur if nothing is done.

3. Bagasse Processing Plant. Bagasse is the fiber which remains after sugar cane has been processed. In most sugar mills it is destroyed. Consideration is being given to plant which would make bagasse into wall boards and other products.

4. Expanding Facilities of Sugar Mills. Increased demand for sugar and the fact that traditionally St. Martin Parish produces more cane than it can process warrants the expansion of sugar mills facilities. Now underway is an expansion from 2400 tons per day capacity to 4000 tons at the Levert-St. John Mills in St. Martinville and from 1800 to 2300 tons at the Breaux Bridge Sugar Cooperative.

5. Crayfish are big business in St. Martin Parish. In 1962 the commercial catch in the Parish amounted to 2,218,000 pounds, valued at $463,600. Breaux Bridge is called the Crawfish Capitol of the World. Last year's Crawfish Festival was most successful. A bigger festival is being planned for April 3-5, 1964. Under consideration is a processing plant which would cost $50,000 and would employ 50 seasonal workers.
Evaluation. Having eaten crawfish, I am of the opinion that it is a very tastey delicacy. I think there is a market for this product.

IV. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:
1. To ARA and RAD officials: The St. Martin Development Committee is in need of deserving of financial assistance. I urge a careful examination of their requests.

2. To Local Leaders: you have the beginnings of a fine development program. There is need for more widespread knowledge of the importance of this program and for the participation of many more local citizens in this undertaking.

Signed: _____
Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke
National Director of Rural Life.

La - Gr in aid.

$100.00

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations

c/o The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
P. O. Box 532 USL Station

Layfayette, Louisiana

Postage and expenses

Field Activities contingency

March 4 64

Paul Anthony

$3,500.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Grant-in-aid quarterly payment

Grants-in-aid

to state councils.

January 2, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$2,500

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

P. O. Box 2992

Lafayette, La. 70501

Ford supplemental grant-in-aid

program, first quarter

February 22, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$400.00

Wade M. Mackie

American Friends Service Committee

1608 Government St., Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Advance for travel funds, school desegregation conference.

Special grant

March 21, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$4,100.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Martin L. Harvey, Treasurer
Southern University

Southern Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

First two quarters, regular grant;

second quarter, expanded grant.

$1,600 from regular

grant funds, $2,500 from expanded (Ford) grant funds.

June 3, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

file

August 31, 1966

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
First Federal Savings & Loan Building
7990 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,500.00, the quarterly payment on our expanded-aid grant to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt carbon and return it to me at your convenience. This is a standard procedure required by our auditors.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosures

$2,500.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

2522 Seventy-Seventh Avenue 1k

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Quarterly Payment, Expanded grant in aid

Ford aid to

state councils

August 31, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

La - Grants-in aid

$800.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Third quarterly payment, regular grant in aid.

Regular state council grant in aid program

September 13, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$800.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Quarterly payment, regular grant in aid

Regular grant-

in aid

October 5, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$2,500.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Quarterly payment, expanded grant-in-aid

Ford aid to state councils

October 17, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Jackson 2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

December 20, 1966

TO: All concerned with subject

FROM: Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities

SUBJECT: Proposal for an addition to the Louisiana Council Staff

As some of you will have heard by the time you receive this, John Pecoul has found it necessary to withdraw his name from consideration for the staff position in question. Unanticipated complications in his family situation will make extensive travel impossible for him for some time, and he has concluded that he could not in the immediate future fulfill the obligations outlined in the job description. This is a disappointment, of course, as John seemed an exceptionally likely prospect for the proposed job and his availability was an extra incentive for expedition of our planning.

John's situation may be such that he could reconsider the position after a year's lapse, if that should be the wish of all concerned. He has asked me to make it clear, however, that he does not wish his personal involvement or potential involvement to be a primary consideration in the planning or timing.

In view of this development, it seems to us here that we should continue active planning on the basis of the job description, budget and structure which have been developed -- but at a slower pace, aiming at a later date for beginning the operation. We think the idea intrinsically sound and worthy of pursuit. The necessary delay can be used to good effect toward both stabilizing the existing Louisiana Council operation before expanding the staff and securing the necessary backing for the expansion.

As a basis for this continued planning I attach hereto a copy of (1) our original note on the idea, (2) the "Outline for an Addition to Louisiana Council Staff" (comprised of adoption of the basic idea, a job description, a section on staff-board relations, and a section on financial arrangements) prepared by the planning group in Louisiana, and (3) a revised minimum budget. In addition, I want to make a few comments and clarifications growing out of a discussion of these with Paul Anthony and John Pecoul.

First, Paul and I want to commend all involved in the planning that has been done for the entire outline submitted, and most especially for the job description. We think this indicates the sort of careful thought and cooperative spirit which is necessary to the success of the proposal.

As for the Southern Regional Council's financial participation, we are prepared to commit ourselves for $5,000.00 for the first full year of operation, whenever it might begin. Payment would have to be distributed over a full twelve-month period; that is, we cannot provide $5,000.00 for an operation during part of a calendar year. We arrived at this figure in the light of our commitments to the state councils for 1967 and implied commitments for 1968 -- and, indeed, can make this amount available only because of the importance we attach to experimentation with an arrangement of the kind under consideration.

The budget roughed out by the planning group and shown to us by Mr. Pecoul totalled $22,500.00. The attached revision totals $17,667.80. This lower figure is, of course, not the ideal, but we feel that it is sufficient to make a beginning and is more realistic in terms of potential funding. Most of the reduction is effected by budgeting for a half-time secretary instead of a full-time one, planning a more modest office at a rental of about $100.00 per month instead of $200.00, and reducing the item for expendable office supplies from $1,200.00 to $600.00.

I would suggest as our next step a meeting of appropriate persons from the CRC and LCHR boards with Paul Anthony and me either just before or just after the Louisiana Council's annual meeting on February 25. At that time we can attempt to set up a new timetable, assuming that interest continues. Meanwhile the planning which has been done thus far could be used in sounding out general interest and potential support for the project.

OUTLINE FOR AN ADDITION TO LOUISIANA COUNCIL STAFF

I. SRC proposal adopted, revised in financial section and stressing metropolitan areas more.

II. Job Description

A. Aid to Executive Director in organizing new councils and consult with existing councils in metropolitan areas on research and program, such as media, interagency councils, and jobs and unions.

B. Research and Resources

1. Establish resources and information center to include the following:

a. Newspaper and magazine clips on race relations, human resources, and politics for Louisiana and New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Shreveport.

b. Compile manuals, handbooks, etc., on federal, SRC, and other program resources.

c. Move toward establishment of an inter-agency human resources data center with universities, BGR, PAR or others.

2. Special research projects to facilitate council work in metropolitan areas to be determined by the associate director in consultation and cooperation with the executive director on the basis of state program priorities and local council needs. In most instances, such projects should be of sufficient generality to be of use in all metropolitan areas although they would normally be conducted from the associate director's New Orleans office, published through the state office.

C. New Orleans area program (Assist officials - not run program)

1. Evaluation of current CRC program to establish one or two specific goal priorities from among the following possibilities and others:

a. Housing and neighborhood stabilization.

b. Economic opportunity (jobs, coops, credit unions) possible program aid in doing this.

c. Community issues forum (Grant)

d. Voter education

e. Administration of justice (police, courts, legal aid, etc.)

f. Media and race

g. Religion and race

h. Inter-agency coordination

i. Youth and student affairs (program for help of population under 30 years)

j. Education

k. Organize Greater New Orleans branches

2. Maintain flexibility to deal with unforeseen needs which arise in addition to basic goals.

3. Become completely familiar with the dynamics and personalities of the New Orleans public and quasi-public sector.

III. Staff-Board Relations

In order to maximize effectiveness of the above professional functions the following relationships are proposed:

A. Part A above:

In consultation with the Associate Director, and sufficiently in advance to allow planning and to avoid schedule conflicts, the Executive Director will arrange visits by the Associate Director to state cities other than New Orleans for no more than an average of one week per month. It is understood that this time would more efficiently be spent in blocks where possible rather than on frequent short trips, though short frequent trips may sometimes be necessary in special circumstances.

B. Part B above:

In consultation with the Executive Director and representative of local councils, the Associate Director will select, design and conduct special research or information collection of significance to Louisiana state metropolitan areas. It is understood that this function will require varying amounts of time in any given month but that it is important enough to justify the use of as much as one week per month, sometimes more and sometimes less.

C. Part C above:

The Board of the New Orleans Community Relations Council will set policy for the work of the Associate Director with the CRC. It is understood that, depending upon demands from the state travel and research functions, work with CRC by the Associate Director might involve as many as three or as few as two weeks per month.

D. Staff relations committee representing state, research, and CRC interests should be established to resolve any conflicts arising under the foregoing arrangements and to report periodically to their respective constituencies. It cannot be emphasized strongly enough that the suggested time allocations are guidelines to prevent disproportionate emphasis being given to any one of the three job functions. They should not be altered unilaterally by any party involved but in special circumstances they could be altered by mutual agreement of both staff members with the consent of the Presidents of CRC and LCHR.

IV. Financial arrangements for additional staff.

A. Responsibility for all costs over and above SRC grant for Associate Director will be borne by CRC. All funds for the staffing and operating of CRC will be directed through LCHR and accounted for by LCHR auditor.

B. Any funds secured by CRC over and above the minimum of $ _____ required for New Orleans staff and office will be deposited with state LCHR for general state program needs which might include further New Orleans programs.

C. Present contributions of CRC membership pro-rata to state will continue.

AN IDEA FOR AN ADDITION TO THE STAFF OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Metropolitan areas have unique and intense needs in the field of human relations which require the special attention not only of interested citizens but also of professional staff. The needs of a southern state like Louisiana require additional staff personnel in human relations at the state level.

These facts suggest the desirability of an associate director of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations who would serve both statewide functions, but particularly the New Orleans area.

It is proposed as an idea for consideration that an Associate Director of the Louisiana Council be employed and that he reside in New Orleans, working out of a small office there. His job description would include three principal parts:

1. to give special service to New Orleans and the Community Relations Council, which would be facilitated by his location there;

2. to carry out research and writing projects in consultation with the Executive Director;

3. to help organize and service local human relations councils in other sizeable cities in Louisiana.

His salary and support for his work would be underwritten entirely by a special grant from the Southern Regional Council and by the New Orleans Community Relations Council, utilizing initially whatever foundation assistance may be secured.

It is obvious that the special needs of New Orleans and the C.R.C. would thereby be recognized and served. Assuming that a properly qualified person were chosen, his location and job description would assure attention to these needs. Volunteer support and participation would be encouraged by this arrangement.

Hardly less obvious are the benefits to the Louisiana Council as a whole if this idea is accepted. First, additional staff time and talent would be made available for research and aid to local councils. Second, additional staff resources would be available to the state as a whole by virtue of the release of the existing staff's attention from the special problems of the New Orleans metropolitan area.

The net effect would be to increase tangible interest in and support of the Louisiana Council as a whole from the New Orleans group -- and vice versa -- through the vehicle of a state council staff more nearly adequate to the total needs of the whole state and with a unified structure at the state level.

We estimate that $15,000 per year will be needed for this addition to the staff. An initial grant of $5,000 from the Southern Regional Council would need to be matched with approximately $5,000 from the Community Relations Council and $5,000 from a foundation grant or combination of grants. It is anticipated that support of this latter portion of costs of the operation would be gradually assumed over a period of two or three years by the New Orleans community as its worth to that community is proven.

REVISED BUDGET

Salaries		
Associate Director	$ 9,000.00	
Secretary	2,100.00	(1)
Janitorial Services	300.00	(2)
Benefits		
FICA taxes	382.80	(3)
Major Medical Policy	325.00	
Retirement Policy	260.00	
Office		
Rent	1,200.00	(4)
Telephone and postage	1,200.00	
Equipment (typewriter, furniture)	600.00	
Expendable Supplies	600.00	
Travel		
All travel	1,800.00	(5)
TOTAL	$17,667.80	

NOTES ON BUDGET

(1) Although a full time secretary is certainly desirable, we anticipate that a secretary half-time would be sufficient, at least for the first year.

(2) Assumes that someone could be employed for an average of three hours each week at $1.50 per hour.

(3) This figure (382.80) is 4.4% of the first $6,600.00 of the Associate Director's salary and 4.4% of the Secretary's salary.

(4) We consider it necessary that the office be a very modest one for the time being. $1,200.00 should be sufficient for this purpose, especially with an additional $300.00 in case janitorial service should be included in the rent. It might be possible to secure adequate space for even less.

(5) $150.00 per month, average, for travel is minimal. It will require careful planning of trips to make them maximally productive. It might also require limiting out-of-state travel mostly to expense-paid opportunities.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1967

RECEIPTS

Southern Regional Council grant	$ 14,000.00
Chapter dues	558.00
Anticipated Contributions (Based on 1966 contributions and pledges over a four-month period)	3,090.00
Total anticipated receipts	$ 17,648.00

EXPENDITURES

Personnel Services	$ 15,740.00	
Rent and Tel, postage	5,400.00	
Office Supplies	2,900.00	
Taxes and Insurance	750.00	
Travel (Board members, speakers, in-state and out)	4,000.00	
Special Projects	1,000.00	
Total expenditures		$ 29,790.00
ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1967		$ 12,142.00

Possibilities for additional funds:

a. Business and Industry	$ 1,000.00
b. Labor Unions	500.00
c. Individuals	2,500.00
d. Organizations	250.00
e. Awards	1,000.00
f. Local Chapter financial drives	5,000.00
g. Grants	2,000.00

FINANCIAL REPORT

1966 - (June 1 to Dec. 31) - seven-month period

Cash on Hand, June 1		$ 2,513.10
RECEIPTS		
SRC grant	$ 10,700.00	
Chapter dues	402.00	
Individual memberships and contributions	385.00	
Pledges	215.00	
Refund (scholarship grant to Mrs. Miller)	150.00	
Total Receipts		11,852.00
Total funds available, 1966		$ 14,365.10
EXPENDITURES		
Personnel Services	$ 7,242.92	
Less payroll deductions	1,130.13	
	6,112.79	
Contractual Services		
Office rent	900.00	
Tel, Tel, & Postage	568.65	
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	339.66	
Travel		
In State	207.41	
Out of State	566.56	
Equipment and Furnishings	2,188.86	
Leasehold Improvements (construction)	2,224.41	
Taxes, Soc. Sec., and Insurance	1,395.34	
Sub., Memberships, bank services and incidentals	203.67	
Total Expenditures		$ 14,707.35
Balance (deficit)		($ 342.25)

1967 - (January - December)

		Anticipated Income
RECEIPTS		
SRC grant		$ 14,000.00
Chapter dues (based on current membership)		558.00
Individual memberships and contributions		900.00
Pledges due in 1967		2,190.00
Total anticipated receipts		$ 17,648.00
EXPENDITURES		
Personnel Services	$ 14,240.00	
Clerical help	1,500.00	
Contractual Services		
Office rent	2,400.00	
Tel, Tel, Postage	3,000.00	
Insurance and Taxes	750.00	
Printing and Ofc. Sup.	1,500.00	
Subscriptions & Books	500.00	
Office Equipment (time payment)	900.00	
Travel		
In State	2,500.00	
Out State	1,500.00	
Special Projects	1,000.00	
Total anticipated expenditures		$ 29,790.00
ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1967		$ 12,142.00

Possibilities for additional funds:

a. - Business and Industry	$ 1,000.00
b. - Labor Unions	500.00
c. - Individuals	2,500.00
d. - Organizations	250.00
e. - Awards	1,000.00
f. - Local Chapter financial drives	5,000.00
g. - Grants	2,000.00

$3,500.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants in aid to state councils

March 23, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,500.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state council s

June 1, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,500.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

August 31, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,500.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

(first quarter, 1968)

Grants-in-aid for state councils

November 29, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

March 5, 1968

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human
Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/rh

Enclosures (2)

Patricia B. Miller

$3,500.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

March 5, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

June 27, 1968

AIR MAIL

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosures 2

Patricia B. Miller

$3,500.00

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

7986 Scenic Highway

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

June 27, 1968

J Edwin Stanfield

LOUISIANA - LISTS

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION DESEGREGATION

MARCH 26, 1966

SPONSORED BY

THE LOUISIANA STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO THE

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

BENTLEY HOTEL

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Hon. J. D. DeBlieux, CHAIRMAN
Baton Rouge

Dr. Albert W. Dent, VICE CHAIRMAN
New Orleans

Mrs. Betty Wisdom, SECRETARY
New Orleans

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New Orleans

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Ralph M. Dreger, Ph.D.
Baton Rouge

Camille F. Gravel, Jr.
Alexandria

Rev. W. T. Handy, Jr.
Baton Rouge

John P. Nelson, Jr.
New Orleans

Steven H. Rubin
New Orleans

Rt. Rev. Msgr.
Alexander O. Sigur
Lafayette

John P. Sisson
New Orleans

PURPOSES

A. Explain and discuss the 1966-67 "Guidelines for Education Desegregation" issued by the Commissioner of Education

B. Discuss various Federal statutes and administrative procedures relating to school desegregation

C. Discuss problems, methods, and techniques involved in the desegregation of schools

D. Discuss grants and other services made available by Federal Government and private agencies to aid schools and communities in desegregating schools.

Plenary Session

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

PRESIDING

Honorable J. D. DeBlieux
Chairman, Louisiana Advisory Committee
Baton Rouge

STATEMENT

John R. Martzell
Executive Director
Louisiana State Commission on Human Relations,
Rights, and Responsibilities
Baton Rouge

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Honorable Frankie M. Freeman
Commissioner
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C.

REMARKS

William T. Liggett
Senior Education Specialist, Area IV
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

Samuel J. Simmons
Director, Field Services Division
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C.

Workshop Sessions

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

WORKSHOP I

CHAIRMAN

Steven H. Rubin
New Orleans

PANELISTS

James Sharp
Attorney at Law
Monroe

Alphonse Jackson, Jr.
Principal, Central Elementary School
Shreveport

Isaac Reynolds
State Director
CORE
Baton Rouge

John Hodgon
Civil Rights Advisory Specialist
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

WORKSHOP II

CHAIRMAN

Ralph M. Dreger
Baton Rouge

PANELISTS

Lewis Berry
Attorney at Law
Alexandria

Howard McCullum
Associate Professor of Education
Northwestern State College
Natchitoches

Wade M. Mackie
Field Representative
American Friends Service Committee
Baton Rouge

Nancy Guillet
Program Specialist
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

WORKSHOP III

CHAIRMAN

Hon. J. D. DeBlieux
Baton Rouge

PANELISTS

Murphy Bell
Attorney at Law
Baton Rouge

Norman Frances
Assistant to the President
Xavier University
New Orleans

Fred Lacey
Field Representative, CORE
Baton Rouge

David Girard
Civil Rights Advisory Specialist
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

WORKSHOP IV

CHAIRMAN

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
Lafayette

PANELISTS

Marion Overton White
Attorney at Law
Opelousas

A. P. Tureau
Attorney at Law
New Orleans

Alvin Lowe
Loyola University
New Orleans

Miss Mary Jamieson
Field Secretary, NAACP
Lafayette

Frank Baldau
Civil Rights Advisory Specialist
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

WORKSHOP V

CHAIRMAN

John P. Sisson
New Orleans

PANELISTS

Harris David
Attorney at Law
New Orleans

Mrs. Veronica Eagan
School of Education
Loyola University
New Orleans

Arthur Chapital, Sr.
Executive Secretary
New Orleans Branch NAACP
New Orleans

Robert Schneider
Civil Rights Advisory Specialist
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

LUNCH

12:00 Noon - 1:30 p.m.

WORKSHOPS (Continued)

1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

3:30 p.m.

PROBLEM CLINICS

3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

La - L1575 9/66

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Board of Advisors

Dr. Paul Burns
2137 Cedardale
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. J. D. DeBlieux
233 St. Ferdinand
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dr. Albert W. Dent
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Barney J. Earles
Woodlawn Drive
Crowley, Louisiana

Mr. Barton Freeland, Sr.
Freeland Lane
Crowley, Louisiana

The Most Rev. Charles P. Greco
Bishop of Alexandria
P. O. Drawer 191
Alexandria, Louisiana

The Most Rev. Philip M. Hannan
Archbishop of New Orleans
P. O. Box 61970
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160

Mother Mary Hilary
Our Lady of Holy Cross College
4123 Woodland Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana

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Loyola University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Sister M. Josephina
Xavier University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Sister Mary Louise
St. Mary's Dominican College
7214 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

President Charles Keller, Jr.
Keller Construction Co.
P. O. Box 50039
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Nathaniel Ledoux
611 S. Lyons
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Mr. John G. Lewis Jr.
P. O. Box 2110
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. Wade Mackie
4815 Tulane Avenue
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Rt. Rev. David Melancon, O.S.B.
St. Joseph Seminary
St. Benedict, Louisiana

Senator Michael O'Keefe
4 Gull Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Most Rev. Harold R. Perry
Auxiliary Bishop of New Orleans
3810 Leonidas Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Very Rev. William J. Raftery
Notre Dame Seminary
2901 S. Carrollton
New Orleans, Louisiana

The Most Rev. Maurice Schexnayder
Bishop of Lafayette
P. O. Drawer 3387
Lafayette, Louisiana

Father Andrew Smith
Loyola University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Bishop Robert E. Tracy
Bishop of Baton Rouge
Diocese of Baton Rouge
P. O. Box 2682
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. A. P. Tureaud
1821 Orleans
New Orleans, Louisiana

La - LISTS 9/66

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Board of Directors

President
James R. Oliver
324 Charlotte Street
Lafayette, Louisiana

Vice-President
Mrs. Barbara Erickson
659 Longleaf Road
Shreveport, Louisiana

Vice-President
Dr. Murray Martin
Box MM
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Secretary
Mrs. Leo Mervis
34 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Treasurer
Dean Martin L. Harvey
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Executive Director
Mrs. Patricia Miller
P. O. Box 73892
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dr. Leonard Burns
1813 N. Rocheblave
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. J. Carlton James
1103 Lamar Street
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dr. Ralph Dreger
P. O. Box 64543
Audubon Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. John Nelson
4123 Walmsley
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Camille Gravel
611 Murray
Alexandria, Louisiana

Msgr. A. O. Sigur
USL Box 532
Lafayette, Louisiana

Bd.

Father Albert McKnight, C.S.Sp.
P. O. Box 428
Delcambre, Louisiana

January 3, 1967

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Now that the holidays are over there is time to sit down and drop you a note of thanks for the registration and per capita income figures for Louisiana. These figures are most helpful and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending them to me.

In case it has not yet come to your desk, I am enclosing a copy of our analysis of the 1966 elections. I hope you will have a pleasant and successful 1967.

Sincerely,

file

Marvin Wall
Director of Research
Voter Education Project

MW/pf

cc: Ed Stanfield

8

January 5, 1967

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

I recall that you asked me, in a telephone conversation, to secure someone to help with your annual meeting, but I cannot remember exactly who or what you wanted him to do. It seems to me that it was someone from the Voter Education Project.

Would you drop me a note, repeating the request, and I'll try to do better this time?? (I guess you know where I am headed on this pavement of good intentions.)

I trust that you got the quarterly grant-in-aid payment and that things are going reasonably well. Let me know whenever and however I can help.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

2522 77th Avenue
Baton Rouge 9/8/67

file
(Ed Miller)

Dear Ed.

I hope you know, that in this instance as in times past I come to you for guidance and direction, knowing that in the early stages of my work with the council, personal growth, in the right direction, will depend on my ability to accept criticism and by guided by persons with greater experience and diplomatic know how that I possess at this time. I'm grateful for the friendship of a person who possesses these qualities plus respecting him as sincere honest person. I could have made many mistakes had I not been able to rely on assistance from you, which invariably proved right, in the past.

Today, I'm not actually lodging a complaint, but I am disturbed and need to talk this matter out with some one. The incident itself has taught me that I must be careful in all I say ~~or~~ do. Things have a way of getting around and become known without my intending it to be so. Hence the long hand.

I've ~~social~~ enclosed 3 letters for your examination, just as a matter of getting your reaction. I feel that a precedent is being set which may effect later work and I am

[redacted], not at all pleased.

The original letter went out to the board of directors for their approval before publication. Most reacted favorable, some feeling that it should be written in stronger terms. Mr Gravel, appointed to the Governors office in Dec — in charge of the Medicare program and Aid to the Aged — also a member of our ~~board~~ board of directors had not functioned with the board until this incident. He took the letter to the governor, who immediately ~~contacted~~ contacted Stone, who contacted me, via lunch. Four other persons close to the Governor were approached resulting in a board meeting. (4 days notice)

Mr. Gravel pointed out why such a letter should not be adopted by the council — at this time. It is my feeling that the board went along with his reasoning in spite of their desire to act as spokesman for the deprived of Ga. It was and still is my feeling that we (L.C.H.R.) would and should maintain a position in which we could criticize business, industry, labor, government, the governed and the Governor himself, if we so choose. True, we'd like to be viewed as responsible critics and not just trouble makers. We may even have be wrong in this

Particular situation, in that the governor has made some concessions to minority groups. Token though they were they did represent a breakthrough. The question is, just how cheaply can we be bought. How much dictation can we take from the governors office, or any other organization and serve the purpose for which we exist?

I'm aware of potential assistance that may be rendered to the council if no antagonism is incurred at high levels and obviously the Board of Directors is also, but I thought one reason for outside assistance was to enable us to act according to the dictates of our conscious.

Furthermore, after the board meeting, mention was made of my attempting to organize the 46 voters leagues and civic organizations working in the area of voter Ed into one central body, for leadership training and concerted political effort. This person remarked that such a move would only be counter acted by greater white voter activity, implying that we had done enough in this area and that we should divert our efforts to other projects.

First impressions are often ~~erro~~ erroneous, and I certainly hope this one is. However, it disturbed me to see one person suddenly move into a group ~~and~~ and color everything red. Am I wrong? I'd certainly appreciate your thinking in this matter.

Respectfully yours
Pat.

January 7, 1967

Dregers Revision after talk with - Gravel

Dear Governor:

We note with concern the statement you have made, as reported in the public news media, concerning the decision of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals on desegregating public schools. You have been quoted as saying:

"I disagree completely with the majority.

"I presume the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and I think there are ample grounds for the Supreme Court to reverse this 281 decision."

among all the So. states

Many Louisianians, including the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, have been proud of ~~your leadership in creating a~~ the new image for the state of Louisiana. ~~We have agreed with you in your widely quoted statements to the effect that~~ Louisiana has taken the lead in race relations. Now your statements on the Fifth Circuit Court decision tends to give the impression that binding decisions by a Federal Court must be unanimous ones, when you as a lawyer know that this decision has in every respect the same force as any other decision of the same court.

It is our fervent hope, and we believe that it is your hope as well, that we shall not once more be treated to the sad spectacle of irresponsibility on the part of public officials which characterized the era following the 1954 school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court. At that time, immediately following the decision, the people of the South said, "It is the law of the land, and we must abide by it." White people, the majority of whom disagreed with the decision, said, "We don't like it, but if it must be, we can live with it." Then our elected representatives began to speak out against the decision, misleading the people into thinking that the interpretation placed upon the Constitution by the Supreme Court does not constitute the law of the land. There have followed these dozen years of bitterness, confusion, delay, and extremely costly litigation, leading only to what the lawyers among our representatives knew all along, that the constitutionally-vested authority of the ~~Supreme Court~~ Courts would have to be upheld or our whole system of government fall.

8.7

Now, after not the "deliberate speed" offered by the Supreme Court as a way of effecting the transition from segregated schools to desegregated schools, but instead deliberate delay of twelve long years, a whole generation of public school pupils, a lower court has finally expressed the increasingly evident facts that time has run out and obstructionism has run its course. The recent decisions of the Supreme Court have shown that token and token-token desegregation and foot-dragging resistance are no longer regarded as fulfilling the demands of the Constitution for equal protection of the laws for all the people.

We say we note your statement with concern, for we have come to think of you as a leader of all our people, not merely of the white majority, and as one of the most forward-looking governors of the South. Your utterances will set the tone for both the people of this state and elected officials of many other states. Because of the high regard in which you are held by the peoples of the South, your statements will bear more weight than that of possibly any other Southern governor.

Accordingly, we urge you to make it clear to the people of this and other states that, whatever their private feelings are in this matter, the decisions of the courts are binding upon all the citizens, subject only to changes in the supporting amendments to the Constitution itself made by the people as a whole. It is, we respectfully submit, your duty to make these facts clear.

~~Our~~

- our leadership to support fully -

My recision — after talks with Stone

Dear Governor:

We note with concern the statement you made relative to the decision of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as reported in the public news media. You have been quoted as saying:

"I disagree completely with the majority.

"I presume the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court and I think there are ample grounds for the Supreme Court to reverse this 2-1 decision."

In the past you have sought to create a new image for the state of Louisiana and you have been widely quoted as saying that Louisiana has taken the lead in race relations. Many Louisianians, including Louisiana Council on Human Relations, have been proud of this leadership. Now you create the impression that binding decisions by a federal court must be unanimous ones, when you as a lawyer know that this decision has, in every respect, the same force as any unanimous decision of the same court.

Would it not be more in keeping with our new image to urge compliance with the decrees of all courts, particularly so since you have in the past urged Negroes towards such compliance? We are concerned lest we slip backwards into the same type of irresponsibility that we witnessed after 1954.

Your utterings, as one of the most forward looking governors of the South, will set the tone for the people of our state and because of the high regard in which you are held by the people of the South, your statements will bear more weight than possibly any other Southern Governor.

Accordingly we urge you to make it clear to the people of this state, and those elected officials of other states as well, that whatever your private feelings are in this matter--and you have a right to yours also, the decisions of the courts are binding upon all the citizens, subject only to changes in the supporting amendments to the Constitution itself or by reversal of a higher court, and that this is our position in practice as well. We respectfully submit that it is your duty to make these facts clear.

Letter Adopted by the Board

Many Louisianians, including the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, have been proud of the new image projected by the State of Louisiana. Among ~~all~~ the Southern states, Louisiana has, in some respects, advanced more in race relations than most of the deep South states.

It is our fervent hope that we shall not once more be treated to the sad spectable of irresponsibility on the part of public officials which characterized the era following the 1954 school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court. At that time, immediately following the decision, the people of the South said, "It is the law of the land, and we must abide by it." White people, the majority of whom disagreed with the decision, said, "We don't like it, but if it must be, we can live with it." Then our elected representatives began to speak out against the decision, misleading the people into thinking that the interpretation placed upon the Constitution by the Supreme Court does not constitute the law of the land. There have followed these dozen years of bitterness, confusion, delay, and extremely costly litigation, leading only to what the lawyers among our representatives knew all along, that the constitutionally-vested authority of the courts would have to be upheld or our whole system of government fall.

Now, after not the "deliberate speed" offered by the Supreme Court as a way of effecting the transition from segregated schools to desegregated schools, but instead deliberate delay of twelve long years, a whole generation of public school pupils, a lower court has finally expressed the increasingly evident facts that time has run out and obstructionism has run its course. The recent decisions of the Supreme Court have shown that token and token-token desegregation and foot-dragging resistance are no longer regarded as fulfilling the demands of the Constitution for equal protection of the laws for all the people.

Accordingly, we urge all elected officials and civic leaders to make it clear to the people of this and other states that the decisions of the courts are binding upon all the citizens, subject only to changes in the supporting amendments to the Constitution itself made by the people as a whole. It is, we respectfully submit, their duty to make these facts clear.

January 4, 1967

Dear Governor: Original

We note with sorrow the statement you have made concerning the decision of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as reported in the public news media. You have been quoted as saying:

> *"I disagree completely with the majority.*
>
> *"I presume the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and I think there are ample grounds for the Supreme Court to reverse this 2-1 decision."*

It is our fervent hope that we shall not once more be treated to the sad spectacle of irresponsibility on the part of public officials which characterized the era following the 1954 school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court. At that time, we should like to remind you, immediately following the decision, the people of the South said, "It is the law of the land, and we must abide by it." White people, the majority of whom disagreed with the decision, said, "We don't like it, but if it must be, we can live with it." Then our elected representatives began to speak out against the decision, misleading the people into thinking that the interpretation placed upon the Constitution by the Supreme Court does not constitute the law of the land. There have followed then these dozen years of bitterness, confusion, delay, and extremely costly litigation, leading only to what the lawyers among our representatives knew all along, that the constitutionally-vested authority of the Supreme Court would have to be upheld or our whole system of government fall.

Now, after not the "deliberate speed" offered by the Supreme Court as a way of effecting the transition from segregated schools to desegregated schools, but instead deliberate delay of twelve long years, a whole generation of public school pupils, a lower court has finally expressed the increasingly

evident facts that time has run out and obstructionism has run its course. Although you have reason to believe that the Supreme Court will reverse this decision, it seems to us that it reflects the sense of the Supreme Court, not necessarily in respect to timing but in that token and token-token desegregation and foot-dragging resistance are no longer regarded as fulfilling the demands of the Constitution for equal protection of the laws for all the people.

We say we note your statement with sorrow, for we have come to think of you as a leader of all our people, not merely of the white majority, and as one of the most forward-looking governors of the South. Your utterances will set the tone for both the people of this state and elected officials of many other states. Therefore, to have you make statements which make it seem that you are in sympathy with the illegal position of segregated schools makes you sound uncomfortably close to those demagogues of yesterday who misled the people into thinking they coulc defy our Constitution. And because of the high regard in which you are held by the peoples of the South, your statements will bear more weight than that of possibly any other Southern governor.

Accordingly, we urge you to make it clear to the people of this and other states that, whatever your private feelings are in this matter, the decisions of the courts are binding upon all the citizens, subject only to changes in the supporting amendments to the Constitution itself made by the people as a whole. The decision of the Supreme Court in this case which most likely will support the Appeals Court must be abided by. You know these things as a lawyer and a responsible head of state. It is, we respectfully submit, your duty to make these facts clear.

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

December 30, 1966

TO ALL BOARD MEMBERS:

Enclosed is a proposed letter to Governor McKeithen in answer to his statement about the ruling of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals on token segregation in the South.

This letter was drafted by Dr. Ralph Dreger, Publicity Chairman for LCHR, in consultation with Dr. James Oliver, President of the Council. It is being sent to all members of the Board of Directors for your consideration.

If you have objections to this letter being sent to the Governor, or if you have changes you would like to propose, please call the office collect before the close of the day , Wednesday, January 4. (phone: 775-8048, code 504) At that time, unless members of the Board disapprove this action, this letter will be mailed to Governor McKeithen and released to the press.

If we do not hear from you we will assume you are in agreement with this action and the statement will go out officially from the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Very truly yours,

Patricia B. Miller

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr

January 12, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Pat:

Another possibility for a speaker for your annual meeting, if you cannot get Brooks Hays, would be Mr. Frank Smith. He is an ex-Congressman from Mississippi who lost his seat in the House of Representatives for being too liberal. He now is a T?V.A. Commissioner. He has written three books, Look Away from Dixie, Dongressman from Mississippi, and The Politics of Conservation. See his article in the Fall issue of New South.

He has been worked pretty hard on the speakers' circuit recently, as he is to speak next week to the Southern Interagency Conference and will speak on February 4 to the Alabama Council annual meeting. However, if he has a good speech worked up, he might be willing to deliver it at the LCHR meeting just for payment of his expenses. He is an excellent public speaker.

His address is Tennessee Valley Authority, 405 New Sprankle Building, Knoxville, Tennessee. Telephone Code 615-522-7181, Extensions 285 or 286.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

LCHR

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Carol, please send.

January 17, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I think I could use about 20 copies of the book, Action Patterns in School Desegregation, for our Annual Meeting. I will appreciate your sending these to me by February 25.

Very truly yours,

Patricia B. Miller

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

January 18, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find end of the year financial report and membership report, and a copy of the news release which did get published after all. I'm also enclosing a copy of our proposed program with confirmations to date. We decided not to try for the additional speaker, feeling that the additional audience would not compensate for the additional expense entailed in such a name.

I'd like your suggestions on the program in any area. Rural Programs or problems is not yet filled. Mitchell had to cancel out due to an announcement from Al Ulmer of a meeting scheduled for 24th and 25th of February in that area. Perhaps you have a suggestion. This topic is of great concern for the whole southwest area of the state. I'm very anxious to offer something of value to them. We need their affiliation and this could be a means of encouraging them to join the State organization.

The meeting will be at the Jack Tar Capitol House. Write or call soon, please.

Very truly yours,

Patricia B. Miller

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr
3 incs.

P.S. the enclosed publication might furnish a bit of recreational reading. Do you get it? I'd like your comments when you have time. This isn't the only such publication. Do we have a problem?

January 20, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Thank you for the year-end financial and membership report. Don't forget to send me a quarterly program report for October--December when you have time.

I did get a bang out of the hate sheet you sent. They are everywhere. Augie sent me a clipping from one in Florida just the other day, and I used to read The Birmingham Independent right regularly. You just have to ignore them, except for their laugh value.

The program for your annual meeting looks good. It was probably good judgment to drop the idea of a second speaker. There should be sufficient promotional value in the fact that it is the first full-scale meeting of the LCHR since the staff was employed and the office opened.

I have no startling ideas about someone for the rural programs interest group. Why don't you put the pressure on Mitchell to find you a substitute? Or, if you are afraid he might not find you a good one, call Al Ulmer. (Al left the office about nood today and is to be in and around Selma, Alabama, all next week. Call one or all of the following numbers and leave word for him to call you: Code 205, 872-3427, 872-5248 or 874-9380.)

Keep a stiff upper lip, illegitimus non carborundum, and all that.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

January 23, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Since you and Dr. Dreger have been Directors of state councils, we feel that you know how to set a climate of generosity in preparation for the collection of pledges. So we have scheduled you, with the assistance of Dr. Dreger, to make appeals for pledges at the luncheon meeting, 12:45 to 2:15.

Could you possibly have your subject prior to the publishing of our newsletter the first week in February?

We are so happy that you could accept this invitation and look forward to your being with us at the meeting on February 25. We also hope you can attend our board meeting on the 24th if it could be arranged. The time of the board meeting has not yet been set, but we anticipate 7 PM.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Pat

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

January 24, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Enclosed is the check for the quarterly premium on Mrs. Miller's insurance. I am sorry to bother you with this, but I do not know the proper procedure. Sometime if you will give me the name of the person who handles the insurance, I will deal directly with them in the future.

We are looking forward to having you with us next month.

82.44
1-27-67
C.F.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Reynolds

Lillian Reynolds (Mrs. M. F.)

January 30, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

I will be happy to work with Dr. Dreger on a financial appeal at the annual meeting of the LCHR. It is my intention to be in Baton Rouge most of Friday, February 24, if I don't get there sooner--which I may. Dr. Dreger and I can get our heads together that evening.

I trust that you will have a supply of pledge cards on hand at the meeting.

You asked for my subject. Obviously my subject is going to be money! Now, as for a title to my talk, if it is really necessary to give it a title, put down "Some Dreams and Some Realities." Frankly, I am not much good at titles and would prefer to be listed as simply as the speaker for the luncheon--if that is what I am to be.

To save my writing another letter, please tell Mrs. Reynolds that the check for the quarterly insurance premium cantbe sent to Mrs. Ruth Alexander, Teasurer, at this address.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

cc: Dr. Ralph Dreger

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

February 28, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Thanks again for so capably performing a difficult task for us here in Louisiana.

Saturday night and also Sunday I received telephone calls congratulating us on an inspiring program. References were made to your address at lunch, also one person called to ask if I remembered the joke you told about "Going through with it". I must have been out of the room at that time so it will have to remain your own. Thanks again, Ed.

Reports due will be in as soon as I finish evaluating and clearing up loose ends of our program.

Very truly yours,

Pat

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr

March 23, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Milder
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures - 2

March 29, 1967

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

We have already sent the quarterly payment on LCHR's grant-in-aid, but I do want to thank you for the full and complete reports. Response to the annual meeting and the beginnings of financial support are encouraging. On the other hand, I was very, very sorry to hear that we have lost Mrs. Reynolds. And the financial situation remains disturbing, of course.

In that connection, I wonder if you could arrange either to come early to our meeting next week or remain for a few hours Friday afternoon after we are finished. I have an idea or two about finances that I would like to discuss with you.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

LCHR

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

LPH
EV
ES

April 19, 1967

Mr. Ewin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed.:

Enclosed please find copies of letters to Field Foundation and Stern Family Fund. I am sorry to say we got a refusal from the Stern Foundation. We won't be stopping with this however, I got a list of some more foundations from the C.A.P. program here in town yesterday. I will be sending you copies of any proposals written.

Tell Emory Via that his advice paid off. Bloomrosen was in New Orleans and Baton Rouge three days last week. Broussard from the Equal Employment opportunity Commission is holding individual conferences with some, twenty persons in the conference room now. I am going to St. Franvisville with him later today on the Paper Mill incident,

Here is a copy of our monthly financial statement. Looks bad, but it could be worse!

Caddo Parish got 3,000 persons registered in some ten days. We are starting a drive here May 1st. Hope we can do half as well. What we need is to have registration books relocated away from the jail and out into the community where the little man is not intimidated by display of uniforms, pistol cleaning and discourtesy encounterd in the Parish Court House. Acie Belton and I have an appointment with the Governor next week to see if this can be arranged. While it is not absolutely necessary, we know the drive will be more successful if we can get them open on Saturday and/or moved into the community on certain days of the week. I will keep you informed.

As always,

Pat

Patricia Miller

PM/mc
3 enclosures

April 18, 1967

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Vice President
Field Foundation
250 Park Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

It was nice talking with you from Buffalo last week. I was sorry we could not meet in person to discuss problems of the Louisiana Council but I still hope this will be possible at a later date.

In keeping with our telephone conversation I shall attempt to make this correspondence as brief as possible.

L.C.H.R. became a staffed operation located in Baton Rouge June 1966. An initial grant of $13,500.00 from Southern Regional made possible one office facility and a staff composed of an executive director and an office manager. Through the auspices of our executive staff and Board of Directors, seven Human Relation Councils have been established in the Southern part of the State. Three of these are presently affiliated with L.C.H.R. and another is in the process of becoming elegible. We are now concentrating our efforts in the central and northern parts of the State.

To date our efforts have been largely exploratory and fact finding, requiring that much be done to establish rapport with the benefactors of our services, and a working relaborship with agencys and organizations within the various communities. From these experiences the magnitude of our work has become evident. The staff is constantly requested to speak with groups throughout the State on Human Relations issues. We are assisting in developing rent subsidy programs both in Covington and in Franklin. Through assistance of L.C.H.R. the Negro and White longshoremens Unions 1831 and 1818 in Port Allen are in the process of merging. We are called on to compile statistics relative to certain proposals for governmental projects. High School principals frequently request information not available in their locals. Community Organizations have asked us to analyze the Gulf South Research Institute reports apropos to the location of an airport for the Capital City. The Scotlandville Voters League requested legal assistance to block parish sale of bonds which negated items pertinent to Negro neighborhoods originally included in the proposition. We were successful in getting justice here. The Community Coordination Commitee called upon L.C.H.R. to study the redistricting of school zones in East Baton Rouge parish which was a

gerrymandering procedure designed to maintain segregated schools. We are still holding weekly meetings with the school board on this and other items involving employment of school cafeteria and janitorial empoyees.

Last week Mr. Bloomrosen of O.E.O. concilliation department in Washington spent several days in New Orleans and Baton Rouge helping us iron out difficulties between Kayser Aluminium workers and their employer. The L.C.H.R. staff and Louisiana Council of Churches were instrumental in achieving desegregation of the Denham Springs High School, where resegregation had been accomplished through cruelty to Negro students.

Our first annual meeting brought in pledges of $1,700.00 and requests for workshops in School desegregation and Citizenship Education. Our pledges between September 1st, 1966 and April 1st, 1967 total $3,090.00. Chapters dues are $558.00; making a total of $3,648.00 in local support. Membership increased 43% between September and February.

I feel that an additional grant of $6,000.00 a year for three years will enable L.C.H.R. to render services in New Orleans, Shreveport, Monroe, and Alexander, which is very limited at this time due to lack of funds for traveling. We work in rural areas also, but much of this work has been refered to Arcadia Nuef and similar organizations. Until we are sufficiently staffed to meet needs in rural areas, we are concentrating our present resources to the Urban situations.

Our Board of Directors are agreed that the funds requested will provide the difference between potential failure of L.C.H.R. in these formation years and a stable growing organization.

Mr. Dunbar, I have tried to give a very general survey of our present involvements and our hopes for the future expansion. In my effort to be brief I have omitted the Code Enforcement Program, Housing desegregation projects, work with C.A.P. programs as well as the work of Local Councils. If you would like additional information in any of these areas mentioned, I shall be happy to elaborate.

Any consideration you may give this request will be most graciously appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PM/mc

March 28, 1967

Mrs. Edith R. Stern
The Stern (Edgar) Family Fund
527 Royal St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Stern:

Please accept this communication as application in request for a grant of $58,000 which we propose to use in furthering the aims and objectives of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. (L.C.H.R.)

In June of 1966 L.C.H.R. became an organization located in Baton Rouge serving the State of Louisiana. An initial grant $13,500 from Southern Regional Council provided support for one office facility in Baton Rouge and asstaff composed of an Executive Director and an Office Manager. Through the auspices of our executive staff and Board of Directors, seven Human Relation Councils have been started in the Southern part of the state, three of which are presently afiliated with L.C.H.R. and another is in the process of becoming elegible. We propose to establish a network of Human Relations Councils in Louisiana, through which L.C.H.R. can serve the needs of our citizens.

L.C.H.R. is private, non-profit, non-political interracial interfaith organization. The main purpose of the L.C.H.R. is to improve relations and understanding among the various racial, religeous and economic groups. It is not a direct action group, but shall not interefere with action taken on the local level through its members organizations. While L.C.H.R. does not engage in politics it may find a need to call attention to factors in this area that are detrimental to better human relations.

The programs and activities of L.C.H.R. are preformed under the supervision of the Board of Directors and Board of Advisors. (See enclosures)

Our efforts to date have been largely exploratory and fact finding, requiring that much be done to establish rapport with the benefactors of our services, and setting up working relationship with agencies and bureaus within various communities. From these experiences, the magnitude of our task has become clear. We are now interested in the more precisely defined areas, for promoting human relations. However it is obvious that our limited budget restrict, the range of issues toward which we can provide concern.

The funds we are requesting will be used to support an intensive program, in Shreveport, Alexander, Batom Rouge, and especially New Orleans (Who ranks second in the nation among cities with large numbers of poor families). A wide range of areas will provide grouth opportunities for otherwise underpriviledged citizens. Some of the program areas to be initiated through this grant are listed below.

Instruction on civic responsiblilities

Employment orientation and counseling

Housing maintenance

Consumer Education

Utilization of Community resources

Youth recreation and Character Building

While these are some of the proposed programs, we are aware that each community has problems and needs which are indigenous to that community. Also each community has its own knowledge of the leadership and resources that can be creatively employed in program development. For this reason the programs above are presently viewed in a most general sense, and this list is not meant to limit or preclude activity for developing programs in any other area identified within a particular community. The funds we are requesting will be distributed in the following manner:

2 Directors (New Orleans Shreveport)	8,500 ea.	17,000
2 Secretaries	4,500 ea.	9,000
1 Assistent Dir. (Baton Rouge)	8,000	8,000
		$34,000
Fringe fenefits 10% direct salary		3,400
Total personnel		$37,400
Office direct costs		
Office rental		4,800
Communications (telephone, postage)		6,000
Consultants		2,000
Travel (local and long distance)		5,000
Special projects		2,200
		$58,000

We believe that the funds we have requested will provide unlimited benefits to many residents in the state of Louisiana. Any considerations you may give this request will be most graciously appreciated.

May 16, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Thanks for your monthly financial report. I notice that you are down to $97.58 as of April 30. Is there any way that we can help?

Dr. Dreger has probably told you that I am coming over there to speak at the Baton Rouge Council's annual meeting on May 25. Hope to see you then.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

May 17, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is a copy of a list of all grants made by the Stern Family Fund in 1966.

I note that they seem to have a category of gifts under $3,000 made to a wide range of agencies, apparently without official action of their Board. Although they turned you down flat on your ambitious proposal, it occurred to me that David Hunter might respond to an appeal for, say, $3,000 for general support of the Louisiana Council.

Let me suggest that you consult with Dr. Oliver and others about exploring this possibility.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

cc: Dr. James R. Oliver

June 1, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures 2

July 6, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Pursuant to your telephone request we are sending, via Railway Express, collect, the materials listed below.

I am sure you understand that we cannot ordinarily supply materials in these quantities without charge. Frankly, these are items which we just happen to have in excess supply at this time, but which we thought might suit your purpose.

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

Via Railway Express:

30 THE PRICE WE PAY
100 THE CONTINUING CRISIS
100 NEW SOUTH (Fall, 1966)
150 THE SLOW UNDOING
150 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE SOUTH
38 MORE MONEY FOR YOUR
66 HOW TO CONDUCT A VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

August 31, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc. 2

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

September 1, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed.:

Just a word of congratulations on your article in the New South. In my opinion it is a concise to the point, thought provoking document worthy of wider circulation. In fact wonder if you would be interested in condensing it, or breaking it down into subheadings in such a manner that it could be used in newsletters ad editorials.

Though I don't agree with all you say, I certanly agree with your right to say it especially so, when you say it so well. However as I read over some of my earlier speaches and articles I don't agree with some of the things I have said in the past; maybe I am fickle.

Ed, I find I can arrive in Knoxville at 6:09, seventy minutes before the first meeting by driving to N.O. but I find the cost of going to N.O. and parking the four days at the airport will practically nullify any financial advantages of arriving later plus I would not be able to meet with the other directors Tuesday. So I have decided to take the 646 flight to Noxville, which will arrive Monday at 6:09 p.m.

See you there.

Pat.

Mrs. Patricia C. Miller
Executive Director

PM/mc

September 12, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Lewis Black's address is:

20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

October 2, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
First Federal Savings & Loan Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Mrs. Miller:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as executive director, of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

October 31, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

I have read with great interest your quarterly report. It was very informative. I marvel at the touches of humor that you could bring yourself to put into it because it is otherwise a bit grim.

This is just to say thank you for putting up with as much as you have and for bearing up under your really intolerably frustrations.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

November 15, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

As you already know, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has approved a grant-in-aid of $14,000 to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations for the calendar year 1968.

Please read the enclosed "1968 Grant-in-Aid Conditions." These are essentially the same as those for 1967.

Item b. under requirement 3 -- a list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen of local councils -- has been deleted at the request of the SRC Executive Committee. We simply call your attention to this, instead of reproducing the conditions. As explained to the Executive Committee, the sole purposes of this item were (1) to provide us with a current list of human relations council leaders in the state for use by our staff and to answer requests for contacts from public and private agencies and (2) to enable us to send the Field Activities Newsletter to current state and local council leaders. We still would appreciate having such lists for these purposes, but you should feel no compulsion about it.

Best wishes for a fruitful and satisfying year.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh
Enclosure
cc: Dr. James R. Oliver

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS W. YOUNG, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

file copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

November 29, 1967

AIR MAIL

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human
Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the quarterly payment on our Grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure (2)

file

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

January 8, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
#5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

I was forced to limit a phase of our organizational history to my arrival on the scene. Dr. Oliver promised to get it to me but his office like mine is suffering from the flu.

Hope this will suffice.

Yours very truly,

Pat

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
La. Council on Human Relations

February 13, 1968

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

I know that you will be particularly interested in the Conference on Human Relations and the Law that we are co-sponsoring with the University of Texas. Enclosed are six brochures announcing it, just in case the University failed to send you some directly.

I believe you would enjoy the conference and benefit from it. Some of your members or other associates might be interested, also, as there will be workshops for the jurists, labor leaders, business men, churchmen, newsmen, city officials, and others.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures

July 10, 1968

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

This is just a reminder that, although we have sent the current quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid to the Louisiana Council, it is very important that we have adequate reports--particularly financial reports.

An audit for 1967 is really important, Pat, for the Louisiana Council, quite aside from our requirements--although financial accounting is essential for the SRC, too.

What is the status of your audit for last year?

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

July 22, 1968

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is a directory of the permanent professional staff persons of the state councils on human relations.

I am in the process of revising the directory. Please let me know by return mail if you have any additions or changes in the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Carolyn Lockhart
Secretary to Mr. Stanfield

cl

July 23, 1968

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Many thanks for a very interesting quarterly report and for the attachments, particularly the audit report.

I am intrigued by the notation, at the end of my copy of your speech at your annual meeting, that you "almost got fired for your trouble." I thought it was a good speech. Who almost fired you? Why?

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities

ES/mmj

July 24, 1968

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

At the suggestion of Paul Matthias, I am sending herewith some information concerning payments made to wealthy farmers by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for not planting acreage. Included are an explanatory speech by Senator John J. Williams of Delaware and a list of all payments of $50,000 or more in the state of Louisiana.

Should you have use for such information, we can make available to you a list of all payments in your state in excess of $5,000.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosures

June 27, 1968

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

We are sending under separate cover the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid to the Louisiana Council, as requested by you in our conversation yesterday. We are happy to co-operate in this way, once again, although neither the required monthly reports on finances and membership, quarterly report for the second quarter, nor a C.P.A. audit has been received.

It is very important, Pat, that we have all of these. Most especially important is the annual audit -- for the protection of yourself and your Council officers, as well as the SRC.

I trust that you will submit all of these items at your earliest convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

file

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

July 29, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I forgot to enclose a membership report with the quarterly report, however, my secretary said that she has been sending them monthly. Nevertheless, I'm including one here.

Concerning the notation on 'almost getting fired', perhaps it wasn't quite that serious. But during the business session of the meeting, I left to introduce Mr. Nicholson to some of the press and according to reports someone asked permission for floor discussion on the meeting. At this time someone became critical of pessimism evidenced in my speech, another added his comment and it began to snow ball. Attorney Israel Augustine saw what it was leading to and when I returned he was in the midst of the most eloquent speech most of us had ever heard. After some twenty minutes the audience was so stunned they were silent. A moment later, like a burst of thunder, they applauded and continued to applaud. All this occurred just prior to the discussion of personnel on the agenda. One of the Board members remarked later that he was glad I was out of the room at the time so that Augustine felt the need to come to my defense. Whatever was said in my absence was erased by his efforts. They gave me an ovation for a well-planned meeting. I've had numerous requests for the talk since, also a stack of letters from objectors.

The Board met again Saturday from 11:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. working on goals and methods of raising finances. We also drafted a proposal to the National Board of Ministries. Committees were formed to work on the local council handbooks, publicity, school desegration, employment, welfare, and council formation.

My first vacation in two years comes up in August. I'd like to attend a leadership conference. Do you know of any being held during that time?

The Board voted to concentrate on fund raising and drafting proposals during the summer months. Newsletters will not be regular unless we find more time than we anticipate at present. I'm out in the state at least once and often twice a week these days which makes it difficult to follow up state work, draft proposals, and do newsletters also.

Yours very truly,

Pat

Patricia B. Miller, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations

PBM/ad

Enclosure

The Board voted to concentrate on fund raising and drafting proposals during the summer months. Newsletters will not be regular unless we find more time than we anticipate at present. I'm out in the state at least once and often twice a week these days which makes it difficult to follow up state work, draft proposals, and do newsletters also.

Yours very truly,

Pat

Patricia B. Miller, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations

PBM/ad

Enclosure

August 5, 1968

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Pat:

Thanks for your letter of July 29. I am glad that the rumble after your speech turned out to be a plus instead of a minus.

I do not know of a leadership conference in August.

It seems as though your Board is taking some helpful actions. I certainly hope so.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

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QUARTERLY REPORT

From

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Period - July Aug. Sept. - 1968

Submitted to

Southern Regional Council

By

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

QUARTERLY REPORT

Summer months in the deep south are a time when meetings are hot, daylight lasts until nearly 9 P.M., children are still out playing, and parents find it more difficult to attend meetings than during the other nine months. In addition to these factors, vacations demand the attention of most people for a portion of this season and getting a quorum at meetings presents a problem. Many organizations suspend activities for a portion of the summer,especially in small college towns. Human Relations Councils are no exceptions. Reports have been scanty and activity minimial. Many times we find coalitions of various organizations meeting the mayors, confronting the school boards, interceding between people and police and picketing for job opportunities rather than one organization doing so as a project. The following is a brief summary of the most recent reports.

The St. Marys Council has gotten its Vegetable Coop started. Ground breaking for the housing project is scheduled for October 15 barring no further red tape.

The Baton Rouge chapter has been active in screening political candidates, forcing them to discuss issues in mixed audiences. They have organized "White Citizens for Negro Candidates" and advertised very successfully for new supporters. One Negro candidate for the City Council drew 4000 white votes through such action.

The Lafayette Council is deeply involved in opening job opportunities for minorities in Lafayette, without engendering anomosity. Their success is evident, in that the Chamber of Commerce has invited a Negro to address their membership. Their hotels, restaurants and recreation parks are now open to all-including the municipal swimming pool.

The Lake Charles Council of Human Relations now has a Negro Vice-President. They report success in opening job opportunities for minorities also. Their big project of the year was the Xavier concert choir at McNeese University, however; they seem most proud of their monthly meetings at different churches

and attending evening mass together as an interracial group prior to the meeting. There must be a reason for such pride. I was told when I first became director that I would be invited to attend one of their meetings sometime soon, and that I would be notified when it would be convenient. Others of my board have been invited but they are not quite ready for me yet. However, they do participate in all state functions.

The Community Relations Council has sponsored a T.V. series on "End of Talk", formulated a "Black Unity Caucus", sponsored Negro political candidates and is planning an integrated nursing home to be federally funded. The Council has also founded a program designed to eliminate slander and adverse publicity to minority groups and has published 15,000 copies of their "DoIt Yourself" kit dealing with how individuals can improve human relations.

The St. Francisville Council is hard at work both in politics and on the housing project. They finally got the commodities but were unsuccessful in getting Negroes to handle same. Housing is not moving fast as needed. Mr. L. Lloyd of Farmers Home Ad is holding up the works in order to allow whites to build a project in the area, so say the black residents. I shall investigate next week.

Louisiana State University chapter has been inactive during the summer months.

In regard to new council organization, Dr. Oliver, Dr. Paul Burns and I somehow have become the official team in this area. We call on other board members when one or more of these three is otherwise engaged. I'm still working with the Covington group which presently seems a little less than pleased because I can't devote the necessary time to get their housing project started. Various ones have been sent to assist them but they want to wait until I have the time. This bugs me!

Alexandria is still in the organizational stage but is involved in school desegration and job opportunity.

Rustin published a list of objectives in the local paper along with the names of persons who promise to work for same. They have requested information on forming a Human Relation Council and a speaker for their next meeting in October.

Dr. Oliver is working with the Council in Grand Coteau.

The Board of Directors voted to encourage each chapter to sponsor a youth organization as a council project, the object being to involve young people in human relations work.

PROGRAM

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is using N.Y.C. girls in the office as receptionists, they also assist in folding and mailing news letters, addressing envelops and the less demanding of office work. During the summer months Louisiana Council of Human Relations uses N.Y.C. workers as receptionists and Kelly girls 2 days a week to cut operational expenses.

Personally most of the summer has been spent in making proposals to foundations, working with Ad Hoc committees for direct action and visiting with groups interested in starting councils.

Expense for the latter operation is assumed by board members who assist me in this work and by me until such time as the council can build a treasury adequate to the needs.

Cooperative Ventures

Louisiana Council on Human Relations in cooperation with CAI sponsored a Black Art Festival in July, which is the forerunner of a year round free lyceum program for the public, to be introduced in November.

I attended the Rumor Control Conference in Chicago sponsored by the Community Relations Commission. Since I was the only representative from Louisiana I brought the program to Louisiana for its implementation. I received a letter of thanks from Governor McKeithen last week saying the program had been funded and would be put into operation soon.

We continued our test orientation program this summer. Forty-three persons participated. Nineteen have already passed and been upgraded or hired for the first time, three failed and twenty-two are still working.

We have assisted and/or filed thirty-one complaints to E.E.O.C. from the East Baton Rouge Parish. One case on Long Shoreman consolidation will be filed in the near future, negotiations having failed.

Other than the above mentioned, involvements seem to reflect spinning on wheels.

FINANCING

Louisiana Council on Human Relations has placed much time and energy in getting out proposals to grant Foundations for program support in 1969. We have proposals in to nine foundations. Three have responded with rejections based on our being a bi-racial organization. One replied that "there was no evidence that Louisiana Council on Human Relations supports self determination".

Another sent an investigator to interview members of our Board. The investigator decided that one of our Ad Hoc committees could and probably would get the $15,000 I proposed for Louisiana Council on Human Relations, but we did not meet their criteria as an organization. Their funds are for Blacks only. We were referred to another Foundation but were cautioned that there was no liason between the two Foundations. The third foundation tabled our proposal which is tantamount to refusal.

Industry is responding but in very small amounts. So far we have verbal commitments for approximately $1800. However, we still have until October to work with them. It was pointed out that industry tends to proporation its grants to a state organization on the basis of its predetermined share of the needed budget, should all other industries in the state allocate a like amount. You end up with $100 and $150 each. They show much more willingness to support local groups in the cities where they are located than to support state organizations.

BOARD ACTION

Over the past few months the Louisiana Council on Human Relations has been toying with the idea of direct action in effecting social change, rather than providing an atmosphere in which to discuss changes needed in Louisiana.

Due to the fact that our image in the state is not firmly enough established to prevent being labeled as subversives, should we offend the powers that be, the direct action has been achieved through ad hoc committees. Some of our moderate or conservative membership suspect our involvement but can't quite pin point it. The liberal factions feared loss of membership and the meager financial support so laboriously won. To prevent a standstill or no decision being made, someone proposed that we include "effecting social change" as one of our objectives in our handbook. This was done and the handbook was circulated at the annual meeting. There were very few adverse comments so the board set up committees to work out methods of procedure and the position we should take in the various areas of concern.

The Board of Directors has met three times in the past three months and the Executive Committee one additional meeting. The following inclusions are first drafts on positions in the areas of Education, Civil Rights, Housing, Formation of local councils and Legal Aid to Minorities. Committees yet to report are committees on:

1. Police and Community Relations
2. Job Opportunity
3. Political Awareness
4. Research and Publicity
5. Action arms of the Council (Ad hoc committees)

(Draft)

LOUISIANA COUNCIL

on

HUMAN RELATIONS

Position Paper

Legal Aid for Minority Groups

Introduction

In the complex social and economic society prevailing in the United States access to competent legal advice and to the courts when necessary is an essential citizen and human right. Every person needs advice with respect to the numerous contractual arrangements in which he is or becomes involved.

These contracts may exist between family members themselves or between the family or an individual and units of the business community. Examples are property owned or debts incurred by husband and wife, time payment purchases, property leases, mortgages, etc.

At any time the individual may be faced with eviction notices, garnishment of wages, or the forceable return of purchases under time payment contracts.

Not infrequently the individual may be subject to arrest for alleged crimes and misdemeanors, subject to police interrogation, and required to stand trial, without adequate legal council While under criminal charges the defendant has the right to legal counsel, such attorneys as provided by the court may not be the best or not motivated to provide the best defense for the defendant.

While the Galt decision now requires legal council for the child accused of delinquency, the provision of legal council for the parent accused of neglect of children is not clearly assured. Such children can be removed from parents without available legal advice or defense.

With the increasing intervention of government - federal, state, and local - in recent decades in the affairs of the person for the purpose of providing services, statutes, policies and administrative practices have developed that are constitutionally questionable or in conflict with existing statutes. Unequal treatment of citizens facing similar conditions have become almost every day characteristics of public administration.

Persons with financial means can purchase legal services and have access to courts. This is true for persons of all races. However, the poor frequently do not know their legal rights. They cannot afford attorney's fees or court costs and therefore are unprotected in their legal rights. Since minority

groups frequently are also in the poverty group out of proportion to their numbers, for quite understandable reasons, their legal rights go unprotected. Their income bottleneck prevents access to attorneys and courts. As a consequence statutes and court decisions increasingly become more structured to protect those with the means to use the legal institution and shape it to serve their ends. Except for certain recent major court decisions, the legal rights of the poor (a minority group in itself) and of such racial and ethnic groups as the Negro, American Indian, and Mexican American, have been eroded.

Position

With respect to legal rights, the Louisiana Council on Human Relations accepts for itself and also commends to its affiliated organizations the following:

1. The establishment of cooperative relationships with local branches of national organizations engaged in part or totally in the protection of legal rights for the purpose of referral of possible test cases and give support to broadening their efforts in this field. Examples of such organizations are the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

2. The establishment of cooperative relationships with various local legal aid societies funded by the Economic Opportunity Act or local united fund groups for the purpose of referral of persons needing legal services and to give support to their efforts.

3. The encouragement of and support to local Community Action Programs, funded by the Economic Opportunity Act, to develop legal aid services where these are not now provided.

4. Exploration of interest in the Louisiana and local bar associations towards greater provision of legal aid services to the poor and minority groups. Currently in many communities bar associations have either shown little or no interest or have taken positions against the provision of such services.

5. Sponsorship of program meetings focusing on the discussion of legal aid problems, needs, and procedures for the implementation of further services.

6. Legislative action steps in support of these ends, for example Congressional appropriations for legal aid funds to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

WCB:KJ

STABILIZING COMMUNITIES TO PREVENT BLOCKBUSTING

Rough draft of a position paper for La. Council on Human Relations, prepared by Paul Y. Burns, late at night on Sept. 20, 1968 for Board meeting Sept. 21.

It was Ralph Dreger, I believe, who got me assigned to write a paper on this topic. Although I am interested in the topic, I really have had no experience with it. I have no connections in the real estate business. All I have learned about the matter, I have picked up from books, magazine articles, and newspapers.

I looked up "blockbusting" in a dictionary and could not find the word. I went to the LSU library yesterday; the word "blockbusting" was not in the card catalogue. However, I found a lot of material under "Housing" and under "Negroes--Housing."

The best information I could find was in one of my own books--Whitney M. Young's book To Be Equal (1964). He wrote a chapter called "Decent Housing: Whose Responsibility." In it he writes some good stuff:

"If he is determined to buy a house, the Negro's most likely avenue will be to find a place in an adjoining white or transition neighborhood. Often he will have to deal with a blockbuster. Typically the blockbuster "cracks" a white block by moving in a Negro family, then pressuring all other home owners in the area to sell immediately--at his cash price--'before the bottom drops out of the market.' He buys a $16,000 house from panic-stricken whites for $13,000 cash, then sells it to a Negro family at $18,500. Newspapers and news media promote the process by playing up the panic aspects of the situation as it develops. And since the Negro family usually cannot get conventional financing for the purchase, the blockbuster generously allows them to pay for it on contract until he has actually received perhaps $35,000 for the property....

"If it were not for the malicious exploitation involved, one might take certain satisfaction in the blockbuster's actions. His cupidity capitalizes on the ignorance and stupidity of whites who are filled with racial prejudice. He knows what they do not: that property values are not lowered by Negroes moving into a neighborhood. This has been shown over and over again--most recently in independent studies by economists reporting their findings in the American Economic Review and by the ten-year study financed by the Fund for the Republic. ...

" So the blockbuster, like the loan shark, provides a needed service at terrific social and economic cost: he makes housing available to people who need it. In the process he gives a practical lesson in the high cost of discrimination to the whites who sell out in preference to living in an integrated neighborhood....

"Because methods of racial exclusion have been built deeply into the shelter supply system, it now is necessary to devise positive methods for inclusion rather than exclusion. They range from dedicated effort on the part of individuals, both white and black, to community-wide cooperation designed to make the most of a neighborhood and its residents.

"One of the real issues that always arouses me in a discussion of housing is the question of 'benevolent' or 'benign' quotas....The Urban League was the first organization to come out as definitely opposed to quotas under any conditions. There is ambivalence about quotas because of the complexity of the housing situation....

"There has been a good deal of serious study of various types of housing and of the reactions of residents to integration. The scholars and theorists have developed an interesting jargon to describe the process. According to them, that point at which an increasing number of nonwhite families in a neighborhood will cause whites to abandon an area is called the 'tip point.' They admit that they cannot fix on a definite figure for this and that it is inexact.

.....

"...In new housing, developers and builders believe that if the proportion of nonwhites goes beyond a certain point the demand from whites will dwindle and the units will be bought almost entirely by Negroes. The critical point, they admit, cannot be defined with precision. In fact, studies have proved that if the site, the price, the features included in the housing, or all three are attractive to a white market, the neighborhood can 'tolerate' a higher percentage of Negroes without goinge completely nonwhite.

"A development, apartment, or public housing unit which wishes to achieve racial "balance" finds this extremely difficult under today's artifical conditions of a dual housing supply. Because so little new housing is built for "open occupancy," i.e. for sale or rent to any financially capable person, such shelter necessarily attrhets an unusually high degree of interest from Negroes....

"This has been a matter of concern to sponsors of various housing units. In the few cases where they have attempted to promote racial integration they have advocated the benevolent or benign quotas already referred to in order to achieve a 'mix' of whites and Negroes and to avoid an all-black developemtn. Sometimes these quotas are not revealed to prospective buyers, and this angers those who are refused. Sponsors report that most of the 'reggeted' people do not seem to mind when the quota and its purposes are told them frankly."

Mr. Young also pointed out that Maintenance standards by Negroes of their suburban property usually exceed those of whites.

Mr. Young's recommendations in this matter were:

1. Federal fair housing law applied uniformly. We now have the law, but rigid enforcement of it seems doubtful to me, in spite of reading about the first case under the new law, instigated here in Baton Rouge recently by the Justice Department. I suspect that the real estate power interests, the financial institutions, together with white conservatives will use various dodges and subterfuges to get around the law and to maintain residential segregation.

2. Close the financing loophole. The government can withdraw insurance on the deposits of banks and savings and loan associations if they loan to builders who discriminate in the sale of shelter.

3. Federal, state, and local housing agencies, the housing industry, and the financial institutions serving them should carry on education programs to foster diversity in housing--voluntary adoption & publication of nondiscriminatory policies by all builders in a given area, for example.

4. Depth studies of housing needs of our citizens. especially in small towns.

5. Involvement of intelligent citizens of vision and conscience in community planning.

6. Form local fair housing groups. Many now exist, affiliated with the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing or the Association of Fair Housing Committees.

7. Listing services.

8. Mortgage assurance.

9. Education or legislation for home buyers--to protect the purchaser.

10. Watchdog service by individuals and groups--compliance with law.

11. Church groups can help open occupancy.

12. Dialogue between the housing trade, unions, local government, and informed citizens concerning the critical state of Negro housing needs.

Timely 13. Appoint Negroes to local urban renewal boards, housing and city planning commissions. School aldermen

14. Missionary work on how to purchase properties, how to live a better life in better housing, how to preserve and conserve housing and neighborhoods. Forums, meetings, and discussions featuring local officials, housing, home economics, etc.

15. Place schools so as to increase integration of the school community

16. Educate Negroes who have been living for a long time in slums to widen their vision preparatory to moving into decent housing.

17. Gary & Maywood site — Comparative study of

Newsweek for Sept. 23, 1968 carried an item on a recent study by Tempo, the think-tank subsidiary of General Electric. Tempo said that in 1960 an urban white father of three had to earn at least $4200 a year to afford standard housing, but a nonwhite father of three had to earn $5,500 to afford comparable quarters. Nonwhites have fewerhousing units to choose from.

A recent book by George and Eunice Grier, Equality and Beyond (1966) gives a comprehensive report on housing segregation. On pages 72 to 74 is a section on "Neighborhood Stabilization Programs." The earliest such program may have been the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference, organized in 1949 in southside Chicago. A typical well-organized group began by distributing educational material stressing the advantages of the particular neighborhood with which it was concerned. The group then would holed meetings at which both new and old residents together attempted to work out means of protecting their own and their neighbors' best interests.

Then representatives of the group might be sent to talk with and ask the help of real estate brokers who were attempting to spread fear among white residents. Sometimes residents put up "not for Sale" signs. In older neighborhoods, clean-up, fix-up, paint-up campaigns were organized. Special efforts were usually made to attract additional white residents.

In many communities, stabilizing efforts have been grass roots in origin. In Baltimore, the stabilization effort has become a city-wide program through the support of the local businessmen's group concerned with the revitalization of the central city. In Buffalo stabilization programs have become part of official urban renewal efforts.

The Griers reported that many of these programs haven been successful, but they have their important limitations. Voluntary neighborhood stabilization campaigns are more likely to slow down racial transition than to halt it completely. The Griers state that to the extent that voluntary stabilization efforts are successful in preventing wholesale racial change, they are in a sense limiting the amount of decent living space available to minorities; they are holding actions.

The Griers recommended: (1) Comprehensive planning on the federal level. (2) A total strategy for desegregation. (3) Federal incentives for positive action. (4) New and more flexible forms of subsidy. (5) Comprehensive federal measures to increase the income of minorities. (6) Intensified measures to improve the attractiveness of central cities. (7) Intensive enforcement of anti-discrimination measures; affirmative action to promote full compliance. (8) Expanded support for grass-roots citizen effort. (9) A national educational campaign to promote public awareness of the problem and help achieve consensus as to the effort needed to combat it.

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

POSITION ON

Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act applies to state and local government agencies receiving federal funds through grants-in-aid. When such agencies purchase services from certain classes of vendors this act also applies to vendors. For example, physicians and hospitals providing medical services are subject to the act. Through this means the civil rights of persons as recipients of services or as civil servants are protected.

Title VI specifically states, "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance".

Members of LCHR and its affiliated organizations will be concerned about the quality and degree of implementation of civil rights in these states and local government agencies. We believe they may wish to assist persons who believe their civil rights have been evaded or ignored.

Members may wish to assist such persons by helping them to understand their rights, and assist them with filing bonafied complaints. Any person whose civil rights have been violated by these agencies has the right to appeal to the local or state office of the agency, to the equivalent federal agencies such as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, or the Department of Justice, or may write to the Office of the President. Complaint procedures have been established and local and state agencies require to assist the complainant. Furthermore, such agencies must investigate complaints, report to the complainant and the Federal government and take the necessary steps to rectify the situation. Failure to comply can result in withholding of Federal funds.

United States Department of Health Education @ Welfare
Office of Civil Rights
Washington, D. C. 20202

PROPOSED POSITION PAPER

FORMATION OF LOCAL COUNCILS

It is recognized that the overall objective of bettering human relations throughout the state will be achieved largely through the efforts of local councils. To achieve that end LCHR will devote considerable attention to see that such councils are formed and function effectively. While it is recognizid that initiative and leadership must come from the local level, LCHR can nevertheless be of assistance.

1. Members of the Board of Directors and Board of Advisors should work to identify those areas in which viable local councils can be formed.

2. Through direct and mail contact with those likely to be so informed (ministers, etc.) the names of potential organzers of such councils should be solicited.

3. Publicity should be issued (see paper on publicity) to make people throughout the state aware of LCHR and its desire to see human relations councils formed on the local level.

4. Materials should be prepared and made available to local groups on how to proceed in forming councils and some suggested activities for such groups. (See handbook)

5. Follow-through on the functioning of the local groups will generally be a must. Each Board member should take interest in those councils in his area, and attend as many of their meetings as possible. In addition, the state organization should help to guide local groups - on request.

6. Desirability of local council affiliation with the state council.

7. Board members assigned to guide local council into fold.

PROPOSED POSITION PAPER

ON

EDUCATION

The ultimate aim of LCHR should be to eliminate the dual system of public education in this state -- at all levels. This does not merely mean the dispersal of black students into formerly all-white schools. Instead, plans should be urged which merge total student bodies, which provide construction of schools so that de facto segregation does not recur, and which integrate teachers and administrators at all levels. To effect this objective LCHR should:

1. Support agencies which are attempting to accomplish the above objective, including the Educational Resource Center on School Desegregation.
2. Publicize inequities which continue to exist in school systems which resist such changes.
3. Urge local councils to lend their efforts to initiate and follow through on desegregation programs.
4. Make the resources of LCHR available to school systems attempting to implement total desegregation.
5. Encourage the use of multi-ethnic text books on the basis of broadening the educational experience of all children.
6. Study school integration in each council and report it to LCHR.
7. Technical and vocational schools desegration.

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Financial Report Period Ending August 31, 1968

Cash on Hand August 1, 1968 - $403.24

Receipts	This Month
Chapters	
St. Francisville	$ 0
New Orleans	42.00
Baton Rouge	0
U.S.L. Lafayette	0
Shreveport	0
Lafayette	0
Individuals	236.00
Total	$ 278.00

Expenditures	
Personnel Services	$ 205.82
Total Expenditures	$ 205.82

Total Receipts	$ 278.00
Funds Available	681.24
Expenses	205.82
Balance	$ 475.42

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Monthly Membership Report
Period Ending August 31, 1968

Paid Membership through July

St. Francisville	$ 144.00
New Orleans	128.68
Baton Rouge	188.00
U.S.L.	100.00
Individuals	591.80
Shreveport	197.00
Franklin	0.00
Lafayette	186.00
Total	$1,534.48

Memberships Paid in August

St. Francisville	$ 0.00
New Orleans	42.00
Baton Rouge	0.00
U.S.L.	0.00
Lafayette	0.00
Shreveport	0.00
Franklin	0.00
Individuals	236.00
Total	$ 278.00

Paid Memberships as of August 31, 1968

St. Francisville	$ 144.00
New Orleans	170.68
Baton Rouge	188.00
U.S.L.	100.00
Franklin	0.00
Individuals	827.80
Lafayette	186.00
Shreveport	197.00
Total	$1,813.48

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Financial Report - Month of September 1968

Cash on Hand Sept. 1, 1968 - $475.42

Receipts

Chapters	
New Orleans	$ 58.00
Individuals	57.50
Total Receipts	$115.50

Expenditures

Personnel Services	$ 65.13
Rent	200.00
Jung Hotel (bal)	100.00
Mailing	3.40
Office Supplies	21.20
Travel	75.90
	$465.68

Cash Available	$590.92
Less Expenses	465.68
Balance	$125.24

— Oct, 1/68

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Membership Report - Period Ending Sept. 30, 1968

Membership Paid through August 31, 1968

St. Francisville	$ 144.00
New Orleans	170.68
Baton Rouge	188.00
U.S.L.	100.00
Franklin	0
Individuals	827.80
Lafayette	186.00
Total	$1,813.48

Membership Paid in September

St. Francisville	$ 0.00
New Orleans	58.00
Baton Rouge	0.00
U.S.L.	0.00
Franklin	0.00
Individuals	236.00
Lafayette	0.00
Shreveport	0.00
Total	$ 278.00

Paid Memberships as of Sept. 30, 1968

St. Francisville	$ 144.00
New Orleans	228.68
Baton Rouge	188.00
U.S.L.	100.00
Franklin	0.00
Individuals	1,063.80
Lafayette	186.00
Shreveport	197.00
Total	$2,107.48

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Financial Report Period Ending July 30, 1968

Cash on hand July - $921.94

Receipts	This Month
Chapters	
St. Francisville	0
New Orleans	0
Baton Rouge	0
U.S.L. Lafayette	0
Shreveport	0
Lafayette	0
Individuals	90
Grants S.R.C.	3500
Total Receipts	3590

Expenditures	
Personnel Services	$2838.70
Less Payroll Deductions	0.00
Extra Help	83.14
Rent (2 Months)	400.00
Telephone, Postage	72.61
Printing & Office Supplies	8.41
Instate Travel	26.18
Out of State Travel	0.00
Subscriptions	5.97
Mailing	0.00
Petty Cash	20.00
Special Events	653.69
Total Expenditures	$4,108.70

Total Receipts in July	3,590.00
Funds Available	4,511.94
Less Expenses	4,108.70
Balance	403.24

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Monthly Membership Report July 31, 1968

Paid Membership Through June 30, 1968

St. Francisville	$ 144.00
New Orleans	128.68
Baton Rouge	188.00
U.S.L, Lafayette	100.00
Individuals	501.80
Shreveport	197.00
Franklin Human Relations	0.00
Lafayette Human Relations	186.00
Total	$1,445.48

Membership July 1968

St. Francisville	0
New Orleans	0
Baton Rouge	0
U.S.L., Lafayette	0
Individuals	90
Shreveport	0
Franklin Human Relations	0
Lafayette Human Relations	0

Paid Memberships as of July 31, 1968

St. Francisville	$ 144.00
New Orleans	128.68
Baton Rouge	188.00
U.S.L., Lafayette	100.00
Individuals	591.80
Shreveport	197.00
Franklin Human Relations	0.00
Lafayette Human Relations	186.80
	$1,534.48

La - MEETINGS + MINUTES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, LCHR

Baton Rouge, La.

Sept. 10, 1966

Proposed Agenda

1. Report from Executive Director

2. New members of the Board of Directors

3. Committee Reports

4. Membership Plans

5. Plans for General Meeting

6. New Releases and Statements

7. Speakers Available

8. Essay and/or oral competition

La - M+M

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting of the Board of Directors
September 10, 1966
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

R

Members of the Board present: James R. Oliver, Martin L. Harvey, Ralph Dreger
Msgr. A. O. Sigur, Father Albert McKnight, C.S.Sp.

Members of the Board absent: Murray Martin, Mrs. Barbara Erickson, Mrs. Leo Mervis
Leonard Burns, Camille Gravel, J. Carlton James, John Nelson.

Also present: Patricia Miller, Executive Director; Ed Stanfield, Field Director, SRC,
Lillian Reynolds, office manager.

Dr. Oliver, president of the board, opened the meeting. Father McKnight moved the adoption of the agenda. There being no objections, the agenda was accepted by consensus.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

The president reported writing to local councils asking them to contact Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Miller reported that the New Orleans Council had responded and that she had been invited to attend the board meeting on September 28.

The board heard the report from the Executive Director. She reported that councils in other states were not meeting during the summer months so she had no information from them. Most of the director's time has been spent in setting up the office. The following report was made on office construction and furnishings:

$2000	allowed for	construction	- total spent,	$1176.16
1900	" "	furnishings	" "	1717.39
2700	" "	office supplies	" "	1499.69
$6600	total allowed		total cost	$4393.43

The board carried a motion to commend Mrs. Miller for her frugal and competent use of funds and for the attractiveness of the office.

Dean Harvey made a financial report from the period of June 1 to August 31. He reported that in conjunction with Mrs. Miller he had approved a salary of $375 per month for the secretary. The board confirmed this action. The board ordered that the Council office be responsible in future for all bookkeeping and office work connected with financial matters and that this be done under the direction of the treasurer. It was recommended by Mr. Stanfield that four persons in the Baton Rouge area be authorized to sign checks, the signatures of any two necessary to validate a check. It was moved that Fr. McKnight and seconded by Dr. Dreger that this policy be adopted; that Dean Harvey, Dr. Dreger, Dr. Oliver, and Mrs. Miller be authorized to sign checks. Motion carried. Dean Harvey was instructed to effect the change-over as soon as practicable and to pay all outstanding bills before making the change.

The need for name and address on the office door was raised. This was authorized.

The question of renting the back part of the office to community groups for parties was discussed. It was decided to limit this to adult groups at the discretion of Mrs. Miller and that each group be made responsible for leaving the building in good condition.

Mrs. Miller was asked to install a water fountain with an approximate cost of $165 agreed upon.

The question of new board members was discussed. It was suggested that the board be increased to provide a membership of 20-25 as provided for in the constitution. It was agreed that local councils be asked to recommend possible board members to be elected at the annual meeting. Board members were asked to make recommendations also. It was agreed to consider any persons recommended for the board and not selected as possibilities for the Board of Advisors. Father August Thompson of Ferriday and Mrs. Carolyn Beaird of Shreveport were suggested.

It was agreed that present board members be asked if they wish to continue to serve or if they would prefer to be on the Board of Advisors.

Dean Harvey asked that minutes of board meetings be mailed to members. It was agreed that this be done and that copies be sent to Mr. Stanfield; also that copies of a proposed agenda be mailed prior to meetings.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Dr. Oliver reported no new councils but that 20 to 25 letters had been written in the past month to persons who are interested asking them to invite small groups to meet with someone who could tell them about the work of such councils.

Dr. Dreger reported on the newsletter. In the future it will be prepared by the office. Board members will be asked to contribute articles from time to time.

Father McKnight reported on community action programs. The effort to involve the poverty people themselves has proven difficult. There are four parishes in the state where no community action programs have been established. Food cooperatives and credit unions have been established in some areas.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Dr. Oliver reported the need for an intensive membership drive and presented a proposed timetable for such a drive. The suggested time schedule of activities was accepted. Mr. Stanfield suggested that a membership drive bed combined with a modest financial effort in areas where we have some organization. It was decided to make an effort to secure financial contributions at approximately the same time as the membership drive, but that the drives be conducted somewhat separately. It was agreed that each local council be asked to appoint a committee to meet with Mrs. Miller to plan a specific financial campaign in each area.

The question of securing a non-profit status for the Council was raised. There was no information as to what had been done about this. It was suggested that Father Eugene McManus at St. Augustine High School in New Orleans be contacted to see whether or not the old Louisiana Human Relations Council had been granted a charter as a non-profit organization. If not, or if this charter is not still in effect, then such a charter should be secured.

The board decided that the matter of dues and contributions to local vs. state councils should be re-thought. Dr. Oliver asked Dr. Dreger and Dean Harvey to propose a by-laws change for consideration at the annual meeting which would clarify the situation.

A proposed news release in relation to the campaign was adopted.

GENERAL MEETING

It was agreed that the annual general meeting should combine business matters with educational features, possibly with three or four interest groups. It was decided that this would be a one-day meeting with November 12 or November 17 set as the tentative date, Baton Rouge as the place, with Dr. Oliver and Mrs. Miller being given the responsibility of making any change necessary and of carrying through with plans. Paul Anthony was suggested as speaker. The possibility of using Vernon Jordan also from the Southern Regional Council was approved, and it was agreed that Ed Stanfield should be present and on the program if possible.

The need for establishing a speakers' bureau was discussed. All board members were asked to suggest names of speakers to Dr. Oliver.

An essay contest was suggested as a project for local councils. In areas where there are no local councils, board members would be asked to sponsor the contests. It was agreed that awards be purchased by the state council, and, if desired, winners announced at the annual meeting.

The board agreed to meet the evening before the general meeting.

A nominating committee for new board members is to be appointed by the president.

The board moved to adjourn.

Lillian Reynolds, acting secretary

La - M + M,

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting of the Board of Directors
November 7, 1966
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Members of the Board present: James R. Oliver, Dean Martin L. Harvey, Mrs. Leo Mervis, Dr. Leonard Burns, Dr. Ralph Dreger, Mr. J. Carlton James, Father Albert McKnight, E. C. Sp., Mrs. Patricia B. Miller, Executive Director.

Members of the Board absent: Dr. Murray Martin, Mrs. Barbara Erickson, Camille Gravel, John Nelson, Msgr. A. O. Sigur.

Also present: J. Edwin Stanfield, Southern Regional Council; The Rev. Grady Poulard of Crowley; Dr. Merriweather, Lafayette; Mr. Givens, Crowley; Vanderbilt Sewell of Baton Rouge; and Lillian Reynolds, office manager.

Dr. Oliver, president of LCHR, presided at the meeting. It was moved and seconded that the board dispense with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. The motion carried.

Copies of the October financial statement and the proposed budget for 1967 were available to the group. Patricia Miller made a statement on the current financial situation, revealing that there would be a deficit at the end of 1966 of at least $1000. It was agreed that the Board should try to secure $1500 between now and the end of the year. Local chapters represented were asked to send in their membership fees to the state office, and it was estimated that these would total between $400 and $500.

Dr. Oliver asked for open discussion on ways of securing funds for the operation of the Council. He proposed that we seek monthly pledges of comparatively small amounts, pointing out that 100 people pledging $5 per month would provide an annual sum of $6000.

Dr. Burns made a report on possible fund raising projects, including such projects as boat ride, raffling an expense paid trip to Mexico or the Bahamas, a theater party, etc. Some members of the Board expressed doubts about this type of financial support being adequate to meet the situation.

Dr. Dreger suggested an annual meeting early in the new year at which time members would be asked to pledge to the budget.

Dr. Burns also suggested that faculties of state colleges and universities be approached for contributions and that sympathetic editors throughout the state be asked to run articles, including coupons for membership and contributions which could be returned to the state office.

It was agreed that a committee of Dr. Oliver, Dean Harvey, Dr. Dreger, and Mrs. Miller be authorized to work on a financial campaign, preparing brochures or other suitable material and securing a list of possible contributors to whom this information could be mailed.

It was suggested that members of the Board might make contributions to begin this campaign, and pledges totaling $105 per month were received from the Board.

The question was raised as to whether or not LCHR ought to participate in government funded programs. It was moved and seconded that the staff be given power to circulate information on such programs through the state and that the Council through its director be of assistance to groups desiring to secure such funds. The motion carried.

Dean Harvey and Dr. Dreger, appointed to clarify the constitution in regard to local council vs. state council membership fees, asked that they be allowed to send a prepared statement to Board members by mail for their study and comments.

Dr. Oliver also stated that if the Board did not meet before the end of 1966, he would seek comments on the proposed budget through the mail.

The Board was asked to authorize the sending of the newsletter to the members of Southern Regional Council Board. This was ordered done.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting of the Board of Directors
December 3, 1966
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Members of the Board present: James R. Oliver, Dean Martin L. Harvey, Mrs. Leo Mervis, Leonard Burns, Father Albert McKnight, Patricia B. Miller.

Members of the Board absent: Ralph M. Dreger, J. Carlton James, Murray Martin, Mrs. Barbara Erickson, Camille Gravel, John Nelson, Msgr. A. O. Sigur.

Also present: Mr. Israel Augustine, an observer from New Orleans, John Pecoul, SRC, and Lillian Reynolds.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Oliver with an explanation of purpose. He stated that the matter for consideration by the Board was the possibility of employing an Associate Director whose responsibility would be for the metropolitan areas and who would reside in New Orleans and give major consideration to that city. He introduced John Pecoul as the person who might be involved in that position. Any business incidental to the above consideration was declared in order for the meeting. The floor was opened for comments.

Members of the Board discussed the matter, raising questions primarily of how such a proposal would be financed. It was stated that finances would be entirely separate from the present budget of the State Council; that finances would come from three sources--$5000 from Southern Regional Council, $5000 from the Community Relations Council of New Orleans, and $5000 from private donations from the New Orleans area. Father McKnight pointed out the need for the state council to seek for contributions and grants, and that this might prevent any assistance to the state council from the New Orleans area.

Mr. Augustine stated that the New Orleans program had reached the place where professional staff was necessary, and that the expectation was that with the aid of a staff member New Orleans would develop to the point where in a year or two they could give more help to the state organization. The intended purpose is that New Orleans reach out to other areas of the state where assistance is needed.

The question was asked as to what situation would prevail - whether or not the state council would have an obligation to assist - if the $10,000 needed in addition to the SRC grant were not raised. The intention of the New Orleans Board was stated as being that the money must be raised before the project would be undertaken, and that were additional finances raised they would not preclude use in other areas of the state.

Mr. Pecoul interpreted Southern REgional Council's position as being that the first step must be for the Board of LCHR to express a willingness to explore the possibility of employing an Associate Director; then the money for an additional staff member must be raised by the New Orleans CRC before Southern Regional Council would provide the promised grant. He further stated that SRC would not be interested in this program if it would cause damage to the State Council, but only if it would add to the strength of LCHR through service to the state at large.

A statement was read from Dr. Ralph Dreger who was not able to be present at the Board meeting, expressing his approval of the plan in principle and suggesting

some safeguards to the smooth working of such a program.

On the question of how finances would be channeled it was indicated by Mr. Pecoul that SRC proposed that all financing be channeled through the state office, details of which would be left to further planning between the state board and the New Orleans board.

A motion was made by Dr. Burns and seconded by Father McKnight that LCHR employ an Associate Director to reside in New Orleans and to work out of a small office there subject to the approval of both boards - LCHR and the New Orleans Community Relations Council board. The motion passed unanimously including the vote of the chairman.

It was agreed that the Executive Committees of the Board of LCHR and of the New Orleans CRC would meet Saturday, December 10, at 2:30 pm in New Orleans at 1520 N. Claiborne, United Federal Savings and Loan Building to draw up a proposal which would include a job description for an Associate Director, full information about financing the program, and a clear understanding of staff relationships.

The meeting was adjourned.

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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting of the Board of Directors
January 7, 1967
Baton Rouge, La.

Members of the Board present: James R. Oliver, Dean Martin L. Harvey, Patricia Miller, Ralph Dreger, Camille Gravel, J. Carlton James, Father Albert McKnight.

Dr. Oliver, President of LCHR, opened the meeting. Dean Harvey moved that the minutes of the previous meeting be adopted as written. Father McKnight seconded the motion and it carried.

Dr. Oliver reported on the meeting in New Orleans of the Executive Committee with the Executive Committee of the Community Relations Council of New Orleans. The purpose of the meeting, that of making detailed plans for the employment of an associate director, was accomplished with a job description and a budget having been agreed upon by the group. The position was being considered largely in terms of John Pecoul of Southern Regional Council as the person who would be offered the staff position. Dr. Oliver announced that because of personal matters Mr. Pecoul could not accept the position at this time and so the matter was being held in abeyance.

Mrs. Miller reported that Mr. Pecoul had accepted a position in New Orleans for a year and that we hoped the matter could be reopened at the end of the year. She also reported that Ed Stanfield asked that the matter be considered again at the Board Meeting scheduled for February 24.

Mrs. Miller introduced a suggested revision of the bylaws, saying some changes were needed for tax purposes, mailing permits, student help, etc. Items in the proposed article were discussed. Mr. Gravel suggested that an Article of Corporation be prepared for use in obtaining a charter and assuring the non-profit status of the Council and that bylaws be adopted as a separate document. It was agreed that Mr. Gravel, consulting with Senator J. B. DeBlieux and John Nelson would prepare these documents for Mrs. Miller's approval. They would then be sent to all Board members for their suggestions before being distributed to all Council members two weeks prior to the annual meeting, February 25.

It was moved by Dr. Dreger and seconded by Mr. James that a contract be drawn up between the Executive Director and the Board, thus eliminating need for inclusion in the bylaws. The motion carried unanimously. The consensus of the group was that the distribution of Board members by Congressional Districts should be re-thought, probably with zones corresponding to the larger cities being substituted. It was suggested that officers should take office immediately after the annual meeting.

The group considered a possible statement to Governor McKeithen in response to his remarks in relation to the decision on school desegregation by the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals. It was agreed that since most of the Board felt the need for some statement, but that there was reluctance to send a letter to the Governor, that a statement would be made that would not refer to the Governor nor to the court decision but would call on all elected officials and the entire leadership of the state to uphold the law of the land.

Mr. Gravel, Dr. Dreger, and Dean Harvey were appointed to put the statement in final form. It was agreed that it would be released to AP and UPI so that it could be picked up by all newspapers in the state and in adjoining states.

Mrs. Miller asked the Board's opinion of the advisability of the Council's working with voter education projects and organizations throughout the state. The Board gave approval to all non-partisan activities of such a nature.

The annual meeting set for February 25 in Baton Rouge was discussed. It was agreed that arrangements would be made at a local hotel, with 75 being the number guaranteed the hotel; that advance registrations would be sought but not required; that a registration fee covering both meals of the day would be charged. It was further approved that an appeal for pledges to the financial support of LCHR would be made during the meeting.

The meeting adjourned.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

February 24, 1967

AGENDA

Clarify membership procedures -

Fees for students and proportion due to state council
What portion of fee is due state council when people join local councils as contributing, sustaining, or patron members?
May members join state council only, if they live in a community where there is a local council?
If members join state council and local council is formed in their community within specified period of time, should portion of fee be transferred to local?
Do contributions constitute membership?
Do Board members vote?
How shall we handle persons coming to Annual Meeting who feel they are members but who are not on current paid-membership roll?

Adopt a budget

Nominate new members of Board

Clarify procedures of Nominating Committee

Discuss amendments to the Constitution

Set program goals and adopt a program

Elect a program planning committee
a finance committee
a membership committee

Application for membership from USL Chapter

Discuss election

Instructions from the treasurer as to how he plans to take care of expenses incurred at hotel for annual meeting.

Instructions on complimentary luncheon tickets for annual meeting.

Seating at head table.

Instructions on expenses of leadership for annual meeting.

Follow-up on pledges - who takes care of this?

BOARD MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT PROCEDURE FOR TAKING CARE OF EXPENSES BEYOND CAPACITY TO PAY, AS OF MARCH 1.

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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting of the Board of Directors
July 22, 1967
Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. Oliver, President of LCHR, opened the meeting; he asked for report on chapters.

Mrs. Miller reported on the status of Incorporation. Mr. Stone had constitution and hoped to have it back in two weeks. It was pointed out that until such times that we do not have non-profit status, we cannot get grants from the Federal Government.

Review of finances:

Mrs. Miller reported a balance of $463.12+ for the remainder of the quarter at the close of July. It was pointed out that expenses run $1,100.00 a month, and we do not have funds to run but one month of a three-month quarter.

In the discussion of Chapter retention of fees beyond the usual membership, Dr. Oliver suggested that we sit down with New Orleans and discuss the problem. Dr. Oliver asked that we revise our form to indicate how the fee was to be devided. Mr. Sewell indicated that usually it doesn't make any difference to the contributor, how the contribution is divided, the chapters and board of LCHR are in a better position to determine the division.

The group considered that our constitution called for participation of member chapters in financial drives designed to support the State Chapter.

It was pointed out that SRC is still not complying with the request of State Councils to direct their services through the State Councils. Dr. Dreger suggested that those on the board of SRC try to enforce these policies.

Motions were made to raise funds;

1.- Appeal to the general membership for $1.00 a month in order to support ourselves.
2.- Organizations membership $25.00 a year, institutional membership annually Louisiana Council on Human Relations.
3.- Invite three or four local businessmen each week to discuss aim and objections of LCHR with board members in order to solicit support.
4.- Letter appeal to membership.
5.- Housing project (rejected)
6.- Special letter of appeal from the president due out in October.
7.- Quota system for each chapter.- investigated as a prodedure
8.- Memorandum from S.R.C. .- Consultant service for funds raising $6,000.00 one half shared by SRC (refused)

Future Concerns:

1: Work for affiliation of existing councils
2: Try to implore assistance
3: Plan for conducting financial drive

On suggestion to chapters as how to conduct drives, Dr. Oliver suggested that we leave it to local councils

1.- Mail suggested plans to chapters.
2.- Contact local businessmen
3.- Newsletter appeal
4.- It was also suggested that we each try to find a person who would give a certain ammount, $1.00 or more, or that each board member would accept the responsibility to raise a certain quota of our budget.

The group considered and hoped that we have tax exempt status by the next board meeting. It was moved by Dr. Dreger that we still base our support on a broad base of membership, at least 1/3 of our needed income. Dr. Oliver suggested that we have a regular meeting scheduled for the executive committee. It was decided that the Executive Committee will meet the first Saturday of every month, June, September, March December.

It was finally decided that we meet the 3rd Saturday of each month with the Executive Committee meeting one hour earlier than the General Board on Board meeting days. Board will meet every three months as scheduled.

Each meeting of board of directors make a special effort to include members of the board of advisors. Welcome ideas and suggestions.

1.- Moving the board meetings from council to council was suggested. It was also suggested that we tie in an all day meeting and incorporate the public ~~also~~ also in the afternoon, sessions.

2.- Lafayette asked to host the nest meeting on September 16th. It was decided as follows: Lafayette September 16th; New Orleans December 16th; Caddo Bossier Council on Human Relations in Shreveport March 16th (condicitonal); Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations June 15th.

It was agreed that it be made an area meeting and publicized through the newsletter.

The question of getting labor involved in the human relation councils was raised, Dr. Oliver said that we have invited Dr. Debussy to join, but Graviel advised against it, he suggested that we re-invite Mr. Debussy. Dr. Dreger suggested that we invite Roy Everetteeg of New Orleans, to be a member also. It was suggested that we also invite the representatives from unaffiliated Chapters to board meetings.

It was brought out that some of the councils formed by board members have not affiliated with the State Council. Vermillion Parish Council is a good prospect; Lafayette Council, who disbanded, is a problem we are concerned because they will not affiliate.

August 19th Dr. Oliver, Dr. Dreger and Mrs. Miller will meet at 9:30 a.m. prior to the Executive Committee meeting at 2:30 P.M.

Computer Center.- SRC proposed to operate in the Council name. Council will have this as a project.- the project will be explained in detail at the next meeting.

10,000 brochures will be ordered.
Names and addresses of delinquent pledges should be sent to president James Oliver.

The meeting adjourned at 5:45

Mariana Calderon, acting secretary.

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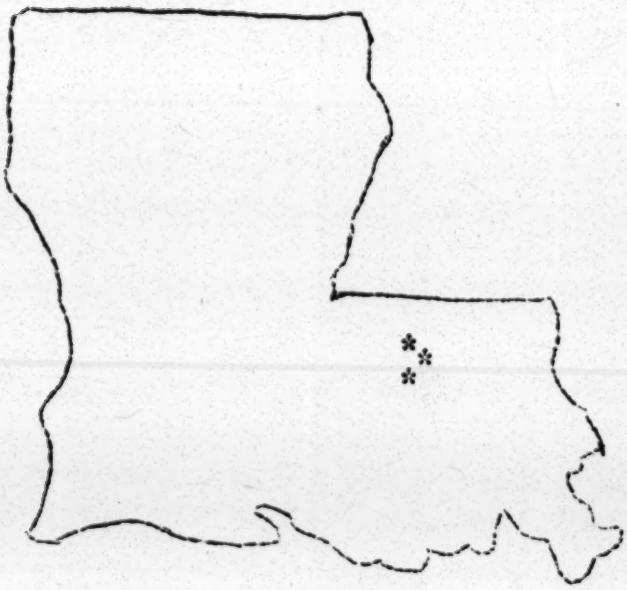
ANNUAL MEETING

OF

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS



June 15, 1968

Jung Hotel
New Orleans, Louisiana

8:00 Registration

8:30 Statement by President - Dr. James R. Oliver
Dean of Grad. School U.S.L.

9:15 Welcome address - Councilman Maurice E. Moon Landrieu
Representing the city of New Orleans.

10:00 Report from Chapters - Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Exc. Director of L.C.H.R._ presiding

Baton Rouge Council - Dr. Paul Burns
Caddo Bossier Council - Mrs. Dorothy Wafer
Community Relations Coun. Mr. Revius Ortique
Lake Charles Deanery Council
Mrs. P.J. O'Carroll
Lafayette Council - Mr. J. Carlton James
St. Francisville Council - Mr. David Noflin
St. Marys Council Mr. Bernard Broussard
University of Southwestern Louisiana Council
Mr. John Merriwether

11:00 Busniess Meeting - Dr. James R. Oliver - presiding.

a. Constitution changes
b. New Chapters
c. Election of board members
d. Personnel
e. Report of treasurer

12:30 Luncheon - Atty. Israel Augustine - presiding
Community Relations Council.

Invocation - The Right Rev. Monsignor A.O. Sigur
Introduction of guests -
Introduction of Guest Speaker - Atty. Ernest Morial
State Representative.
Address - Mr. Norman H. Nicholson, Vice president
of Kayser Industries, Steering Committee of the
National Plans for Progress Advisory Council.
Pledges - Mr. James Wood, Ass. Director of
Southern Regional Council.
Awards - Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger - Chairman Dpt. of
Psychology L.S.U.

2:00 Workshops

a. Rural Programs -
Resource person - Father Albert McKnight
Moderator - Dr. James R. Oliver

b. Urban Renewal -
Resource person - Mr. Samuel Hudson, Dept. H.U.D. Texas. Deputy ass. to Regional Administrator of Equal Opportunity.
Moderator - Mr. L.J. Dumestre F.H.A.

c. School compliance -
Resource person - Mr. Walter Warfied H.E.W. Civil Rights Specialist.
Moderator - Mr. Robert Alexander, H.E.W. Compliance Official.

3:30 Workshops

d. Equal Employment Opportunities -
Resource person - Mr. Walter Dickerson

e. Voter Participation -
Resource person - Sen. J.B. DeBlieux - B.R.
Moderator - Sen. Michael O' Keefe - N.O.

f. New Approaches to Community Organization
Resource person - John McCowen, St. Director Georgia H.R.C.
Moderator - Reverend Sam Allen - Louisiana Council of Churches

5:00 Summit Meeting - Dr. James R. Oliver

OFFICIAL HOSTS, COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

Mrs. Dorothy Ellis - Dr. Leonard Burns

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. James R. Oliver
Father Albert McKnight
Dr. Leonard Burns
Dr. Ralph M. Dreger
Dr. Martin L. Harvey
Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
The Reverend Sam Allen
Mr. Israel Augustine
Mr. Barton Freeland
Mr. Camille Gravel
Mr. J. Carlton James
Mr. Vanderbilt Sewell
Mr. John Nelson
Msgr. A.O. Sigur

BOARD OF ADVISORS

Mr. T.V. Ashbrook
Dr. Paul Burns
Mr. Van B. Carter
Senator J. D. DeBlieux, N.O.
Dr. Albert W. Dent
Mr. Barney J. Earles
The Most Reverend Charles P. Greco
The Most Reverend Philip M. Hannan
Mother Mary Hilary
The Reverend R. A. James
The Rev. E. Edwards Jones
Mr. Charles Keller Jr.
Mr. Leroy Landry
Mr. Nathaniel Ledoux
Mr. John G. Lewis Jr.
Sister Mary Louise
Mr. Wade Mackie
Mr. Douglas F. Mayfield
The Rt. Reverend David Melancon O.S.B.
Mr. Lee Morgan
Senator Michael O'Keefe, N.O.
The Most Rev. Harold R. Perry
The Very Rev. William J. Raftery
Mr. H.W. Rosema
The Most Rev. Maureice Schexnayder
Father Andrew Smith
The Most Rev. Robert E. Tracy
Mr. A.P. Tureaud

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
7986 SCENIC HIGHWAY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70808

JUNE 12, 1968 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NORMAN E. NICHOLSON, VICE PRESIDENT OF KAISER INDUSTRIES CORP., OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, WILL BE THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT THE 1968 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, TO BE HELD IN NEW ORLEANS ON SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

FROM THE COMPANY'S INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN OAKLAND, NICHOLSON IS PRINCIPAL SPOKESMAN FOR THE AFFILIATED KAISER COMPANIES, AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMMUNICATION PROGRAM OF THE KAISER INDUSTRIES -- INCLUDING PUBLIC RELATIONS, ADVERTISING AND EMPLOYEE INFORMATION.

THE JUNE 15 MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS WILL FEATURE REPORTS BY LOCAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTS, WORKSHOPS FOR DISCUSSING PROBLEM AREAS AND AN AWARDS LUNCHEON TO RECOGNIZE LOCAL COUNCILS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE MADE THE MOST NOTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RELATIONS.

THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS A VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLE DRAWN TOGETHER BY A COMMON INTEREST IN JUSTICE FOR ALL AND A COMMON DESIRE FOR UNDERSTANDING AND OPENNESS AMONG PEOPLE OF VARIOUS SOCIAL GROUPS. SATURDAY'S MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE JUNG HOTEL IN NEW ORLEANS. DETAILS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE COUNCIL'S HEADQUARTER IN BATON ROUGE.

# # #

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

June 7, 1968 For Immediate Release

Norman E. Nicholson, vice president of Kaiser Industries Corp., Oakland, Calif., will be the principal speaker at the 1968 annual meeting of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, to be held in New Orleans on Saturday, June 15.

Located in the company's international headquarters at Oakland, Nicholson is principal spokesman for the affiliated Kaiser companies and is responsible for the communication program of Kaiser industries -- including public relations, advertising and employee information.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is a voluntary association of people drawn together by a common interest in justice for all and a common desire for understanding and openness among people of various social groups. Mrs. Patricia Miller, executive director of the LCHR, said that the June 15 annual meeting will feature reports by local council presidents, workshops for discussing problem areas and an awards luncheon to recognize local councils and individuals who have made the most notable contributions in the field of human relations.

Both on a national and on a regional level, Nicholson has been active in fostering improved socio-economic conditions for minority groups. He has served as an alternate member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and at present he is a member of the Steering Committee of the National Plans for Progress Advisory Council.

Also, Nicholson was general chairman of the National Plans for Progress Conference in Washington, D. C. last January, and previously he served as

M O R E

general chairman of the Western Regional Conference of Plans for Progress held in San Francisco in 1965.

In 1967 Nicholson received the Urban Service Award of the Office of Economic Opportunity, for his efforts to alleviate the problems of the poor in American cities. Also he was cited for his service on the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

His other activities have included service on the National Citizens Advisory Council and the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission.

A native of Goschen, N. Y., he is a graduate of Tufts University. After a journalistic career with newspapers in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Tennessee and service as a correspondent for United Press International, Newsweek and Time, he joined the Kaiser organization in 1958.

After serving as assistant to Edgar Kaiser for several years, Nicholson was elected a vice president of the company in 1964.

The June 15 annual meeting of the LCHR is to be held at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans. Details about the Louisiana Council on Human Relations or the June 15 meeting may be obtained from the council's headquarters, 7986 Scenic Highway, Baton Rouge.

# # #

Annual Meeting

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT THIS POINT IN OUR PROGRAM WE USUALLY MAKE KNOWN TO ONE ANOTHER AND TO THE GUESTS OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OUR INVOLVEMENTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR. IN A WAY OF SPEAKING WE LIKE TO PAT OURSELVES ON THE BACK JUST A LITTLE, OR EVEN BOAST A BIT. TODAY I WOULD LIKE TO DEVIATE FROM THIS USUAL PROCEDURE, BECAUSE TODAY I DO NOT FEEL LIKE TALKING ABOUT ACCOMPLISHMENTS. REFLECTING ON THE EVENTS OF THE PAST TWO MONTHS, OUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TAKE ON THE CHARACTERISTIC OF SPECK OF NOTHINGNESS, FLOATING IN A SEA OF ETERNITY.

SHOULD WE SPEAK OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS WHEN MEN IN OUR STATE STILL DARE NOT ASPIRE TO PUBLIC OFFICE, LEST THEY DECLARE THEMSELVES SEGREGATIONISTS? SHOULD WE SPEAK OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS WHEN PUBLIC OFFICIALS MUST PROMISE TO USE THEIR OFFICES TO OPPRESS THE MINORITY SEGMENTS OF OUR POPULATION IN ORDER TO BE RE-ELECTED? HAS THERE BEEN ANY PROGRESS WHEN OUR LAW MAKERS PROPOSE TO USE OUR PUBLIC FUNDS TO PROVIDE SEGREGATED EDUCATION, OR THOSE WHO WISH TO PIT RACE AGAINST RACE UNDER THE PRETENSE OF GIVING EVERY CHILD A DECENT EDUCATION?

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED WHEN THE AVERAGE LOUISIANIAN STILL VALUES SOCIAL POSITION OVER PERSONAL INTEGRITY? HOW CAN WE SPEAK OF PROGRESS WHEN OUR STATE REFUSES FEDERAL AID TO THE POOR IN TOTAL POVERTY AREAS OF OUR STATE?

HOW FAR HAVE WE PROGRESSED WHEN POLICE IN OUR CAPITOL CITY CHAIN AND STRETCH YOUNGSTERS TO GET CONFESSIONS CONCERNING INVOLVEMENT IN PROTEST ACTIVITY.

MEASURED AGAINST THESE MANY INJUSTICES THAT STILL EXIST TODAY, OUR PROGRESS DOES SEEM INFINITESIMAL.

AMERICA IS IN THE PROCESS OF REAPING A HARVEST OF HATRED, SOWN OVER A PERIOD OF 300 YEARS. WE ARE REAPING THE HARVEST OF HATRED PLANTED INTO THE SOULS OF

LITTLE CHILDREN AT THEIR MOTHER'S KNEE. MOTHERS - ADDRESSING FEARS OF THEIR OWN - WERE UNAWARE THAT THOSE WE FEAR, WE HATE AND THOSE WE HATE, WE WISH DEAD - SO THEY CONTINUED PLANTING THE SEED OF HATRED.

THAT SEED HAS GROWN TO FRUITATION IN AMERICA TODAY. WE FIND THE FRUIT BITTER IN TASTE AND QUITE INDIGESTIBLE. HOWEVER, WE FAILED TO PLANT OTHER CROPS - AND OF NECESSITY ARE FORCED TO ABIDE THE BITTERNESS OF THIS FRUIT AND TO SUFFER ITS INDIGESTIBILITY.

THERE WAS A TIME WHEN WE MIGHT HAVE PRUNED THE TREE, AND MADE THE FRUIT A LITTLE MORE PALATABLE, BUT LIKE PARENTS OF A SPOILED CHILD WE REASONED THAT THIS WAS JUST ANOTHER PHASE AND IT WOULD SOON PASS. WE REASONED THAT IT WAS ANOTHER STAGE IN THE GROWTH PROCESS SO WE NEGLECTED TO MAKE THE NECESSARY CORRECTIONS.

WE NEGLECTED TO PRUNE THE TREE WHEN A LITTLE BLACK BOY IN MISSISSIPPI WAS BRUTALLY MURDERED BY A GROWN MAN AND HIS BODY WAS THROWN INTO THE RIVER TO BE RECLAIMED WEEKS LATER. WE SIGHED WHEN MEDGAR EVERS WAS SHOT ON HIS DOORSTEP. WE SLAPPED THE HANDS OF THOSE ~~WHO~~ MURDERED CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS AND WE TURNED OUR HEADS WHEN LITTLE CHILDREN ATTENDING SUNDAY SCHOOL WERE BOMBED. WHEN A WHITE WOMAN WHO ESPOUSED THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE BECAME FAIR GAME IN THE SOUTH, THE DAM WAS BROKEN ALLOWING THE FLOOD OF HATRED TO SPREAD OVER OUR NATION.

AFTER A PRESIDENT'S LIFE WAS TAKEN WE BEGAN TO TAKE IN STOCK OF OUR HARVEST AND IN SHAME WE CRIED OUT - COMMUNIST INSPIRED! WE CRIED OUT FOREIGNERS! AND WHO IN AMERICA IS NOT A FOREIGNER? ONCE AGAIN OUR HANDS WERE CLEAN. WE WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT WAS HAPPENING TO US. AND BECAUSE WE HAD NOT ACCEPTED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR DEEDS, MARTIN LUTHER KING IS DEAD. WE GRIEVED AS A NATION. WE GRIEVED NOT FOR THE DEATH OF A BLACK MAN. WE GRIEVED NOT FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND AND A FATHER - GRIEVED NOT FOR THE MILLIONS OF BLACK CHILDREN WHO HAD LOST A RARE IMAGE WITH WHICH THEY FOUND IDENTITY. WE GRIEVED NOT THAT ONLY REMAINING IMAGE WAS ONE OF VIOLENCE. THE DEATH OF SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY SHOCKED THE WORLD MUCH LESS THE NATION.

ONCE MORE WE HAD CAUSE FOR GRIEF. WE WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE NAKED TRUTH. WE WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE FACT THAT IT IS NO LONGER SAFE FOR EVEN A WHITE MAN TO TAKE A STAND FOR JUSTICE.

WE WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE FACT THAT EVEN RICH MEN DARE NOT EXPRESS TRUE FEELINGS ON MATTERS OF EQUALITY AND JUSTICE. WE WERE FACED WITH THE KNOWLEDGE THAT QUALIFIED PERSONS OF LESSER PERSONAL COURAGE MUST REFUSE TO LEAD OUR NATION. WE GRIEVED NOT FOR THE LOSS OF A TRUE AND DEDICATED SERVANT OF ALL PEOPLE BUT WE GRIEVED OVER WHAT WE HAD ALLOWED OURSELVES TO BECOME AS A NATION. WE GRIEVED IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT IN DEPRIVING OTHERS OF THEIR RIGHTS AND FREEDOM -- WE TOO HAD LOST OUR RIGHT TO FREEDOM AND JUSTICE.

WE HAVE NOT YET REAPED THE FULL HARVEST OF OUR CROP. THE FULL HARVEST OF HATE, AND WITHIN OUR HEARTS WE KNOW THAT THERE WILL BE OTHERS. WILL IT BE THE DEATH OF A NEGRO SHERIFF MADE TO LOOK LIKE SUICIDE? WILL IT BE YOU RUN OFF THE HIGHWAY ON YOUR WAY HOME FROM WORK? WILL IT BE ME TALKING TO PLANTATION WORKERS? WILL IT BE ONE OF US IN THE DARK GHETTOS OF OUR CITIES? OR WILL IT BE ANOTHER FIGURE OF PROMINENCE TO FURTHER DRAW OUR ATTENTION TO THE DEAD DREAM WE HAVE BECOME?

AMERICA IS IN A STATE OF CHANGE. OUR NATION IS ON THE VERGE OF TEARING HERSELF APART FROM WITHIN, UNLESS WE, INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE OF EFFECTING CHANGES THAT WILL ALLOW OUR NATION TO EXIST ON THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUALITY AND JUSTICE. IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR HER TO DESTROY HERSELF AND REBUILD ON OTHER PRINCIPLES THAT WILL ALLOW HER TO EXIST AS AN HONEST NATION AND NOT AS A LIE.

THUS, WE MUST REFLECT ON OUR SOCIAL ILLS, NOT TO GENERATE FEAR OF CHANGE, BUT TO GENERATE FEAR OF NOT CHANGING. WE AS INDIVIDUALS, WE AS AN ORGANIZATION, AND WE AS A STATE MUST RE-EVALUATE OUR POSITION IN TODAY'S WORLD AND OUR RELATIONS TO THE NATION AS A WHOLE.

AS AN ORGANIZATION, ARE WE STRUCTURED TO MAINTAIN THE STATUS-QUO AND THE INEVITABLE DESTRUCTION OF OUR NATION? ARE OUR PURPOSES SO NEBULOUS AS TO ALLOW SIDE TRACKING IMPORTANT ISSUES? DO WE PROPOSE TO PREVENT OTHERS FROM OSCILLATING THE PIROGUE AND ARE WE WORTHY OF EXISTANCE IF ON ONE HAND WE OFFER HELP TO THE OPPRESSED AND ON THE OTHER SUPPORT A STRUCTURE DESIGNED TO FURTHER OPPRESS THE WEAK AND THE POOR? WE TOO MUST EVALUATE OUR SINCERETY AS AN ORGANIZATION.

I HAVE TAKEN THE LIBERTY TO CIRCULATE A COUNCIL HANDBOOK AMONG YOU WHO ARE HERE TODAY IN WHICH I HAVE CITED OUR PRIMARY PURPOSE AS ONE OF EFFECTING SOCAIL CHANGE. EFFECTING SOCAIL CHANGE HAS BROAD IMPLICATIONS: NONE OF WHICH WE PROPOSE TO OVERLOOK, BUT ALONG WITH THESE MORE OBVIOUS TYPES OF CHANGES, WE FEEL IN A STRATEGIC POSITION TO EFFECT CHANGES IN ATTITUDES, CHANGES IN THE CLIMATE OF OUR CITIES AND EVENTUALLY CHANGES IN THE HEARTS OF MEN, FROM WHICH FLOW THE ONLY ENDURING VESTAGES OF PEACH AND HARMONY BETWEEN PEOPLES.

IN SUCH A VAST SEA OF INJUSTICE OUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS DO SEEM INFINITESIMAL, STILL WE MUST PRESERVE IN OUR TASK. OUR TASK, WHICH IS MONUMENTAL, IS STILL A TASK WHICH MUST BE DONE AND IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

AND THAT SPECK WHICH IS SO SMALL IS STILL ONE HUNDRED PERCENT OF NO SPECK AT ALL. EACH OF US WONDERS WHAT CAN I, ONE INDIVIDUAL, DO TO IMPROVE OUR SITUATION? THEN IF WE SUDDENLY REALIZE THAT, IF WE WERE TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THE PRINCIPLE OF "ONE TEACHING ONE" THEN OUR SMALL MEMBERSHIP OF 650 IN ONE MONTH COULD BECOME 1300; IN TWO MONTHS 2600, SIX MONTHS 20,000 AND IN ONE YEAR OVER 3 MILLION PEOPLE! AT WHICH TIME WE AS ONE STATE "TEACH ONE STATE". IT CAN BE DONE, AND WE WILL DO IT. WITH THIS PRINCIPLE IN MIND I WOULD LIKE YOU TO MEET SOME OF THE PEOPLE FROM OUR LOCAL COUNCILS.

I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT THERE IS NO DEATH OF LEADERSHIP IN OUR STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY AND JUSTICE IN LOUISIANA. I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT THERE ARE INDIVIDUALS IN THIS STATE WHO VALUE PERSONAL INTEGRITY OVER SOCIAL POSITION, THAT THERE ARE THOSE WHO SUFFER FINANCIAL REPRISAL TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THOSE ISSUES THAT TEAR AT THE VERY FIBER OF OUR NATION.

MAY I PRESENT . . . . . I almost got fired for my trouble!

Rm. 540

La-MM+M

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

February 24, 1967

AGENDA

Clarify membership procedures -

- Fees for students and proportion due to state council
- What portion of fee is due state council when people join local councils as contributing, sustaining, or patron members?
- May members join state council only, if they live in a community where there is a local council?
- If members join state council and local council is formed in their community within specified period of time, should portion of fee be transferred to local?
- Do contributions constitute membership?
- Do Board members vote?
- How shall we handle persons coming to Annual Meeting who feel they are members but who are not on current paid-membership roll?

Adopt a budget

Nominate new members of Board

Clarify procedures of Nominating Committee

Discuss amendments to the Constitution

Set program goals and adopt a program

Elect a program planning committee
a finance committee
a membership committee

Application for membership from USL Chapter

Discuss election

Instructions from the treasurer as to how he plans to take care of expenses incurred at hotel for annual meeting.

Instructions on complimentary luncheon tickets for annual meeting.

Seating at head table.

Instructions on expenses of leadership for annual meeting.

Follow-up on pledges - who takes care of this?

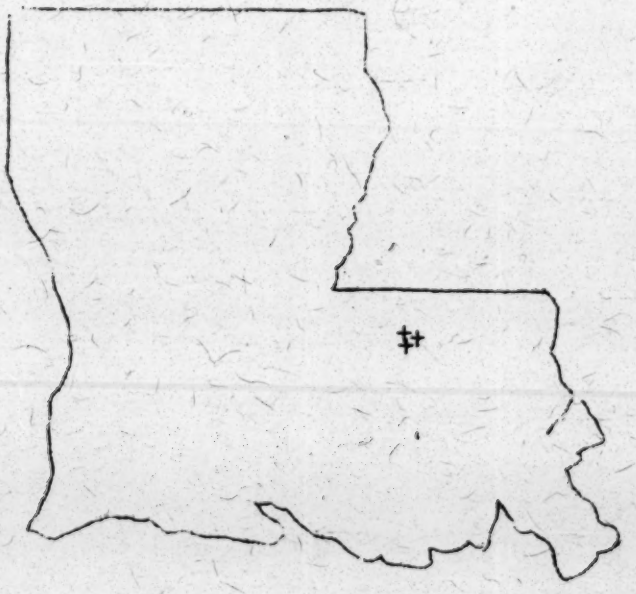
BOARD MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT PROCEDURE FOR TAKING CARE OF EXPENSES BEYOND CAPACITY TO PAY, AS OF MARCH 1.

La - M&M

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

of

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS



February 25, 1967

Jack Tar Capitol House
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

9:00 - 10:00 Registration and coffee
(Registration fee $5.00, lunch included)

10:00 - 10:30 Invocation - The Reverend Sam Allen
Director, State Council of Churches

Introductions - Dr. James R. Oliver
President of LCHR

10:30 - 11:15 Address: *Race Relations in the South, 1967*
Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

11:15 - 12:30 Report on the work of the State Council
Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director, LCHR

Report on the work of local councils

Abbeville - The Reverend B. T. Whitt
Baton Rouge - Mr. Vanue Lacour
Crowley - Mr. Barton Freeland
Fr. Gilmore Franklin - Mr. Bernard Broussard
Lafayette - Mr. J. Carlton James
Lafayette, USL - Dr. John Meriwether
Lake Charles - ~~Dr. Murray Martin~~
New Orleans - ~~Mrs. Leo Mervis~~ Winter Trapolane (?)

Goals for the Future - Dr. Oliver

2

12:45 - 2:15 Lunch - Mr. John G. Lewis, presiding

Invocation - The Reverend M. F. Reynolds
First Presbyterian Church, Baton Rouge

Address: *Some Dreams and Some Realities*
Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Field Director, Southern Regional Council
and
Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger
Chairman, Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations

2:15 - 3:00 Business meeting - Dr. Oliver, presiding

Vote on Constitution
Election of Board members
Financial Report - Dean Martin L. Harvey
Treasurer of LCHR

3:00 - 3:15 Coffee Break

3:15 - 4:30 Discussion Groups

The Future in School Desegregation--
Students and Faculty

Mr. Wade Mackie
American Friends Service Committee
Mr. Alphonse Jackson
President, Louisiana Education Association
Miss Gladys Young
Teacher, Baton Rouge
Mrs. Lois Williams
Teacher, New Orleans

Israel Augustine - N.O.
V. Sewell - B.R.
Rev. Sam Allen
Mrs. E N Jackson, Monroe
Barton Ireland, Crowley

3:15 - 4:30 Discussion Groups (Cont.)

American Dilemma

The Employment Picture in Louisiana

Mr. Clarence Barney
Executive Director, Urban League, New Orleans

Mr. John A. Martzell
Director, Governor's Commission on Human Relations, Rights and Responsibilities

Citizenship Education and Political Involvement of the Negro

Mr. Jesse Stone
Associate Director, Governor's Commission on Human Relations, Rights and Responsibilities

Mr. W. W. Harleaux
President, Iberville Voters' League

4:30 - 5:00 Reports from Discussion Groups

5:00 - 6:00 Address: *Racial Equality: A Challenge to Our Democratic Heritage*
The Reverend L. J. Twomey, S.J.
Director, Institute of Human Relations, Loyola University

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. James R. Oliver
Dr. Murray Martin
Dean Martin L. Harvey
Dr. Leonard Burns
Dr. Ralph M. Dreger
Mr. Camille Gravel
Mrs. Barbara Erickson
Mrs. Leo Mervis
Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Mr. J. Carlton James
Mr. John Nelson
Msgr. A. O. Sigur
Father Albert McKnight

La - M1+M

To: Msgr. A.O. Sigur
J. Carlton James
Barton Freeland
Father A.J. McKnight
John R. Meriwether
Peter Vallot, Jr.
B. Bernard Broussard
Tim Dugas
From: James R. Oliver

At its last meeting the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations set its next meeting for September 16, in Lafayette. In addition to the business meeting of the Board in the afternoon, it was decided that board members from the area, in conjunction with local human relations councils, would plan some sort of "program" for the morning. This would presumably be a general session open to the public.

I am asking that you serve on a committee, as indicated above, to plan such a program. I would further request that Msgr. Sigur serve as temporary chairman to call the committee for its first meeting, at which time you may decide on whatever committee structure you wish.

The theme of the session will be whatever you decide. However, I think consideration should be given to a forum at which local persons can express their grievances -- just what is wrong in the human relations area -- and how LCHR can help to alleviate these problems.

Except for a brief period of August 24-30, I will be generally available and free to meet with the group. I am sure Mrs. Patricia Miller, Executive Director of LCHR, would also attend if she is available.

Please let me know if you are unable to serve on the committee. Feel free to invite others to serve on the committee and/or assist in this undertaking.

Thank you for whatever consideration you may give to this request.

LA - MISCELLANEOUS → AV

N.O. Community Education
Box 50683

Statement of Purpose

4/1/66

AA & S - you want to see

The concrete and most immediate focus of our educational program is the attempt to provide and direct our students toward the best resources of both Negro and white culture. Instead of trying to integrate Negro children into white society by concentrating on the tools which white people use to "succeed", instead of trying to make "white" children out of dark ones, we are trying to present a curriculum for meaningful and organic integration in which such subjects as Negro history, spirituals, and non-violence are just as important as reading, languages, science, and new math. We believe that the best way for a Negro child to appropriate the good and relevant values of white culture is for him to begin by affirming his own individual being and talents and the unique resources of his immediate environment and his culture.

While we do strive and succeed in presenting specific subjects, it is important to realize that the core of our curriculum is not a curriculum as such. The primary object of any freedom class is to establish a trusting and loveful relationship between teacher and student. Out of this relationship the teacher's disciplined mastery of the subject matter and the child's interest in new ideas are the natural outgrowth. This means that the most crucial part of our "work" involves individual realtionships that are very difficult to describe. As in a love affair or deep friendship we cannot describe the central bond itself so much as speak out of that relationship. This is particularly true in our case since Negroes function in an environment rich in non-verbal communication where the gesture or tone of voice carry the weight of communication, as a poet perhaps with his words, that gesture and dance could give wording to the idesa and feel of our work. I shall have to limit myself to indication some unifying concepts of our experience and concerns.

One such concept is language. Much of white western civilization is transmitted by written symblos and languages. While such things as music, drama, ballet, the deeds of the American Revolution and the Bible are essential

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elements of white culture, it has been, I believe, the written languages - the languages of literatures, science, and mathematics - which have been freighting the brunt of western civilization and giving it its most characteristic qualities.

American Negroes, however, have a tradition strong in non-written languages - the language of gesture and touch, the language of song, the language of dance, and the language of demonstrations. This is partly because their African ancestors had powerful traditions of song and dance. (They had written traditions, too.) Slave traders once came upon a city deep in Africa where classical Greek was known. It is also because when Negroes were excluded from the fruits of white civilization, they developed the language of song and dance to help bear the sorrow and pain thrust upon them - even as today the language of demonstrations and song challenge such eviols. Indeed seeing that written and verbal formulations are often used to disguise and/or implement injustice, a knowledge of the limits of words became embodied in their culture.

It is not enough to just teach these various subjects and languages; they must be seen in their organic relationship to each other and to the needs of the students. New math, art, and readingare taught because the mind needs new modes of discovery as much as the stomach needs food. But while we are also mindful that mathematids and reading are useful resources for dealing with a technological society, we are not interested in creating an articulate elite unable or unwilling to communicate with those who cannot read or multiply. Our affirmation of the mind's needs are rooted in a deeper context of responsibility and identity. It is doubtful that many Negroes are ever going to be adequately educated unless more of us learn to challenge the system which excludes them and others from an adequate education. Thus, we also lift into discussions such questions as why painting and new math are not presented in the public schools, and why Frederick Dou-

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How about they?

glass and Nat Turner are not mentioned either. We don't want those new cars and college degrees if it means we forget how to touch each other or how to sing a spiritual.

African art with its communal aspect and earthiness suggests much to us. A spiritual or freedom song is not a cultural showpiece, but is often a very practical response to hunger or jail - at times even becoming a political weapon. Likewise a good demonstration is not just political. It is a work of grace and art - a visible "thing" which manifests a new way of seeing-and-doing to which we must respond and which can change our lives even as a great book changes lives. Drawing and painting, too, are especially popular with our children. More keyed up than rural negroes or middle class children, they have an almost inordinate need for a mode of expression which is marked by only slight external guidance. In the end, too, it is doubtful that the ugly slums and tasteless suburbs and the despair of the people who inhabit them could last very long if we were a people who demanded beauty.

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EDUCATIONAL BUDGET

The statement of purpose implicitly includes most of our program. How well the program is implemented depends upon the resources of people and money that are available. Some sort of program will take place regardless of how much money is available, but the following budget stipulates the amount of money that could be wisely and fruitfully spent. There is not much need for any more money than this, but all of this is needed.

Our plans are to have 2or 3 small freedom schools this summer. This fall we will start a small fulltime freedom school — 1st. through 3rd. grades plus nursery, tutorial, and adult education activities. We will be using local churches —the Union Bethel A.M.E. and Progressive Baptist Church and one or two more.

1. Immediate:

   Hire Lon Hill at $125/month.

2. For Summer

   10 fellowships for Southern Students (mostly Negro) at $ 250 each.

   $400 for educational materials.

   Total until Sept. 1st.: $3,400.

3. For school year: Sept.—May.

   5 fulltime salaries of $150/ month

   1 part time salary of $100/ month

   Educational materials $1000

   Automobile and transportation $500

   Total: Sept.1st.—June 1st.'67 ...$8,150

   Total: May 1st. '66— June 1st.'67..$12,50

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NEW ORLEANS COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECT
Lon Clay Hill, 837 Burgundy
EDUCATIONAL REPORT 11/1/65

I would like to make a few comments about the summer experience and the continuing program of the New Orleans Community Action Project's educational activities. It is first necessary to remark, however, that the educational program is but part of a total program to mobilize the people of the second ward of New Orleans. (The second ward is mostly Negro, and many areas are entirely Negro) to act to direct their own lives and influence their community. Generally speaking, the Community Action Project (~~C.A.P.~~) has a political and an educational arm. However, these activities overlap so that one should not attempt to make precise definitions about what is educational and what is political. An attempt is being made to transform the whole community. The Community Action Project was originally set up under the auspices of CORE, but at this time has no formal ties with CORE and operates independently. This is partially because CORE in the deep South has concentrated its efforts in rural areas--and the members of the project felt that inadequate attention was given by CORE to the urban and somewhat different problems of New Orleans.

This summer a CORE Freedom School was started at Mt. Zion Lutheran Church School at 1507 Simon Bolivar in the midst of the Negro ghetto--one block from the Melpomene Housing Project, a 20 aquare block area with several thousand people (all Negro) living in it. One class for younger children was also held at the nearby Union Bethel AME Church. (Overcrowding was perhaps the most pressing physical problem at the school.) Several of the teachers recieved summer fellowships from CORE--but assistance was also given by Southern Conference Educational Fund and New Orleans Society of Friends as well as by individuals.

Approximately a hundred children regularly attended the Freedom School--although over 150 students a day attended the first few sessions. Presumably some of these would have continued to come if enough teachers and room had been available. We had 4 rooms and an average of 8-9 teachers (Mostly college or a few years out of college.)

Each day classes began around 9 a.m. We sang freedom songs for about 30 minutes and then broke up into classes. In the afternoon, we had classes only for approximately 45 minutes and devoted an hour or so to recreation. Our curriculum included Negro history, French, New Math, Non-Violence, Reading, German, and Spanish--as well as less extensively pursued discussions on sex education and Vietnam.

The premise of the school was that--as we sing--"Everybody wants Freedom". That meant that the school was in a very real sense the childrens'. They generally chose what songs they sung; within the limits of space and numbers they chose what classes they attended and when they attended. No attendance records of any kind were kept. The only restriction that was generally applied was that children could not change classes after classes started. Our response to the inordinate pencil and paper stealing during the first few days was just to go a few days without any. After that the children did not steal so much. As a corollary to the freedom of the child was the freedom of the teacher. The teacher taught what he or she wanted to teach--as long as there were pupils interested. This meant for example, that some people taught non-violence as a way of life while others taught it as a tactic--and all tried to present the children with the choice of of what they wished to opt for (I.E. if I the teacher think that non-violence [or socialism or capitalism] is right, that doesn't mean that you must.) We had announced at the start of the school that sometimes the teacher

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might be wrong. And sure enough, we felt it necessary to make a public apology to the kids when one of the teachers called the police after one child took a broken bottle to a teacher and created quite a scene. Fortunately, we had gotten the situation under control when the police came--but we had to re-examine what it means to talk about non-violence and then call the police.

It was our task to involve students with a sense of their own worth and to foster in them a trust of their own feelings and thoughts and talents. It was within this context that we approached the black-white problem. We were working for an open society which would integrate the best of both cultures. Thus we taught art and new math and French--primarily products of white culture--because they open up new ways of viewing the world. We taught freedom songs and spirituals and sit-ins as examples of creative responses of Negroes to their environment.

To deal with an automated, segregated society the student must know how to read and how to make radical protest. Such an educational program is not fundamentally just educational. To teach any of these subjects the teacher must give the student a reason to learn them--and to deal with the problem of the ghetto child means that the teacher must begin to experience and understand the harrowing pressures of his student. The teacher to succeed in teaching must become a student of the child and his world.

Thus to help the Negro child to realize that kinky hair can be beautiful instead of trying to use hair straighteners or wigs so as to have hair like white people--is a fundamental part of the teaching process.

Our program this fall will be on a more long term basis than the Summer Freedom School. The summer project was a catalyst--opening the children and some parents to new possibilities. The task is now to consolidate and prepare programs which develop those possibilities--and to gradually expand our realm of activities. One of our greatest problems was discipline--we are obviating this problem by having small groups (generally four) working with one teacher twice a week after school. Another problem is educating white and some Negro students to the environment of the child-we are meeting this by having the tutorial program in the homes. Classes will be also held on Saturday in a local church. At present about 15 tutors have already begun classes--and from 10-15 more will be started in the next few weeks. ~~We have a problem finding tutors~~. There will be some work at an integrated school (1/3 Negro) where some work with poorer whites will be initiated.

Materials needed. At the end of the summer most of our books and other materials were stolen or destroyed in the hurrican (Mt. Zion Lutheran School was blown down.) So we have had to start almost from scratch. We are trying to get as many copies as possible of a book entitled Year's Pictorial History of the American Negro--a book especially suited for our needs as it has a fairly simple text and many pictures. Thus the book can be used by poorly educated adults and younger children as well as good readers. We wish to have one copy of this book in the home of each family that has children seriously involved in our educational program. We have distributed 12 copies so far, and have a demand for perhaps 50 more. The books cost us approximately $1.65 and we sell it for $.25--$1.00, or whatever they can pay. The feedback us used to buy more books. We also need to purchase sme paperbacks (foreign languages, Baldwin, Wright etc. some coppies of the photographic collection called The Movement ($1.95) and some writing and drawing materials. We will recieve free copies of SNCC Freedom Primer, and some tutors have been able to purchase a few items with their own money. But it should be emphasized that the children generally come from families that are on welfar and/or fatherless and/or have 6-10 members. They are poor, and the books we use are not to be found at the public library--although they are among the few books which they develop a genuine interest in.

Sent "Paperback" stuff
AU

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July 11, 1966

Dean Martin L. Harvey
Student Affairs
Southern University
Southern Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dean Harvey:

In reply to your letter of July 8, I cannot commit us at this time to a definite amount of aid for next year, but I would guess that the Louisiana Council could depend on at least $6600 for the period January through May of 1967. Of that amount approximately $1200 would be received in May but would be part of a quarterly grant designed to last through the middle of August. This estimate is based upon our total grant in aid to the Louisiana Council for this year, which comes to $13,200. Much depends, of course, on the sort of response which the Council is able to get from its membership and to its efforts to enroll new members.

It is a mystery to me what led Mrs. Miller to think we would be able to provide a special grant in office equipment and furnishing. I know of no funds available for this purpose other than those already provided to the Louisiana Council in our grant program.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN BRANCH POST OFFICE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

DEAN OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

July 8, 1966

Mr. Edward Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

The enclosed proposed budget is for information only, but I wanted you to see it before the Board of Directors meets on the 16th.

Your comments and suggestions would be welcome.

You will note I listed the grants from SRC only through December 31, 1966. What amounts may we reasonably count on for the period January-May, 1967?

Pat has indicated the SRC might consider favorably a special grant for equipping and furnishing the office, if the Board of Directors requests it on the 16th. What do you think?

Sincerely yours,

Martin

Martin L. Harvey
Dean of Student Affairs

/m

encl.

$5,000
+ 1,600
6,600
- 1,250
$5,250

La-MISC.

Not Official

BYLAWS OF

THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Suggested revision - January 7, 1967

ARTICLE I. NAME, AREA, PURPOSE

Section 1. Name

The name of this organization shall be the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. The term "Council" used hereafter in these bylaws shall mean the "Louisiana Council on Human Relations."

(No change)

Section 2. Area

The geographical area from which members of this organization are drawn shall be identical to the area included within the boundaries of the State of Louisiana. All regular members of the Council shall be persons residing in this state.

(No change)

Section 3. Purpose

The main purpose of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations is to improve the relationship among the various segments of the population of this state. The organization shall function primarily for education, communication, coordination and stimulation of activities in the field of human relations conducted by its member chapters throughout the state. The organization is interested in improving relations and understanding among individuals and groups of different religious faiths, of different races, and of different economic levels. The Council shall not be considered an action group, but instead shall recommend that action be undertaken by local organizations. The Council shall not engage in any form of political activity.

(No change)

This organization is formed exclusively for charitable and educational purposes within the meaning of Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. No part of the net earnings of the organization shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, directors, officers, or other private persons, except that the organization shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in this Article.

(Added for tax purposes)

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Articles, the organization shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by an organization exempt from Federal Income Tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law) or (b) by an organization, contributions to which are deductible under Section 170 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law.)

(Added for tax purposes)

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES

Section 1. Membership

Persons interested in promoting the aims of this organization are eligible for membership. They may become members of the State Council either as individuals or as members of a local chapter. Individuals may hold a regular membership, family membership, a contributing membership, a sustaining membership, or membership as a patron.

(No change)

Section 2. Dues and Revenues

Local chapters which are affiliated with the State Council and which have a membership of 10 persons or more shall be assessed an annual membership fee of $2.00 per person. At the discretion of the Board of Directors this assessment may be waived, postponed, or reduced for the current year.

(No change)

For individuals who wish to join the State Council but are unaffiliated with a local chapter, dues for regular membership are $5.00 per year per person. Family membership, including as many adult members of the immediate family as desired, is $7.50 per year.

(No change)

For contributing memberships, dues are $10.00 per year per individual; for sustaining memberships, they are $25.00 per year; and for patrons, contributions are $100.00 or more per year. The higher categories of membership carry no implications of special privileges.

(No change)

Donations may be accepted either by the State Council or by local chapters in any amount.

(No change)

ARTICLE III. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Section 1. Board of Advisors

The Board of Advisors shall consist of up to one hundred members invited to serve in that capacity by the Board of Directors. Membership is of indefinite duration and is by mutual agreement between the Board of Directors and the individual members of the Board of Advisors. Duties of this body shall be to make suggestions to the Board of Directors as to general aims and purposes of the organization. A Chairman of the Board shall be elected at each annual meeting.

(No change)

*Section 2. Board of Directors

Policy making for the council shall be vested in the Board of Directors. It shall consist of from 15 to 20 members, 15 of whom shall be elected by the members of the Council to represent the various Congressional Districts of the State. Each Congressional District shall be allowed a minimum of one member on the Board of Directors. The other seven positions shall be prorated among the various Congressional Districts according to the number of paid-up members of the Council in each District. The Board member or members from each Congressional District shall be elected by the members of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations who reside in the Congressional Districts concerned.

(No change)

The 15 Board members elected by general Council membership shall be so elected at a general statewide meeting of the Council, to be convened by the Board each year. One third of the Board members shall be elected in each year for a term of three years. Vacancies occuring in the Board from among such members shall be filled by (1) the Board if one year or less of the term remains to be completed or (2) by the Council membership at the next annual meeting if more than one year of the unexpired term remains or (3) by the Board of Directors on an acting basis until the next annual meeting. Each council must have representation on the Board at all times.

(Changed)

At least one month prior to the election, the nominating committee shall present to the Board of Directors for approval, a slate of officers and candidates for the required number of Board members to be elected at-large. The approved slate shall be presented to the membership at the annual meeting. In all instances nominations from the floor by members of the Council shall be in order.

(Changed - too complicated and impractical)

(Article III., Section 2, Cont.)

Board members and officers elected at the general meeting shall take office 15 days after the election.

(Changed - to delete the July date)

Prior to the annual meeting the Board shall reapportion the 15 positions to be filled at the general meeting; 8 of the 15 shall be assigned as indicated earlier in this article. The remaining 7 shall be assigned as follows: the total paid-up membership of the Council as of three months prior to the meeting shall be divided by 7, the result being called the apportionment unit. This unit shall be divided into the total paid-up membership for each Congressional District. Such division rounded to the nearest whole number shall constitute the number of additional members of the Board to be awarded to each District. Should fewer than 7 additional members be assigned in this way, those remaining shall be awarded to the Districts according to the size of the decimal fractions resulting from the above division.

(Changed only in first line)

Section 3. Officers

Officers of the organization shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall consist of a president, 3 vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The officers shall be elected by each new Board as soon as election results for the Board have been certified. The officers may be chosen from either of the previously mentioned Boards or from the membership at large.

(Changed in adding one vice-president)

(Paragraph 2 of Section 3 of original Bylaws deleted)

The duties of the President shall be to preside at meetings of the membership and of the Board and its Executive Committee; to advise and consult frequently with the Executive Director and other members of the staff; and to give careful attention to the staff's administration of the program of the Council. In general, the President is to function as chairman of the policy bodies of the Council, leaving primary responsibility for the administration of policy upon the Executive Director.

(Added)

The three Vice Presidents shall be designated "First", "Second", and "Third" at the time of their election and in that order shall carry out the duties of the President in his absence, as well as serve as members of the Executive Committee. In addition, the First Vice President shall serve as chairman of the Committee on Membership and Chapter Organization; the Second Vice President shall serve as chairman of the Committee on Finance; the Third Vice President shall serve as chairman of the Program Committee.

(Added)

The duties of the Recording Secretary shall be to see that orderly and accurate minutes are kept by or with the assistance of the staff.

(Added)

The duties of the Treasurer shall be to keep accounts of all monies and render financial reports. The Treasurer shall utilize the staff for needed assistance.

(Added)

Section 4. Committees

1. Executive Committee. The officers of the Council elected by the membership shall serve as an Executive Committee. The Executive Director shall be a member of the Executive Committee ex officio. The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of the Board between its meetings. Minutes of the Executive Committee shall be received and filed by the Board of Directors at its next meeting. Actions of the Executive Committee are subject to the review of the Board.

(Added)

(Article III., Section 4, Cont)

2. Nominating Committee. At each annual meeting the membership shall elect in addition to the officers and at-large members of the Board, a Nominating Committee of five members which shall nominate to the next annual meeting a slate of officers and candidates for the required number of Board members to be elected at-large. The Board of Directors shall each year nominate to the membership persons to serve as the nominating committee for the ensuing year.

(Added)

3. Finance Committee. The President shall appoint a Finance Committee, of which the Second Vice President shall be the Chairman, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund-raising for the support of the organization. The Finance Committee shall also work up and submit a suggested Annual Budget to the Board of Directors. The Finance Committee shall be responsible for an annual audit conducted by a CPA.

(Added)

4. Membership and Chapter Organization. The President shall appoint a Membership and Chapter Organization Committee of which the First Vice President shall be the Chairman, whose duty shall be planning and executing a membership drive for the Council and continued efforts to organize new chapters throughout the state.

(Added)

5. Other. Other standing or temporary committees may be appointed by the President on authorization of the Executive Committee.

(Added)

Section 5. Staff Members

1. Composition - The staff of the Louisiana Council shall be composed of an Executive Director and other professional and clerical employees as needed.

(Changed)

2. Duties - The Executive staff may propose and shall carry out the policies and programs determined by the Board of Directors. The staff shall keep official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee.

(Added)

3. Employment and Supervision

a. Supervision of the staff shall be a responsibility of the Board as a whole, normally exercised through its Executive Committee as a whole.

(Added)

b. The Executive Director shall be chosen and employed by the Board of Directors upon nomination by the Executive Committee, which shall be responsible for receiving applications and screening candidates. Terms of his employment and changes thereof shall likewise be determined by the Board. The Executive Director shall be bonded in the amount of the annual budget. Termination of employment shall be by 3/4 vote of the Board of Directors during the first two years and by unanimous vote of the Board after the second year or by resignation with one month's notice by either party.

(Added for tax purposes)

c. Other professional personnel, such as assistant or associate directors or project directors, shall be employed by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Executive Director and the Executive Committee. The work of this additional personnel shall be supervised and directed by the Executive Director under the guidance of the Executive Committee.

(Added)

(Article III, Section 5, Cont.)

d. Clerical personnel shall be employed as needed by the Executive Director within the budgetary and policy limits set by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee.

(Added)

ARTICLE IV. MEMBER CHAPTERS

Section 1. Affiliation

Local chapters from areas with any kind of geographical unity may become affiliated with the State Council. Each chapter should apply for admission to the State Council with decision to admit being reserved to the Board of Directors. A simple majority of the total membership of the Board is required for admission. Any chapter may discontinue its membership by notifying the Board of Directors of its desire to suspend affiliation. Affiliation may be withdrawn from any chapter by two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors. All chapters are encouraged to be interracial and interfaith in structure.

(Changed "required" to "encouraged")

All members of local affiliates or chapters must also be members of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, and acceptance of the schedule of membership dues as set by the Board of the Louisiana Council shall be a condition of affiliation.

(Changed)

All local affiliates and chapters shall be expected to assist the statewide program of the Council by cooperating in periodic fund-raising efforts of the Council, as well as in other ways. Applications for affiliation shall be taken as acceptance of this responsibility, so outlined by the Board, and consistent failure to discharge it shall be grounds for withdrawal of the affiliate relationship.

(Added)

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

Section 1. Local Meetings

The State Council exercises no control over the internal affairs of the local chapters except to specify conditions for affiliation as mentioned earlier in the bylaws. Meetings are arranged to fit local conditions, with recommendation that meetings of local chapters be held at least monthly.

(No change)

Section 2. Regional Meetings

The State Council shall not attempt to organize regional meetings. However, it shall assist in any way possible with the organization of such meetings, if desired by member chapters. It is suggested that such meetings be held annually.

(No change)

Section 3. State Meetings

Statewide meetings of the general membership shall be held annually. Such meetings should be announced to the general membership at least thirty (30) days prior to their convening. Special statewide meetings may be petitioned by 25% of the individual members and/or 25% of the affiliated local councils. In addition the Board of Directors shall be empowered to call a special statewide meeting at its discretion.

(No change)

Section 4. Meetings of the Board of Advisors

The Board of Advisors shall meet annually at a time and place which is mutually convenient to them. No quorum is established for voting on recommendations to be sent to the Board of Directors.

(No change)

Section 5. Meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall meet at least quarterly with special meetings being authorized as required. The Chairman of the Board shall be empowered to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors. A petition signed by 5 members of the Board addressed to the Chairman shall require that a special meeting be held within 30 days. Members of the Board of Directors shall be advised of any meeting at least 10 days prior to the meeting date when possible. All business transacted by the Board shall be voted upon at such meetings, except that on a particular issue the Board may agree in advance to allow a mail ballot. One-half the active members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

(Phrase "when possible" added; quorum changed)

Section 6. Meetings of Officers (Executive Committee)

The officers shall meet as frequently as is necessary to conduct the business of the organization, but no less frequently than quarterly. Meetings of the officers shall be held in various sections of the state so as to equalize traveling. A quorum shall be the number present.

(Last sentence added)

ARTICLE VI. COOOPERATION

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations shall cooperate with other intergroup relations agencies in the South, particularly with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the other state councils on human relations cooperating with it.

(Added)

ARTICLE VII. FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the Council will be the calendar year. Dues, whenever paid, will be regarded as dues for the calendar year in which they are paid.

(Added)

ARTICLE VIII. RULES OF PROCEDURE

Parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order.

(Added)

ARTICLE IX. DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

Upon the dissolution of the organization, the Board of Directors shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all the liabilities of the organization, dispose of all of the assets of the organization exclusively for the purposes of the organization in such manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, religious, or scientific purposes, as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law), as the Board of Directors shall determine.

(Added for tax purposes)

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Method

These bylaws, or any of them, may be amended or repealed and new bylaws may be adopted at any general statewide meeting of the membership. Such changes may be effected by a simple majority of the membership present. Proposed changes in the constitution must be given to the group which is to consider the petition at least two weeks prior to the date the vote will be taken. Proposed changes in the constitution must be voted upon when (1) a petition for consideration of such change is received if signed by 25 bona fide members of the state council or (2) proposed by a member of the Board of Directors or (3) proposed by an affiliated chapter. Such changes in the constitution become effective as soon as enacted, unless otherwise specified.

(No change)

La - Gen

VIA AIR MAIL
May 22, 1962

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Gladys;

I talked to Mary Raymond in Washington and learned that you had scheduled the organizing meeting for May 29. My recollection is that the date was not set at the last meeting and that you were to let me know. If the date was set and I did not reserve it, then the fault is mine and I apologize.

At any rate, I did not reserve the date for New Orleans and am up against two problems; (a.) I am committed to give a speech in Atlanta the evening of May 29; and (b.) I heed to be on hand here the morning of the 30th for a meeting of our Executive Committee.

I hope that my presence is not essential and that you will be able to proceed without me. It might even be wise to avoid this flavor of outside involvement. If, however, you feel that this would be a serious handicap, let me know immediately and I will somehow try and manage to be with you.

I hope you are involving Betty Wisdom in this effort, although I would apcept your judgement on this. I strongly hope that Dr. Dent is involved. I know that he wants to be and his presence as a member of my Executive Committee would create some embarrassment for me if he were not. He, by the way, is scheduled to be here on the 30th for our Executive Committee meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

Affiliated with the National Urban League

504 CARONDELET STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

PHONES: 524-8374
524-8375

Interracial Planning for:

SOCIAL WELFARE
EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATION
HEALTH
HOUSING
RECREATION

J. HARVEY KERNS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 22, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I had occasion this morning to discuss with Miss Mary Raymond the scheduled meeting of the group planning a Human Relations Committee in New Orleans to be held Tuesday, May 29, 8:00 P.M. at the Y.W.C.A., 929 Gravier Street. I assumed that Mrs. Cahn had spoken to you about meeting with the group but, evidently, she forgot to do so in her haste to leave on her Western trip.

This letter is to express our sincere desire to have you meet with the group and share with them your knowledge of what other committees have done and the directions they have taken. At the meeting on Tuesday a panel of three persons, including myself, will speak on community needs and problems and indicate areas of special concern.

Miss Raymond suggested that I impress upon you how important your coming will be to the success of the meeting. Approximately forty persons have been invited as prospective members of the committee which Mrs. Cahn hopes will be formally organized at this meeting.

With sincere regards,

J. Harvey

J. Harvey Kerns,
Executive Director

JHK/wml

MEMBER NEW ORLEANS COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

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DR. LEONARD L. BURNS, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. C. L. DENNIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. GLADYS S. RAYMOND, SECRETARY
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J. L. STEG
NORMAN STEWART
REV. LOUIS J. TWOMEY, S.J.
REV. MILTON L. UPTON
C. C. WEIL
MRS. BETTY WISDOM
DR. ELIZABETH WISNER
LUIS M. ZERVIGON

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

June 18, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I wish to express my gratitude, and that of all who participated at our first meeting to consider a community relations council, for your meaningful contribution to this session. With your knowledge of programs and goals of other Southern groups you stimulated the hope that New Orleans may make some headway in resolving some of its basic human relations problems.

The small planning committee responsible for the first meeting of the group to plan a community relations council met again this past week. Some basic governing rules have been approved to submit to the total group on June 26th as well as a slate of officers Some of the planning group will meet this week to consider those who should be suggested to serve on the Board and the Executive Committee. Don't worry! I'm divorcing myself entirely from the new organization.

Of course the one problem, as usual, is finances. The Planning Committee has asked me to write you asking if the Southern Regional Council is in a position to assist us financially as well as give the guidance you have always so generously offered us. Is there an affiliation with the Southern Regional Council that makes financial assistance possible? Or are there funds available for use in New Orleans for a human relation's organization such as the one we anticipate organizing formally on the 26th?

I am eager to hear from you before the meeting on the 26th if that is possible. And in this letter I send regards.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

June 21, 1962

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, La.

Dear Gladys:

We do have limited funds which are available for stimulation and assistance of interracial organizations throughout the South. We are presently providing some financial help to ten state-wide Councils on Human Relations and also to the Houston, Texas, Council on Human Relations.

The policy which has been laid down by our Executive Committee is that such assistance is available: (1) only to groups which are in actual existence and operation and, (2) only to groups which have assumed some responsibility for their own support but need additional finances. It has been our experience that our funds go further and are of maximum use when made available to ongoing organizaitons which need the funds only to round out the budget.

Although it is not a formal policy, assistance we have provided in the past has gone either to help with the employment of a professional director or to assist with particular projects requiring funds. An interracial group without staff does not have any considerable financial needs except as such special projects may be undertaken. An example of our general method of oppration was the assistance to the Houston Council last year to the amount of $1,500. These funds were made available to assist in the employment of an executive director and were contingent on the Council raising $3,000 for its own support. The Houston Council did raise more than $3,000 and with the $1,500 from SRC was able to pay a modest salary to the executive director.

We would certainly be anxious to assist the New Orleans Community Relations Council within the general policies noted above. When the Council is organized and can request

funds for special projects or it can submit a general budget which would involve funds coming from local or other sources as well as from the Southern Regional Council, we will be happy to do so. I should add that although some funds would be available for this year, our budget is adopted in the fall for 1963 and we might want to consider including an allotment for the New Orleans Council in that budget.

It will also be useful for you to remember that Dr. Dent is on our Executive Committee, which approves the budget for presentation to our board.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1962

MW
LWD

August 4, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Paul Rlling has doubtless reported that New Orleans is presently setting up a new organization to serve the community as a human relations council. We are presntly suffering the birth pains of this organization to be known as the Community Relations Council. You are aware, I know, of the problems of bringing together a heterogeneous group of people, each one with a different concept of why we need a Council and a different opinion as to what the organization should do.

It would be a great help to us if you would forward to each of the key persons in this organization whatever material you have available describing the work of other human relations groups--and pamphlets, reports, by-laws, etc. Will you kindly send an evelope of this material to each of the following leaders of the new organization:

Mr. Ted Baptist, 101 S. Wren Street, New Orleans
Dr. Leonard L. Burns, 1813 N. Rocheblave Street, New Orleans
Mrs. Leo Mervis, 34 Audubon Blvd. New Orleans
Mr. F. Winter Trapolin, 119 Audubon Blvd.
Mrs. R. R. Eckert, 4701 General Early Drive, New Orleans

Anything you might have in the way of material that will help give some guidance to the new group, and help them in their planning will be gratefully received.

In this letter I wish to thank the Southern Regional Council for all of the assistance it has given us in the past, and I thank you in advance for your prompt attention to this request. Besides, if our problems become any more serious than they are now we may have to call on you for more help--perhaps for a visit to New Orleans to meet with us face to face.

Sincerely,

Gladys F. Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

Forwarded:

1 - June '61 N.S. - Eddy article on Alexandria Council

2 - "What is the Greater Atlanta Council?"

3 - Greater Atlanta Council By laws

4 - Memphis and Shelby Co. Council By laws

5 - Statement "Adopted by the Ex. Bd. of the Richmond (Va.) Council on H.R., 4/7/60"

6 - "A Report on Nashville" - N. Cmty. Relations Conf.

7 - By Laws and Constitution - Community Relations Conf - Chattanooga

8 - Goals - Activities - Houston

(over)

9. "The Negro Citizen in Arlington"

October 3, 1962

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

I enjoyed my recent trip to New Orleans and the opportunity of meeting with the Community Relations Council, SOS, and LIFE. I believe that the CRC has considerable potential and is ready to move. I realize the amount of time that you have put into the organization to make this possible.

I think the group was wise to decide to move ahead simultaneously with organizational matters, exploration of a teachers institute, and planning for a community survey. I will be sending you some materials on the survey and the institute in a few days, although I think Irv Shulman already has sufficient institute material.

On the matter of organizational procedure, it seems to me that the board ideally should include some prominent names and should also include a number of the old reliable names. The prestige figures should not be sufficiently conservative or sufficiently numerous to risk holding the organization on dead center, but this is probably no danger in terms of such prominent persons as would be willing to serve with NAACP leadership and branded white liberals. As a matter of strategy, I would approach the "names" first and with a blank sheet of paper, waiting until later to add the reliable names that belong there from among the present membership of the CRC.

We are, of course, very interested in the progress of the group and anxious to help in any way that we can.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

La-
CRC

January 28, 1963

LWD PA

New Orleans trip, January 21 and 22

As a courtesy, attempted to reach each of our Council members. Was successful only with Gladys Cahn, with whom I spent several hours shortly after arrival. All agree Mrs. Cahn was the chief organizer and promoter of the New Orleans Community Relations Council (CRC). She now is deliberately moving away from primary leadership in the group so others will develop. She is pleased they were able to get Ted Baptist, who is a local businessman of some stature, long active in community affairs. Mrs. Cahn very pleased she was asked to serve in SRC.

Beginning with my first interview and with the exception of Helen Mervis, everyone with whom I spoke privately gave me their idea of what was wrong with CRC and the major participants in it. The group is very disorganized, has no program, has done little except the work of Mary Sand last summer with children, and about this there was a considerable squabble. They are strongly divided on the issue of remaining "underground." Some 60 members only, but all agree they can grow rapidly if they can decide what they want to be and get about being it. Some $2,000 in funds available.

The group has three "professionals" who serve as consultants. Harvey Kerns, Director of the Urban League (five of the active whites have been president of the Urban League. It seems to be the thing to do, socially.); Irv Schulman, ADL; and Henry Cabirac, CAtholic Interracial Council. They have awe and respect for "professionals" and use the term repeatedly. However, most criticized Cabirac. They don't really think he's a professional; seems he use to be in business. From my very brief exposure, it appeared to me the professionals have contributed substantially--in very fertile ground--to the divisions and jealousies of the group, but little to program.

At a meeting with the officers and later a meeting with the board, it was agreed to:

(1) enter into negotiations with the special board of a semi-private park where the city's zoo is located; at present Negro children may come to the zoo but cannot sit on benches, ride the ponies, go to the restrooms, or otherwise use park facilities. The CRC will not take a firm stand on the matter, rather it will bring together a group of Negroes and the park board--if the board will be brought;

(2) prepare a letter to be mailed to some 300 public and private leaders, announcing the existence of CRC and offering its services; thereafter prepare a news release on the existance of CRC;

(3) complete a "community audit" from which it is hoped short-term programs and long-range objectives can be decided upon;

(4) consider the hiring of a part-time low-paid retired professional, of which they feel New Orleans has in great abundance;

(5) step up the work of committees presently concerned with police brutality, education, and community services;

(6) seek ways to use and "integrate" presently open facilities little used by Negroes, such as the lunch counters.

The group has a somewhat distorted image of SRC, formed largely during and because of our involvement in the school movements. They seem to think of us as effective and affluent manipulators, above the din of community affairs, with nearly unlimited time, resources, and patience with groups such as theirs. They don't seem fully aware of the unique circumstances which caused us to give the city so much time and money in the past.

The CRC is not all bad. There seems to be considerable talent there and they earnestly want to do a good job. They seem to have good Negro representation. For instance, Ernest Movial, president of the La. NAACP, is treasurer of the group. But the group is timid, somewhat paternalistic and involved in personal and organizational squabbles to an unfortunate degree. I shall work with them when and where possible, but it does not, in my mind, represent an SRC priority. Unless a good program or project is developed, or unless a director

is hired, I think we should seriously consider limiting our financial assistance to something less than the budgeted $1,000.

February 7, 1963

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

Thanks for your considerable help and hospitality during my visit. Frankly, I was somewhat disappointed at the lack of progress of the New Orleans Council. Perhaps I expected too much, but the group has so much talent and potential that anything less than a really effective program seems like such a waste.

Perhaps I'm unduly influenced by the environment in which this note is being written--Jackson, Mississippi. But, the contrast!

Please let me know if there is anything we can do to help your efforts.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 7, 1963

Mrs. Helen Mervis
34 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Helen:

This is a very belated note of thanks for your gracious hospitality and considerable help during my visit to New Orleans.

If there is anything I or we can do here, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 28, 1963

Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
Thirty-four Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Helen:

Finally, some response to your letter of the 10th. Have spoken with Ralph McGill's secretary. He is now in Africa, will arrive back in the country mid-March, and is completely booked during April. I think it best if you write him an open invitation to set his own date--making it as persuasive as possible--with a copy to us. We will then do what we can to urge him to go. He will if he possibly can, I'm quite certain. A letter from Carter as well would help. If you want an alternate speaker we'll try to help--but it won't be a McGill.

Please let me know of events, especially of Ted's health, and of anything we can do from here or that I can do there.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

April 9, 1963

Mrs. Helen Mervis
34 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Helen:

I will be coming through New Orleans Tuesday evening, April 23, and can remain over until Wednesday evening if I can be of help. Can I be?

There are other logical spots to stop on my return from Houston, so please don't feel something has to be cranked up for me. But, if I can be helpful, I'm available. May I have your reaction?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Fiedd Activities

PA:mm

March 28, 1963.

Dear Mr. McGill:

I've been in touch with your office while you were abroad (through Hodding Carter and the Southern Regional Office) as to the possibility of your coming to New Orleans to speak to our recently formed Community Relations Council.

Reviewing the possibilities of an effective speaker, we always come back to you as the only person we need and want. You epitomize the leadership in Atlanta that created a climate for human relation programs; you are articulate and forceful in expressing the soundness and viability of community cooperation; and above all, you are able to point to what can be accomplished by action that reflects conviction, purpose, courage and hard-headed acceptance of reality.

Admittedly New Orleans has come a little way since the first bitter days of school integration, but each painful step is taken only when the courts order it. Our "power structure" is immobilized by fear of criticism should it initiate any effort to deal openly with race relations. No one in prominent position will take public cognizance that conflict exists, let alone try to solve any conflict by community effort. The real meaning of leadership seems hardly understood, so how can it be practiced?

You might well ask what you can do?---and I would like to answer in most candid fashion.

Your stature in the publishing world commands attention from your peers---you are newsworthy. Any meeting you addressed in New Orleans would recieve wide coverage locally. Your editorials, your public utterances, your actions as an Atlanta citizen provide an example of authority and experience for other

communities' leaders. What you have said elsewhere, even about New Orleans, if said in New Orleans, would encourage the timid who know what must be done but need one more courageous than they to tell their constituents so. To put it bluntly, our "leaders" need a leader, and we believe you are that leader.

I know your committments are heavy, I know requests for engagements, especially since publication of your new book, are overwhelming, but no one needs you as much as we do. We think you can provide a real breakthrough to the conscience of well-meaning, respected citizens who lack confidence and know-how in their role as opinion makers.

I have suggested no date in the hope that you will tell us when you can come so we can make our plans to suit your schedule, but we hope it can be soon.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. Leo Mervis.

Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
Thirty-four Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

March 28th

Dear Paul,

I've finally written the McGill letter...I can't tell you how many times I've re-written it according to your suggestion that it be persuasive, trying not to make it too long, or too any of the things it could be...it is quite the most difficult letter I've written in a long time, but I hope it will be effective.

We're moving very slowly...too slowly...we don't have a replacement for Ted yet, and are not sure when or if we'll get one. We had a good program last month with Dan Thompson on Negro leadership and are planning one next month with Lester Granger speaking on "Social and Human Consequences of Deprivation in the Inner City", with a Juvenile Judge, a Negro attorney, and a visiting teacher as a resource panel to pin-point the local specifics of Lester's subject. We'll meet on the Tulane campus which will, in itself, be a "first".

I met with the Audubon Park Commission Chairman who promises us nothing, but will at least let us appear before the Board after we draft a letter of request. Only one person will be allowed to speak, and for a limited time. I don't think there's one person on the Board who will be sympathetic to our position. And our Board has dragged it's feet pathetically on what is the best way to approach the matter.

I met with Morris Ernst when he visited family here...he suggested we circularize the positive

accomplishments in New Orleans as a contrast to news media's emphasis of the negative...this is a simple, but good,suggestion for there are a few things that add up to progress, however slow. He also suggested getting help from local law schools if we needed legal assistance to test a statute. I called on Tulane's Dean, who I know and who is not of liberal persuasion. He said the school could not be officially involved, but individual faculty members, if we found one who was sympathetic, could take on such a case as a volunteer. We're feeling our way on this, particularly since we have no immediate cause celebre.

I've tried to influence our school Board attorney to persuade his Board to help teachers and principals in integrated schools by having a HUman Relations Institute,but they're so afraid of accusations of "brain washing" they will do nothing unless ordered by court. The day after I spoke to him,the Citizen's Council accused the police chief of brain-washing because some of his officers were scheduledto go to Louisville to a Human Relations Conference. I can't make my feeble brain understand that New Orleans' people in power don't see these things as moral issues. They're quite a remarkable breed.

I think I've about brought you up to date, Paul. I hope McGill will be amenable to our request for I think there are some people who would be influenced by him and who would join us if he pointed the way. If it sounds kind of masochistic that our people have to have a "Big Daddy" to tell what's wrong, I intended it to sound that way because I think it s so.

Sincerely,

Helen

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans

April 11, 1963

Dear Paul:

I do not know if any of the CRC leaders have been in communication with you in the recent past, but I am writing because I am deeply troubled about the survival of this new organization.

Ted Baptist, as you probably know, gave up any activity as President following doctor's orders and has never been replaced. The organization is being guided by the Vice Presidents and the Executive Committee, all of whom are busy with other responsiblities. There seems to be no real enthusiasm or sense of direction in our programming. Actually, the new organization seems almost a burden for people who are already over-committeed.

But some few things are being done--the study of community needs, and I have been attempting to push the idea of negotiating with the Audubon Park Commission to desegregate the park without fanfare. Best of all, however, are the membership meetings, with speakers, which have been of some real interest. But no publicity as yet.....

You and I know this organ zation cannot die for it will be years before another will be organized to take its place. We must show some accomplishment. For this reason, I am writing to suggest that you get in touch with the Vice-Preidents, asking them how the organization is progressing, and suggesting a visit by you in the near future. Hearing again what other similar groups are accomplishming will certainly be a shot in the arm.

On the other hand, if you feel the request for a visit must come from us, I am sure it can be arranged.

Do let me hear from you in the near future. And warmest good wishes.....

Sincerely yours,

Gladys Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

April 29, 1963

Mrs. Helen Mervis
34 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Helen:

I haven't been able to do anything until now about the visit. Sorry for the delay. Enclosed is a memo to the vice-presidents. I know none of the addresses other than yours, so would you please pass them on. On my trip I shall plan to spend as much time in the city as possible, but it would probably be best if our meeting could be held before I did--or didn't do--anything else.

Perhaps the meeting should be one of the small number of people of real strength in the Council regardless of office, but I leave this to your judgment and sense of protocol.

From my very brief exposure I am especially concerned about:

1. The lack of growth, sense of direction, and purpose of the Council. Perhaps we should do some real soul searching on whether or not the group really wants a Council. I hope they do because such groups can--as other Councils show--make a valuable and unique contribution. But I shudder at the thought of all of us working to breathe life into a paper organization that will only be a nuisance and burden to already busy people.

2. The divisions and jealousies of the group. A certain amount of this is inevitable with people who are human relationists, but the NOCRC seems to have an excessive amount of it.

3. The reliance on "professional" advisors. This is not to cast doubts on my colleagues, but sometimes "professionals" are looked to for magic formulas when in truth the wisdom, sincerity, and hard work of people is the only successful ingredient.

With your permission, I would like to comment on the above when our meeting is held.

Good luck and sincere thanks.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mrs. Moise Cahn

P.S. For your information and possibly goading others, I'm sending two clips about the Houston Council.

April 29, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Vice Presidents of the New Orleans Community Relations Council

FROM: Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities

With the unfortunate resignation of Ted Baptist, the New Orleans Council has obviously suffered a serious setback. From this distance, it would appear that some very important decisions must be made. This is to offer my services and those of SRC if you want them. I will be happy to come to New Orleans for a meeting with you on the evening of May 17, May 23, or May 30. If you would like for me to come and any of these dates are convenient, please let me know as soon as possible.

I look forward to seeing you.

PA:mm

BLIND COPY: Mrs. Gladys Cahn

April 29, 1963

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

A very heavy travel schedule has prevented me from writing the enclosed earlier.

I thoroughly agree with the sentiments in your letter and hope we can do something, though the "something" will probably have to be pretty drastic to be effective.

Under any circumstances I shall plan to see you when I arrive but hope you can be in on whatever meeting is arranged.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

May 9, 1963

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

Helen has indicated May 23 as the best time for the proposed meeting. I hope you will find it possible to be present.

If you are in the city, I shall call you on the morning of the 23rd.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

May 9, 1963

Mrs. Helen Mervis
34 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Helen:

I shall plan to be in New Orleans for the day and evening of May 23rd. If at all convenient, please plan to allow time for us to get together before the meeting.

We can explore matters much better in conversation. In the meantime, don't be too irritated by an "outsider's" comments.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

May 9, 1963

Mr. John P. Nelson, Jr.
702 Gravier Building
533 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Jack:

I shall be in New Orleans on May 23rd for a meeting with the local Council to determine what, if anything, can be done to strengthen the group.

If you make the Executive Committee meeting, I would like to discuss this with you. If not, I will try to see you when I get there.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NOCRC

Community Relations Council of N.O.
4101 General Ealy Drive
New Orleans 26 La
March 18, 1964

Mr Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St
Atlanta, Georgia

MM

Dr. Mr. Anthony -

Enclosures are for your information. Our "Priest - Politician" showing with panelists brought a terrific turn out of people of good will.

We distributed these flyers about Home Visit Day, which has been promoted in the past by Roman Catholics; now becoming Inter-Faith.

Please pass this on to Mrs. Tilley. (I have been an avid Fellowships-of-the-Concerned-er for four years) the secretarial demands are far beyond what a volunteer-person (with four children) like me can do; so I am negligent in reporting.

Send us copies of whatever you are printing; that we might use.

I understand you will be here on Thursday Mar 26.

Sincerely
Mrs R R Eckert Secy

NOCRC

July 9, 1964

Mrs. Helen Mervis
34 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Helen:

Thanks very much for your letter via Ethel.

The loss of Gladys was a terrible thing and a real blow to us too. In fact, it practically ended for the moment my attempts to be of any help in New Orleans and the state effort. Since her determination to get these things going, I had leaned on her heavily.

However, it is good to hear of the continued active program of CRC, especially of the new chairman. (I don't remember meeting him.) Heard of your good meeting with Bill Taylor.

It won't be possible for me to attend the Baton Rouge meeting. Msgr. Sigur sends me an occasional note but it doesn't keep me informed. If you make the meeting I would appreciate your comments on it.

Also, I would like to come over sometime soon, possibly also to go to Lafayette. I hope enough is being accomplished state-wide that we can go ahead with exploration of the Stern Grant. Has that moved any further?

If I can be of any particular help, or if there is a good time for me to come over, let me know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

La - CRC

June 8, 1965

Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
34 Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Helen:

While I understand your apprehension, I'm delighted you have taken over the CRC.

I should visit New Orleans and several other places in the state sometime during July. At this point my calendar for that month is pretty clear. So if you'll suggest a date convenient to you anytime during the month, I'll build a visit around that.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

La. CRC

Community Relations Council of New Orleans

P.O. Box 51257 New Orleans, La. 70150

June 23, 1965.

Dear Paul,

Our regular Exec Meetings will be held the 3rd Thursday of the month, the Board Meetings the 4th Wednesday.

I think our Board will benefit most from your presence, summer vacations not precluding their presence----so plan to be with as July 28th, if possible, place to be specifified later.

I'd like some time with you all to myself. I know there will be helpful suggestions you can make for me...I can clue you in on some of our hopes and aspirations....you can tell me what is realistic and what might be pure fantasy. I'll be looking forward to hearing from you.

And please use my 34 Audubon Boulevard address rather than the P.O.Box.

Cordially,

Helen

Mrs. Leo Mervis,
President.

"Founded on the belief that citizens must work together to build a society based on equal opportunity and justice for all – The Community Relations Council seeks to bring about a community climate of mutual understanding and respect among all peoples."

La. CRC

June 28, 1965

Mrs. Leo Mervis
34 Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans, La.

Dear Helen:

July 28th is fine for me. I hope to come over the evening before and will be available all of that day. It would be good to have time to see some other people but I shall make no arrangements until I know when it would be convenient with you for us to get together and the hours of the Board meeting.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

July 8, 1965

Mrs. Leo Mervis
34 Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Helen:

Your suggestions are fine. I shall show up at your home on the 28th at 2:00 P.M. and be available thereafter.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

July 20, 1965

Mrs. Leo Mervis
34 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Helen:

Thank you, very much, for the generous comments.

I am very sorry to hear of your husband's illness. Should it be more convenient to postpone my visit I'll be happy to arrange another time at your convenience.

Unless I hear from you I shall arrive in New Orleans (probably from Washington) some time on Tuesday evening the 27th. Will call first thing Wednesday morning and plan nothing else. Return is open, either Wednesday evening or Thursday morning.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

MM

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL BOARD MEETING - July 28 1965

Members present; Messrs. Dickerson, Siefkin, Bashful, Zervigon, Napolin, Kloefper Shuster, Marchese, Burns, Arnoud, and Dent. Mesdames Hackett, Green, Godchaux, Schaeffer, Stitch, and Sand. Mr. Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council was guest and consultant.

The treasurers report was read, Balance on hand July 28, 1965 - $2314.83

Mr. Marchese reported on the meeting with Hale Boggs re the purpose of the DRC and the chance of getting speakers.

In review of the hospital survey, Mr. Seifcin reported on the HE W compliance checklest for hospitals. He felt that the survey conducted by C.R.C. was fruitful and might be the forerunner of some more definite action by the hospitals. Dr. Dent commented that the the survey was most helpful.

The Bd. deicded to send questionaires to political candidates in dooperation with the League of Women Voters, the Co ndil of Jewish Women, and the Independent Women's Organization.

The Bd. dadided that the following groups might be asked bout announcement of meetings to avoid duplicationg dates; League of Women Voters, NAA CP, Urban League, League of Good Government, WICK, Council of Jewish Women, Consumers League, CORE.

Mr. Shuster outlined the four major function s of the CRC education Committee

1. To facilitate communications (biracial) within the city on education.

2. To show interest in desegregation in public, and private schools.

3. To be concerned about any discrimination in connection with education.

4. To act as a clearing house for information in educational matters, and plans.

Mrs. Hackett announced that she tried to register her children at Isadore New man school but the board would not accept her application.

Mrs. Mervis announced that - Att. General Katzenbach has been invited to be out first speaker, but it is doubtful if he will be able to come.

Mr. Kloepfer moved that CRC send a congratulatory telegram to Dr.Homer Hitt at the dinner in his honor, commending him on the manner in which he has handled human relations st LSUNO. Motion seconded and passed.

Mrs. Stitch moved that the President of CRC, Mrs. Mervid, send a telegram to Governor McKeithen re the interracial committee. Motions seconded and passed

CR C Bd. Meeting July 28, 1965

Dr. Burns moved that the President ~~and~~ compose a statement about the bombings in New Orleans. Motion seconded and passed.

Mrs. Godchaux reported that Dr. Dolce was planning to transfer teachers out of schools if they seemed incompatible in integrated situations.

Dr. Dent commented on this statement by saying.

1. A school system must demand good attitudes and teaching as a matter of professional behavior on a job. It is not good to transfer teachers out just to appease them.

2. If we are not careful we will entrench segregation by the location of schools.

Mr. Anthony commented on the plan of transferring teachers out of integrated situations by saying that "A school system, public or private must keep to good professional behavior and the administration must help the teachers understand the standards of good professional behavior must not be lowered."

Paul Anthony told about the Atlanta Human Relation Council new plany of organization in neighborhoods. hey now have 10 working Neighvorhood Human Relations Groups in Atlanta.

Mr. Anthony also mentioned that the function of the C.R.C. group is to look at the law and the implementation of the programs. C.R.C. should act as a sort of watch dog on such programs as Headstart.

Meeting adjourned.

copy to Paul Anthony

CRC Newsletter

Community Relations Council of Greater New Orleans

No. 1, September 1, 1965

* *

JOHN DOAR TO SPEAK TO CRC

Assistant Attorney General John Doar will speak to the general membership of CRC late in September. The exact date will be announced very shortly, but Mr. Doar has arranged to come to New Orleans.

At a time when implementation of the Voting Rights Act as well as the Civil Rights Act is of crucial importance, CRC feels that someone from the Justice Department could be extremely helpful in giving us guidelines to follow.

Mr. Doar has been assigned to several tense situations, including Bogalusa, and is well equipped to give us an informative evening.

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

A few months ago CRC named a Hospital Committee to investigate and recommend solutions with regard to discrimination in hospitals in the area. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act requires that there be no discriminatory practices in any federally funded institution. CRC through this committee hopes to promote understanding and cooperation from hospital administrators in complying with the law.

The Hospital Committee's initial step was to draw up a checklist of areas of possible discrimination. Hospitals in the area were then checked and a narrative report drawn up. Through personnel within the hospitals additional information is still being compiled. The Committee then hopes to offer its services to the hospitals in working out difficulties that may still be present.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Jack Schuster is Chairman of the newly formed education committee of CRC. The principal functions of the committee will be: 1) to facilitate communications (biracial) within the city on education; 2) to show interest in desegregation in public and private schools; 3) to check on any discrimination in connection with education; 4) to act as a clearing house for information on educational matters and plans.

VOTER REGISTRATION

As of this writing delays and frustration still persist for persons attempting to register to vote. CRC made two positive moves toward solving the impasse between the Registrar and long lines of applicants.

The Council first sent a telegram to Governor John McKeithen, asking his help in reaching a solution to the problem.

CRC's second step was to release a statement to the press criticizing the administration of registration and offering solutions to the problem. The statement received good coverage from news media, and the Board feels this type of activity on the part of CRC can help to better relations as well as strengthen our image in the community.

CRC suggested that the Registrar's staff be brought to full complement, either through recall of vacationing employees or additional hiring. CRC also called for a speed-up in the number of persons handled by a deputy at one time. The release also pointed out that there should be consistency in the acceptable proofs of identification.

How can CRC members continue to help?

1) Encourage leaders in the community to urge persons to register.

2) Continuing pressure should be put on the Registrar to speed up registration. Letters to him and to the newspapers are needed.

A FIRST

The No. 1 in the upper right hand corner signifies growth for CRC. It means that interest and membership in the organization has increased to a point that warrants our having our own medium of communication among members and prospective members. The Newsletter hopes to capsule CRC's plans and programs, to highlight significant happenings in the human relations field, to stimulate awareness and interest so that it can be translated into action which will benefit New Orleans. We begin with high aims and a modest newsletter...but we are beginning.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS COMMISSION

The appointment of the Louisiana Commission on Race Relations by Governor John McKeithen in August will hopefully mean more progress toward better human relations within the state.

By virtue of its official nature and because it is funded from state monies, the activities and conclusions of the Commission can do much toward influencing public opinion.

CRC has long urged the formation of such commissions both on the state and city level. Members of CRC now have the opportunity to express ideas to an official agency of the state. Through liason with members and by keeping informed of the Commission's activities, much can be done to make it an effective organ. CRC members can thus help toward making it a working rather than token body. Three CRC Board members were among those named to the Commission; they include Rev. A.L. Davis,Jr., Dr. Albert W. Dent and Norman Francis.

OPERATION UPGRADE

A kick-off campaign for Operation Upgrade, a program for adult literacy training, was begun in August. Under the direction of Mrs. Louise D.R. Morrill, the group will begin free classes in September for adults wishing to learn how to read, write or do simple arithmetic.

The group is non-profit, non-sectarian and privately funded. At the present time they are seeking volunteer teachers, canvassers and secretarial help. Mrs. Morrill also noted that the support of leaders, ministers and the general public was needed in encouraging illiterate persons to enroll in the program. Neighborhood centers will be set up for the classes. More information can be obtained by calling 861-2622 or by writing Operation Upgrade, P.O. Box 4341, New Orleans.

NOTES FROM RECENT BOARD MEETINGS

Paul Anthony, newly named director of the Southern Regional Council, spoke to Board members on July 28th. He pointed out that CRC must now be looking to the future in terms of expansion of membership and programs, even to include a full-time staff. He recommended that the experiences of other Councils could give the New Orleans group many guidelines to follow. An example given was that paid staffers do not replace, but are meant to encourage more volunteer effort and community support. He encouraged CRC to be looking to new plans such as neighborhood councils as established by the Atlanta Human Relations Council.

Manpower shortage is one of the greatest problems confronting the New Orleans Police Department, reported Superintendent of Police Joseph Giarrusso to Board Members on August 25th. The Superintendent noted that he was most desirous of giving his men as much education as possible, including training in human relations. However, due to the lack of personnel to adequately staff the force, education is often delayed.

Recruitment of competent and intelligent young men to the force is a key to eliminating the manpower shortage. Citizens are urged to encourage persons who show interest in police work to follow through with an application. Citizens can also assist the department through better understanding of the problems which police officials face.

PANEL AVAILABLE TO SPEAK

An interreligious and biracial Panel of Women has been formed to bring the message of better human relations to clubs and groups in the area. The panel will present its first program on September 13th at 11 a.m. at the United Church of Christ, S. Claiborne and Jefferson. They will speak to the Ministerial Union, a group representing ministers from throughout the city.

All interested persons are invited to attend the September 13th program. Anyone who would like the panel to speak to his club or organization may contact Mrs. William Buchsbaum for further information.

CRC STATEMENT OF POLICY

CRC released a statement to the press during August which contains a statement of the organization's aims. It is reprinted here for members.

"Every citizen in the nation is concerned that what happened in Los Angeles could happen in his own community.

"Orleanians have reason to ask what can be done to avoid social earthquakes here. Mayor Schiro has been asked many times to appoint an official interracial committee, but to date has not done so.

"Governor McKeithen is in the process of appointing a state race relations committee but it will need cooperation and assistance from counterpart groups in every city and town throughout the state.

"New Orleans is one of several Louisiana cities which has a voluntary race relations group. Three years ago the Community Relations Council of Greater New Orleans was created.

"Business, professional and laboring people of all faiths, colors and national origins formed to help ease tensions which are present in every urban area. By using the conference table as a basis for action the Community Relations Council has sought to bring about a climate of mutual understanding and respect among all people in the belief that citizens must work together for equal opportunity and justice.

"CRC believes the majority of Orleanians respect law and order. But there are many legitimate grievances to which political and business interests must address themselves in order to ameliorate and alleviate tension.

"The CRC board is a representative group of men and women experienced in human relations who are advised and guided by professional consultants trained in the areas of planning, study and negotiation. Public meetings of an educational nature are frequently held to better inform citizens of community problems.

"As a voluntary group, CRC has in the past successfully mediated cases where conflicts have arisen. It offers the experience and knowledge of its board and its consultants to individuals and groups who call upon it."

CRC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. E.W. Bashful, Rev. J.F. Baringer, Mrs. Robert Bermudez, Mrs. Roy Boggs, Mrs. William Buchsbaum, I.H. Cohn, Rev. A.L. Davis, Jr., Mrs. C.L. Dennis, Dr. A.W. Dent, Mr. Walter Dickerson, Norman Francis, Mrs. H. Mortimer Favrot, Sr., Rev. Lloyd Foreman, Mrs. John Godchaux, Mrs. Albert Goldstein, Mrs. Anthony Hacket, Dr. H. W. Kloepfer, John P. Nelson, Revius O. Ortique, Msgr. Charles Plauche, John Rosen, Harold Rouzan, Mrs. Norbert H. Sand, Miss Coralie Schaefer, Jack Schuster, Mrs. Charles Stich, Dr. Daniel Thompson, Rev. Milton Upton, Mrs. Sedonia Weber, Rev. George Wilson, Mrs. Joyce Nichols, Mr. Carlos Zervigon, Mrs. Joseph Clancy, Jerry Siefken, Edward Rogge.

CRC CONSULTANTS

A.I. Botnick, John Corporon, J. Harvey Kerns, Joe Marchese, Jr., Albert Rosenberg, Jack Sisson, Dr. James Oliver.

OFFICERS OF CRC

President	Mrs. Leo Mervis
Vice-Pres.	Dr. Leonard Burns
Vice-Pres.	Mrs. Howard Ellis
Vice-Pres.	Winter Trapolin
Secretary	Mrs. William Green
Treasurer	Dr. Wellington Arnaud
Fin. Sec.	Mrs. George Dreyfous

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Membership Categories (Check one)

$5.00 Supporting

$10.00 Contributing

$7.00 Husband & Wife

$25.00 and up Sponsoring

Mail to: Community Relations Council of Greater New Orleans
P.O. Box 51257
New Orleans, La. 70150

NOCRC

THE

Community Relations Council

OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

and

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

invite you to hear

MR. JOHN DOAR

Assistant Attorney General

United States Department of Justice

No federal official is more involved with enforcement of civil rights than Mr. Doar. Attorney, arbitrator, skillful pleader for justice, he speaks with knowledge and experience on Bogalusa, Los Angeles, Selma and other troubled areas.

Date: Monday, September 27th, 1965 8 PM

Place: Lawless Memorial Chapel
Dillard University
2600 Gentilly

9/28/'65

NOTES ON THE ANNUAL FALL MEETING OF C R C

The meeting took place at Dillard University. Attendance was very good. Program was as follows:

Organ prelude by the organist

Welcoming remarks by Rresident Dent followed by the stirring rendition of the hymn"Lift Every Voice and Sing", led by Dr. Hall.

Presentation of C R C President, Mrs, Leo Mervis, by Dr. Dent.

She suggested that other groups might Co-sponsor meetings like this one. Gave a resume of what had recently been done in New Orleans. C R C had recently met with both Mayor Schire and Candidate Jimmie Fitzmoris. Schire was against a bi-racial committee while Fitzmoris was for one. There is a need for skilled volunteers to go from door to door to inform the distressed, who might not know of aid they might obtain. The Panel of American Women will speak, or rather appear before the Ministerial Alliance Monday, October, 4. This panel is offered to any organization.

Jack Schuster, Chair. of Ed. Com was presented. "No sphere more critical." There are four impotant areas of concern of this Com.

1. Area of communication between segments of education, teachers and Superintendent.
2. Admission and subsequent treatment of students without discrimination.
3. Implimentation of all governmental programs.
4. Clearing house of information.

Mrs. Mervis stated that the first public statement of C R C was on the Watts situation and the second statement was on registration. She then presented The Rev. Mr. Milton Upton , who reported on voter registration. He said that thus far there were 10,428 new voters on the role.

Dr. Leonard Burns, Vice President, presented the speaker of the evening, Ass. Atty Gen. John Doar. Remarked on change in the U S A. Related the Fayette County Tenn. incident of 5 years age--need to restore faith in our

system in the hearts of our young people. It was known that "Systems" and "Cheating" had deprived persons of the chance to vote. The voting struggle has placed a strain on the country and as a consequence our young people have been disselutioned.

A question and answer period followed. In answer to questions Mr. Dear said that ere were 90 people in the department and 7 or 8 Negro attorneys. The turnover was very high among Negro attorneys and he is interested in recruiting lawyers.

A closing hymn was sung by the Dillard Choir, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"

A reception followed in the Social room.

Rec'd 10/18/65

New Orleans, La.
September 22, 1965

MM

THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL BOARD MEETING was called to order by the President, Mrs. Leo Mervis, who presented two guests, Mr. Keith Bruner of the Red Cross and Mr. Andrew Brown from Detroit, representing United Auto Workers. There were 20 Board members present. They were the following: Carlos Zervigon, Renna Godchaux, Jane Buchsbaum, Mary Bermudez, Helen Favrot, Mathilda Dreyfous, Coralie Schaefer, Sedonia Weber, Dorothy Ellis, E. W. Bashful, M. E. Clancy, Gerald Siefken, Jack Schuster, Albert Rosenberg, Leonard Burns, Helen Mervis, ~~Kelly Bean~~ Warner Kleepfer, Edith Boggs, Wellington W. Arnaud, ~~Kelly~~ Martha Green.

Minutes of the August meeting were read and received as read. The Treasurer's report was read and filed. A letter of commendation from the president, Mr. Stephen H. Rubin, of the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union was read. It concerned the statement which appeared in the Newspaper about the findings of the Voter Registration Committee.

The Printing and Designing committee presented the new brochures and letter heads and the invitations for the fall meeting of September 27. Mr. John Dear, Assistant Attorney General, will be the speaker.

It was reported that the Panel of American Women were to have presented a program at the Ministerial Union meeting, but because of Hurricane Betsy the program did not go on as scheduled. The speaking date has been rescheduled for October 4 at 10:00 AM at the Church House. The committee asked the Board for any names of women of Oriental ancestry who might participate on the panel.

Mrs. Mervis presented the first C R C Newsletter for which Mrs. Nancy Clancy was responsible as the Editor.

Report of the Educational Committee was given by Jack Schuster. The committee had met and tried to define their role. They had begun to work on a statement of purpose. The committee asked that the Board authorize them to issue a statement to Dr. Dolce, Supt. Of Schools, concerning McDonough 35. Mrs. Mervis stated, however, that she thought this would not

be necessary as a favorable statement would be forthcoming from Dr. Dolce.

Jerry Siefken , regarding the Hospital Survey report, stated that questionaires had been delayed in being sent out.

Mr. Bruner, guest speaker for the evening was then presented. He gave observations from the point of view of the Red Cross.

"So far one million dollars had been spent in this area. Have appreciated the large number of persons who have voluntered their services---there are two stages in a disaster, 1, Emergency,where people are given food, clothing, shelter and matresses, and 2. Rehabilitation, which would be started very soon.--Have not yet been able to get into homes in order to estimate the total need-specifically, the condition of homes--there are still long lines--a National staff of over 400 persons has been brought in. The Dispursment method is used to benefit the community as a whole."

The meeting was then thrown open for general discussion. In answer to a question concerning slum housing, Mr. Bruner said he did not feel that aid from the Red Cross would help the general problem of slum housing. Concerning complaints of charging for coffee, for example, Mr. Bruner stated that there had been some unscrupulous use of the Red Cross flag.

A suggestion was made that there might be some personal visitation of persons who have lost everything, and who do not seem to know what to do about it.

A motion was made and carried that C R C would create a Com. under Renna Godchaux and Jane Buchsbaum, who working with the Red Cross will ascertain and report to us the best way that C R C could work in this area of need.

In answer to the question concerning filling up empty project apartments It has been reported that all projects apartments are filled.

Dr. Burns reported on the part he played along with other Negroes in the disaster area.

In a closing statement, Mrs. Mervis said that Dr. Dolce would like for C R C to give him a "feed back" as to how we think the school are opening

are being handled.

Meeting adjourned

Helen Mervis, President

Martha Green, Secretary

NO CRC
MM

October, 27, 1965
New Orleans, Louisiana

Board meeting of the Community Relations Council of New Orleans was called to order by the President, Mrs. Leo Mervis. She presented several guests, Father Downey, Mrs. Melvin Schwartzman, our new Membership Chairman, and Mr. David Hunter, our speaker. There were 25 Board members present. They were: Msgr. Plauché, John P. Nelson, Mathilde Dreyfous, Dorothy Ellis, Mary Bermudez, Carlos Zervigon, Betty Goldstein, Aline St. Julien, Wellington Arnaud, Rev. Milton Upton, Jerry Siefken, A. I. Botnick, Jane Buchsbaum, Edith Boggs, Margery R. Stich, Joseph Marchese, Leonard Burns, Irving Cohn, Albery Dent, U. S. Hackett, Rev. George Wilson, Jack Nelson, Jack Sisson, Helen Mervis and Martha Green.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and received as read.

Dr. Arnaud, the treasurer, made the following report:

Bal. on hand Sept. 16, 1965	$2,387. 70
Receipts from U N Luncheon	48. 75
Total	2,436. 45
Disbursements	
U N Day Luncheon	60.00
Mrs. J. Clancy	8.72
Dr. Burns	30.71
Press Craft	48.84
Total	145.27
Bal. on hand Oct. 27, 1965	2,291.18

Three Communications were read one from John Doar and one from Archbishop Hannan and Bishop Perry. John Doar expressed appreciation and a desire to serve further, and Archbishop Hannan and Bishop Perry expressed thanks for congratulations.

Dr. Burns, reporting for the Program Committee, asked Msgr.

Plauché to report on his request for Archbishop Hannan as a speaker for C R C in November. Msgr. Plauché reported that Archbishop Hannan will have to return to Rome, but will be able to be with us after the Holidays.

Mrs. St. Julian reported that the Panel of American Women had performed for the P. T. A. at St. Augustine, and on October 4 at The Church House, and on the 17th of November would perform for minister's wives at St. Augustine. The Rev. Mr. Geo. Wilson expressed the hope that there would be more use of the Panel, especially before audiences which disagree. Mrs. Buchsbaum suggested that the Panel might demonstrate before the Board at a future meeting. A suggestion was made that the Police Academy be approached. A request has been received from a Baptist Young Adult group, for a performance. Schools were suggested especially before P T A's. Also W I C

Mrs. Buchsbaum felt that not enough information was received by disaster area victims. A meeting had been held and a decision was made to get the information out through the pulpits. This method was successful to some extent.

Joe Marchese wondered if this form of communication would be more effective than the newspapers and T V . Dr. Burns stated that the use of a sound truck had been found to be very effective.

Mrs. Mervis announced that there would be a public meeting November 23 at St. John's Institutional Baptist Church. Att'y Norman Francis will be the speaker.

The Rev. Mr. Upton asked that something be planned on a smaller scale, perhaps, in the 8th and 9th Wards. The Program Com. will consider this suggestion.

Mrs. Mervis announced another Co-sponsor for a meeting. Dr. Francis Keppel has been extended an invitation to be with us in January. Tulane University will be a Co-sponsor. Dr. Dolce has been asked to encourage Dr. Keppel's coming. If Dr. Keppel accepts, other educational Institutions will be asked to participate.

Mrs. Marjorie Stich read Jack Schuster's report for the Education Committee. The Committee has been subdivided into four areas which were stated at the Fall meeting. They are:

1. Area of communication between segments of education, teachers and superintendents.
2. Admission and subsequent treatment of students without discrimination.
3. Implementation of all governmental programs.
4. Clearing house of information.

Mr. A. I Botnick of the Anti Defamation League, reported that there will be a Conference held in New Orleans. It is a New Orleans Inter-University project for intergroup relations. Seven Universities are involved.

Mr. Siefken , Chairman of the Hospital Survey Committee reported that the questionaire has been cleared by the Justice Department and will be sent out soon. The report is to be sent back in three weeks, after which New Orleans will be a target area for checking the questionaire and seeing how New Orleans is functioning. (Implimentation of Title VI)

Dr. Dent remarked that community involvement is good in that it could possibly help conpliance without legal action.

Mrs. Stich asked if information was getting out to leadership in the community. She was answered that communication had been sent to500, but that the next mailing would go to 200and some leaders would be reached.

A suggestion was made that a projection might be made through an Educational Institute on the question"what it would mean if Negroes earned as much as White people?" Results would be brought to the attention of business people. It was stated that some effort is already being made in areas across the state to ascertain the answer to this question.

Mr. David Hunter was then presented, but before he started, a question was asked whether C R C could do anything to bring about action in the matter of the platooning of Negro children, in a school system were there

are vacant rooms in "white" schools. It seemed to be that comsensus that C R C shoould be able to do something. After some discussion Dr. Dent agreed to be a committee of one to see Dr. Dolce and Mr. Ricky.

David Hunter challenged us by raising several questions: "How do you go about establishing priorities? There are so many problems which must be approached on various levels. We will have to sometimes have to work indirectly. The housing sore was brought to the surface by Betsy. There has been muchevasion of the issue."

Mrs. Mervis asked, "Is there any role C R C can play in the area of housing?"

Rev. Wilson thought C R C might provide a platform to get the matter of housing into public view. Marchese--a need to work for "open occupancy." John Nelson, " A letter might be sent to the proper authorities spelling out the necessity of opening up a reversal to their stand on Urban Renewal.

David Hunter--"The question would be whether this would be meaningful."

Dr. Dent suggested a public co-sponsored meeting with the Citizens Housing Council, with a speaker on Urban Renewal. Jerry Siefken suggested a Com. on Housing.

David Hunter asked other questions: "How do you discipline your areas of endeavor? How can you make allies to get some jobs done? How can you get Urban Renewal through?" He said that one function of such a group as this is to know a lot. "Who goes to your public meetings?"

Carlos Zervigon suggested that the Board might search around and find out what resourses are already in this community.

As a last thought, Dr. Dent suggested formation of an Ad Hoc Com. to give thought to a public meeting to acquaint the public of what housing is available with Federal funds. Could be jointly sponsored. Acting on thi suggestion, Mrs. Mervis said she would call a group together. Meeting adjourned.

Mrs Helen Mervis, Pres.
Mrs. Martha Green Rec. Secty.

January 17, 1966

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans

Dear Mr. Haley:

I do hope that you will be able to attend the meeting on the Southern Interagency Conference the agenda for which is enclosed. I want to call to your attention especially the reports on new programs by the several agencies. I believe that everyone will be particularly interested in the new program of CORE. I hope that you will come prepared to tell us about this.

I look forward to meeting you.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

new folder in Louisiana file: NEW ORLEANS ES

November 28, 1966

Dr. Albert W. Dent
President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Al:

Enclosed is a brief statement of our idea for staffing the Community Relations Council.

We very much appreciate your willingness to help in this.

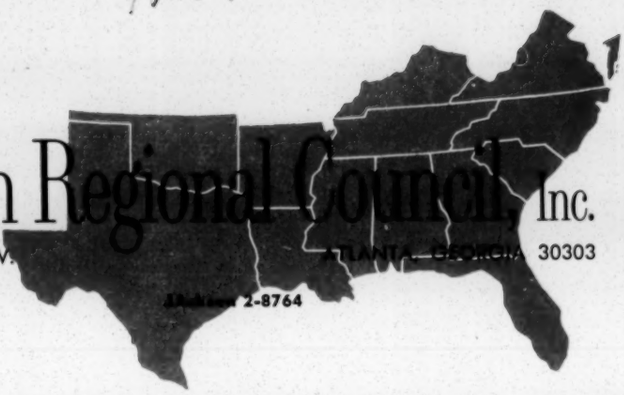
Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

La - NEW ORLEANS



Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Phone 2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

December 20, 1966

TO: All concerned with subject

FROM: Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities

SUBJECT: Proposal for an addition to the Louisiana Council Staff

As some of you will have heard by the time you receive this, John Pecoul has found it necessary to withdraw his name from consideration for the staff position in question. Unanticipated complications in his family situation will make extensive travel impossible for him for some time, and he has concluded that he could not in the immediate future fulfill the obligations outlined in the job description. This is a disappointment, of course, as John seemed an exceptionally likely prospect for the proposed job and his availability was an extra incentive for expedition of our planning.

John's situation may be such that he could reconsider the position after a year's lapse, if that should be the wish of all concerned. He has asked me to make it clear, however, that he does not wish his personal involvement or potential involvement to be a primary consideration in the planning or timing.

In view of this development, it seems to us here that we should continue active planning on the basis of the job description, budget and structure which have been developed -- but at a slower pace, aiming at a later date for beginning the operation. We think the idea intrinsically sound and worthy of pursuit. The necessary delay can be used to good effect toward both stabilizing the existing Louisiana Council operation before expanding the staff and securing the necessary backing for the expansion.

As a basis for this continued planning I attach hereto a copy of (1) our original note on the idea, (2) the "Outline for an Addition to Louisiana Council Staff" (comprised of adoption of the basic idea, a job description, a section on staff-board relations, and a section on financial arrangements) prepared by the planning group in Louisiana, and (3) a revised minimum budget. In addition, I want to make a few comments and clarifications growing out of a discussion of these with Paul Anthony and John Pecoul.

First, Paul and I want to commend all involved in the planning that has been done for the entire outline submitted, and most especially for the job description. We think this indicates the sort of careful thought and cooperative spirit which is necessary to the success of the proposal.

As for the Southern Regional Council's financial participation, we are prepared to commit ourselves for $5,000.00 for the first full year of operation, whenever it might begin. Payment would have to be distributed over a full twelve-month period; that is, we cannot provide $5,000.00 for an operation during part of a calendar year. We arrived at this figure in the light of our commitments to the state councils for 1967 and implied commitments for 1968 -- and, indeed, can make this amount available only because of the importance we attach to experimentation with an arrangement of the kind under consideration.

The budget roughed out by the planning group and shown to us by Mr. Pecoul totalled $22,500.00. The attached revision totals $17,667.80. This lower figure is, of course, not the ideal, but we feel that it is sufficient to make a beginning and is more realistic in terms of potential funding. Most of the reduction is effected by budgeting for a half-time secretary instead of a full-time one, planning a more modest office at a rental of about $100.00 per month instead of $200.00, and reducing the item for expendable office supplies from $1,200.00 to $600.00.

I would suggest as our next step a meeting of appropriate persons from the CRC and LCHR boards with Paul Anthony and me either just before or just after the Louisiana Council's annual meeting on February 25. At that time we can attempt to set up a new timetable, assuming that interest continues. Meanwhile the planning which has been done thus far could be used in sounding out general interest and potential support for the project.

AN IDEA FOR AN ADDITION TO THE STAFF OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Metropolitan areas have unique and intense needs in the field of human relations which require the special attention not only of interested citizens but also of professional staff. The needs of a southern state like Louisiana require additional staff personnel in human relations at the state level.

These facts suggest the desirability of an associate director of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations who would serve both statewide functions, but particularly the New Orleans area.

It is proposed as an idea for consideration that an Associate Director of the Louisiana Council be employed and that he reside in New Orleans, working out of a small office there. His job description would include three principal parts:

1. to give special service to New Orleans and the Community Relations Council, which would be facilitated by his location there;

2. to carry out research and writing projects in consultation with the Executive Director;

3. to help organize and service local human relations councils in other sizeable cities in Louisiana.

His salary and support for his work would be underwritten entirely by a special grant from the Southern Regional Council and by the New Orleans Community Relations Council, utilizing initially whatever foundation assistance may be secured.

It is obvious that the special needs of New Orleans and the C.R.C. would thereby be recognized and served. Assuming that a properly qualified person were chosen, his location and job description would assure attention to these needs. Volunteer support and participation would be encouraged by this arrangement.

Hardly less obvious are the benefits to the Louisiana Council as a whole if this idea is accepted. First, additional staff time and talent would be made available for research and aid to local councils. Second, additional staff resources would be available to the state as a whole by virtue of the release of the existing staff's attention from the special problems of the New Orleans metropolitan area.

The net effect would be to increase tangible interest in and support of the Louisiana Council as a whole from the New Orleans group -- and vice versa -- through the vehicle of a state council staff more nearly adequate to the total needs of the whole state and with a unified structure at the state level.

We estimate that $15,000 per year will be needed for this addition to the staff. An initial grant of $5,000 from the Southern Regional Council would need to be matched with approximately $5,000 from the Community Relations Council and $5,000 from a foundation grant or combination of grants. It is anticipated that support of this latter portion of costs of the operation would be gradually assumed over a period of two or three years by the New Orleans community as its worth to that community is proven.

OUTLINE FOR AN ADDITION TO LOUISIANA COUNCIL STAFF

I. SRC proposal adopted, revised in financial section and stressing metropolitan areas more.

II. Job Description

A. Aid to Executive Director in organizing new councils and consult with existing councils in metropolitan areas on research and program, such as media, interagency councils, and jobs and unions.

B. Research and Resources

1. Establish resources and information center to include the following:

a. Newspaper and magazine clips on race relations, human resources, and politics for Louisiana and New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Shreveport.

b. Compile manuals, handbooks, etc., on federal, SRC, and other program resources.

c. Move toward establishment of an inter-agency human resources data center with universities, BGR, PAR or others.

2. Special research projects to facilitate council work in metropolitan areas to be determined by the associate director in consultation and cooperation with the executive director on the basis of state program priorities and local council needs. In most instances, such projects should be of sufficient generality to be of use in all metropolitan areas although they would normally be conducted from the associate director's New Orleans office, published through the state office.

C. New Orleans area program (Assist officials - not run program)

1. Evaluation of current CRC program to establish one or two specific goal priorities from among the following possibilities and others:

a. Housing and neighborhood stabilization.

b. Economic opportunity (jobs, coops, credit unions) possible program aid in doing this.

c. Community issues forum (Grant)

d. Voter education

e. Administration of justice (police, courts, legal aid, etc.)

f. Media and race

g. Religion and race

h. Inter-agency coordination

i. Youth and student affairs (program for help of population under 30 years)

j. Education

k. Organize Greater New Orleans branches

2. Maintain flexibility to deal with unforeseen needs which arise in addition to basic goals.

3. Become completely familiar with the dynamics and personalities of the New Orleans public and quasi-public sector.

III. Staff-Board Relations

In order to maximize effectiveness of the above professional functions the following relationships are proposed:

A. Part A above:

In consultation with the Associate Director, and sufficiently in advance to allow planning and to avoid schedule conflicts, the Executive Director will arrange visits by the Associate Director to state cities other than New Orleans for no more than an average of one week per month. It is understood that this time would more efficiently be spent in blocks where possible rather than on frequent short trips, though short frequent trips may sometimes be necessary in special circumstances.

B. Part B above:

In consultation with the Executive Director and representative of local councils, the Associate Director will select, design and conduct special research or information collection of significance to Louisiana state metropolitan areas. It is understood that this function will require varying amounts of time in any given month but that it is important enough to justify the use of as much as one week per month, sometimes more and sometimes less.

C. Part C above:

The Board of the New Orleans Community Relations Council will set policy for the work of the Associate Director with the CRC. It is understood that, depending upon demands from the state travel and research functions, work with CRC by the Associate Director might involve as many as three or as few as two weeks per month.

D. Staff relations committee representing state, research, and CRC interests should be established to resolve any conflicts arising under the foregoing arrangements and to report periodically to their respective constituencies. It cannot be emphasized strongly enough that the suggested time allocations are guidelines to prevent disproportionate emphasis being given to any one of the three job functions. They should not be altered unilaterally by any party involved but in special circumstances they could be altered by mutual agreement of both staff members with the consent of the Presidents of CRC and LCHR.

IV. Financial arrangements for additional staff.

A. Responsibility for all costs over and above SRC grant for Associate Director will be borne by CRC. All funds for the staffing and operating of CRC will be directed through LCHR and accounted for by LCHR auditor.

B. Any funds secured by CRC over and above the minimum of $ _____ required for New Orleans staff and office will be deposited with state LCHR for general state program needs which might include further New Orleans programs.

C. Present contributions of CRC membership pro-rata to state will continue.

REVISED BUDGET

Salaries		
Associate Director	$ 9,000.00	
Secretary	2,100.00	(1)
Janitorial Services	300.00	(2)
Benefits		
FICA taxes	382.80	(3)
Major Medical Policy	325.00	
Retirement Policy	260.00	
Office		
Rent	1,200.00	(4)
Telephone and postage	1,200.00	
Equipment (typewriter, furniture)	600.00	
Expendable Supplies	600.00	
Travel		
All travel	1,800.00	(5)
TOTAL	$17,667.80	

NOTES ON BUDGET

(1) Although a full time secretary is certainly desirable, we anticipate that a secretary half-time would be sufficient, at least for the first year.

(2) Assumes that someone could be employed for an average of three hours each week at $1.50 per hour.

(3) This figure (382.80) is 4.4% of the first $6,600.00 of the Associate Director's salary and 4.4% of the Secretary's salary.

(4) We consider it necessary that the office be a very modest one for the time being. $1,200.00 should be sufficient for this purpose, especially with an additional $300.00 in case janitorial service should be included in the rent. It might be possible to secure adequate space for even less.

(5) $150.00 per month, average, for travel is minimal. It will require careful planning of trips to make them maximally productive. It might also require limiting out-of-state travel mostly to expense-paid opportunities.

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM

December 20, 1966

TO: All concerned with subject

FROM: Edwin Stanfield

SUBJECT: Proposal for an addition to Louisiana Council staff

Paul Anthony and I have read and discussed with John Pecoul the "Outline for an Addition to Louisiana Council Staff" which was the product of planning meetings recently held by the boards of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, the New Orleans Community Relations Council, and their appointed representatives. We think the entire outline, particularly the job description, is excellent and indicates the sort of careful thought and cooperative spirit which is necessary to the success of the proposal. The following observations are made in response to that document and the tentative budget which was also worked out.

(1) The Southern Regional Council is prepared to make a commitment for $5,000.00 to the first year's budget. We cannot obligate ourselves for more than this because our grant-in-aid funds for 1967 were already committed before this project came in for serious consideration. If all concerned are satisfied after the first year of operation, we expect to be able to contribute a like amount to the second year's budget. Because we shall have to "piece together" this first year's support, it will be necessary for us to reduce the total amount by one-twelfth for each month of 1967 that the new staff person is not employed. That is, in effect, we will contribute $416.66 each month after the New Orleans office is opened and the additional staff member employed.

(2) We feel that an additional meeting immediately, with Paul Anthony or myself present, would be premature. If the plans you have outlined together with our response and commitment herein seem an adequate basis on which to proceed, we think March 1 or April 1 should be set as the "target date" for employment of the new staffer and that a final decision could be made on the matter at the time of the Louisiana Council Annual Meeting, February 25. (Paul Anthony will be attending that meeting, anyway.) The chief contingency remaining is ability to raise the rest of the funds necessary. These two months could be utilized in (1) a fund-raising effort among members and friends of the New Orleans C.R.C. and (2) exploration of possibilities for additional funding from local businesses and/or foundations. (Needless to say, we here at

SRC are ready to help in any way possible with both efforts.) As we see it, the decision to go ahead with the project or to drop it hinges, now, almost entirely on our success in securing commitment of funds to within one or two thousand dollars of the total necessary.

(3) Concerning the budget:

The budget roughed out by the joint planning group and shown to us by Mr. Pecoul totals $22,500. We have prepared a revision totaling $17,667.00 (attached) for the first year of operation. This lower figure is, of course, not the ideal, but we feel that it is sufficient to make a beginning and is more realistic in terms of potential funding. Most of the reduction is effected by budgeting for a half-time secretary instead of a full-time one, planning a more modest office at a rental of about $100.00 per month instead of $200.00, and reducing the budget for expendable office supplies from $1,200.00 to $600.00.

Note that the $17,667.00 total is for a full year of operation. The amount to be raised would be reduced proportionately if operation is not begun until March or April. See footnote (6) to the attached budget.

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM

TO: All concerned with subject

FROM: Edwin Stanfield

SUBJECT: Proposal for an addition to Louisiana Council staff.

Paul Anthony and I have read and discussed with John Pecoul the "Outline for an Addition to Louisiana Council Staff" which was the product of planning meetings recently held by the boards of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, the New Orleans Community Relations Council, and their appointed representatives. We think the entire outline, particularly the job description, is excellent and indicates the sort of careful thought and cooperative spirit which is necessary to the success of the proposal. The following observations are made in response to that document and the tentative budget which was also worked out.

(1) The Southern Regional Council is prepared to make a contribution of $5000.00 to the first year's budget. However, our situation is such as to require a pro-rata reduction of one-twelfth of that amount for each month that the new staff person is not employed. That is, we would, in effect, contribute $416.66 each month after the New Orleans office is opened and the additional staff member employed.

(2) We feel that an additional meeting immediately, with Paul Anthony or myself present, would be premature. If the plans you have outlined, together with our response and commitment herein, seem an adequate basis on which to proceed, we think March 1 or April 1 should be set as the "target date" for employment of the new staffer and that a final decision could be made on the matter at the time of the Louisiana Council Annual Meeting, February 25. (Paul Anthony will be attending that meeting, anyway.) The chief contingency remaining is ability to raise the rest of the funds necessary. These two months could be utilized in (1) a fund-raising effort among members and friends of the New Orleans C.R.C. and (2) exploration of possibilities for additional funding from local businesses and/or foundations. (Needless to say, we here at SRC are ready to help in any way possible with both efforts.) As we see it, the decision to go ahead with the project or to drop it hinges, now, almost entirely on our success in securing commitment of funds to within one or two thousand dollars of the total necessary.

(3) Concerning the budget:

The budget roughed out by the joint planning group and shown to us by Mr. Pecoul totals $22,500. We have prepared a revision totalling $17,067.00 (attached) for the first year of operation. This lower figure is, of course, not the ideal, but we feel that it is sufficient to make a beginning and is more realistic in terms of potential funding. Most of the reduction is effected by budgeting for a half-time secretary instead of a full-time one, planning a more modest office at a rental of about $100.00 per month instead of $200.00, and reducing the budget for expendable office supplies from $1,200.00 to $600.00.

Note that the $17,067.00 total is for a full year of operation. The amount to be raised would be reduced proportionately if operation is not begun until March or April. See footnote (6) to the attached budget.

REVISED BUDGET

Salaries			
Associate Director		$ 9,000.00	
Secretary	2	2,100.00	(1)
Janitorial Services		300.00	(2)
Benefits			
FICA taxes		382.80	(3)
Major Medical Policy		325.00	
Retirement Policy		360.00	
Office			
Rent		1,200.00	(4)
Telephone and Postage		600.00	
Equipment (typewriter, furnitare)		600.00	
Expendable Supplies		600.00	
Travel			
All travel		1,800.00	(5)
TOTAL		$17,067.00	(6)

NOTES ON BUDGET

(1) We anticipate that a secretary half-time would be sufficient, at least for the first year.

(2) Assuming that someone could be employed for, say, an average of three hours each week to clean, dust and wax the floor about once a month, $300.00 should be sufficient. This also assumes that the Associate Director and Secretary would not mind emptying their own wastebaskets.

(3) This figure ($382.80) is 4.4% of the first $6,600.00 of the Associate Director's salary and ~~X~~ 4.4% of the Secretary's salary.

(4) We consider it necessary that the office be a very modest one for the time being. $1,200.00 should be sufficient for this purpose, especially with an additional $300.00 ~~xx~~ in case janitorial service should be included in the rent.

(5) $150.00 per month, average, for travel is minimal. It will require careful planning of trips to ~~xxxxx~~ make them maximally productive. It might also require limiting out-of-state travel ~~to~~ mostly to expense-paid opportunities.

(6) This figure ($17,067.00) is for a full year's operation an a minimum-but-adequate basis. If the operation is begun on March 1, the budget for 10 months would be $14,222.50, of which the Southern Regional Council would contribute $4,166.68, leaving $10,055.82 to be ~~xxxxx~~ raised by New Orleans supporters. If operation is begun on April 1, the budget for 9 months would be $12,800.25, of which the SRC would contribute $3,749.94, leaving $9,050.31 to be raised.

Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
Thirty-four Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Thursday

Dear Paul –

Before I go off for the week-end, wondered if there is any possibility of your being in N.O. the 30th rather than the 23rd. I have a big Brandeis function the 23rd, but others may be available if that is the only time you can stop. On the 30th we're having a program, with Lester Granger, on the Indiana Campus which we hope will attract a little attention.

Had a note from McGill's secretary saying he's on an extended speaking tour and not attending to many duties at the paper and not to expect to hear

from him till May.

And called Gladys Cahn to check with her (and she said she'd just written to you) and she suggested you might come in the 24th when we could all meet. But if the 23rd is the only night, then certainly the others can meet you without me. So now you take it from there, if I haven't confused you too much.

Sincerely,

Helen

Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
Thirty-four Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

May 4th

Dear Paul, Re your coming here--May 23rd seems to be t the most acceptable date, and 'll have the meeting here.

I was somewhat confused by the concerns, or at least one, as stated in your letter. The first one, regarding growth, direction and purpose, is a very valid concern, we would all agree...altho we have had some good programs and pretty good attendance at same. But I think our most serious drawback has been lack of a President. Getting started with the diffusion of 3 V.P's acting in place of a president for many months, then indoctrination of the President, only to lose him so soon has been awfully tough on a young organization. It's unfortunate that none of the V.P.'s, including myself, are able to take the top job, mostly becuase other commitments are too heavy. We have frittered away these past months in the hope that Andy Foreman, the young minister who acted with such courage during the school desegregation crisis, would be able to move into Ted's job when he knows for sure if his Bishop will re-assign him to his present church. We are awaiting that decision as of this month.

Your second concern about jealousies and rivalries is the one that confuses. Of this, I had not been aware. As a matter of fact, it might be better if there were such, for then there might be competition for the top job.

As for the dependence on professionals, I suppose this could be of some concern, but again I feel if we had strong leadership, our vacillation

would not have been so great.

Well, it's to no avail to prolong this discussion by mail. We'll fill you in when you come, and try to determine our future, hopefully with some knowledge of Foreman's availability.

Thank you for the clippings.

Sincerely,

Wilson

Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
Thirty-four Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Feb. 10th

Dear Paul,

Just in process of composing a letter to you when your note arrived--so I hasten to take advantage of your offer to do anything you can for us.

We would like to have a program to not only inform but stimulate membership, and no one can fit our bill for speaker as well as Ralph McGill. Hodding Carter, who is now living in New Orleans, called him, only to find he was in Europe, with his return date uncertain. I wonder if you, or whomever in SRC know him best and could most influence him, could find his whereabouts and write to him, requesting his appearance here and possible dates, if he's willing, so we can make plans.

I understand he just lost his wife and is badly in need of rest and change. He turned down several invitation to New Orleans in the past two years,(not by us), but we hope you all can convince him how much we need his stature and articulate candor, the weight and authority of one who speaks and acts with conviction. We would like March, preferably an early week night, but if he's amenable we'll take him whenever he will come!

Only thing new to report is Ted's high blood pressure, a real concern that may well eliminate some activities if it continues.

Hope to hear encouraging news from you.

Cordially,
Helen

From the desk of

MRS. MOISE S. CAHN

Paul Rilling:

There seems to be a preference for the dates of the 25th and 26th of September. CRC would then schedule its meeting the night of Tuesday, the 25th, and SOS and hopefully LIFE for the 26th.

I have talked to Ted Baptist about the return of the check. He asks for a letter from you for the fix record asking for the return of the money. ~~At that time you~~ In that letter you might explain some of the circumstances to him--as you suggested.

Best wishes-----

Madge

PA AU
MM

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
of Greater New Orleans

invites you to hear

PULITZER PRIZE EDITORS

HAZEL BRANNON SMITH,
Editor and Publisher of
The Lexington Advertiser,
Lexington, Mississippi.

and

HODDING CARTER,
Publisher, former Editor of
Delta Democrat Times,
Greenville, Mississippi.

Few editors have pleaded more eloquently for mutual understanding and respect for the rights of all citizens. We are privileged to hear their opinions regarding Community Leadership.

A generous portion of the program will be reserved for your questions to our distinguished guests, and will be moderated by

NORMAN FRANCIS,
Vice President, Xavier University.

Date: Thursday, March 11th, at 8:00 P.M.
Place: Fellowship Hall of St. Charles Avenue Baptist Church
Broadway, at St. Charles.

La-CRC

Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
Thirty-four Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Paul,

I've taken the reins of CRC, most reluctantly - but I guess I should have done it a long time ago, for this past year was totally lost in so many important ways.

My 1st Exec meeting last night was exciting in prospect and potential - and not a little overwhelming - for I've headed volunteer organizations before. After the first flush of enthusiasm, the workers weary. I'm hoping that won't happen, for we have so much to do.

What are your plans for the summer? If N.O. is on your itinerary I'd like a visit with you and an Executive meeting as well. Keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Helen

MRS. LEO MERVIS
34 AUDUBON BOULEVARD
NEW ORLEANS 18, LOUISIANA

Dear Paul,

Why don't you plan what ever meetings with people you need during the early part of the 28 and come here about 2 or so, and we can talk, have dinner with us then go on to the Board meeting. OK?

Helen

Salaries		
Associate Director	$9,000.00	
Secretary	2,100.00	(1)
Janitorial Services	300.00	(2)
Benefits		
FICA taxes	322.80	(3)
Major Medical Policy	325.00	
Retirement Policy	360.00	
Office		
Rent	1,200.00	(4)
Telephone + Postage	600.00	
Equipment (typewriter, furniture)	600.00	
Expendable supplies	600.00	
Travel		
auto travel	1,800.00	(5)
	17,067.00	(6)

Community Relations Council
OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

POST OFFICE BOX 51257 • NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70150

Officers
MRS. LEO MERVIS
President
DR. LEONARD BURNS
Vice-President
MRS. HOWARD ELLIS
Vice-President
WINTER TRAPOLIN
Vice-President
MRS. WM. T. GREEN
Secretary
MRS. GEORGE DREYFOUS
Financial Secretary
DR. WELLINGTON ARNAUD
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Consultants
A. I. BOTNICK
JOHN CORPORON
J. HARVEY KERNS
JOS. MARCHESE, JR.
ALBERT ROSENBERG
JACK SISSON

February first.

Dear Ed,

Glad to know you're coming, but I need to know more about your schedule.

The 14th is out for me - are you NSWA involved on nights of 15th & 16th?

The 17th is our regular Exec meeting, if you can stay over, or I can call a special meeting to coincide with your time. That whole period is difficult at best, being the week before Mardi Gras.

Paul's letter indicates discussion re staffing the LCHR in New Orleans with some responsibility to CRC.

Let me know your availability so I can make the appropriate plans with whomever should be included in discussion with you.

Sincerely,

Helen Mervis

Please address me at
34 Audubon Blvd
N.O. 70118

file

Community Relations Council of the Greater New Orleans Area

Founded on the belief that citizens must work together to build a society based on equal opportunity and justice for all – The **Community Relations Council** *seeks to bring about a community climate of mutual understanding and respect among all peoples.*

OFFICERS

President:
W. THEODORE BAPTIST

Vice Presidents:
Dr. LEONARD L. BURNS
Mr. F. WINTER TRAPOLIN
Mrs. LEO MERVIS

Secretary:
Mrs. ROBERT ECKART

Treasurer:
Mr. ERNEST N. MORIAL

What is the Community Relations Council?

A recently formed non-political association of concerned citizens joined together to improve the social and economic well being of the **Greater New Orleans Area.**

Who Composes the Community Relations Council?

- BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL and LABORING PEOPLE
- CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT and JEW
- WHITES and NEGROES
- VARIOUS NATIONALITY GROUPS

How Will the Community Relations Council Seek to Accomplish Its Objectives?

▲ FREE COMMUNICATION AMONG PEOPLE

▲ OBJECTIVE STUDY OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

▲ FULL AND OPEN DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

WITH THE CONFERENCE TABLE AS A BASIS OF ACTION

Why Do We Come to You?

As a citizen of good will wanting to help insure the wholesome and healthy future of our community, you are invited to join us.

The **Community Relations Council** offers you an opportunity to listen and participate!

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Name _____

Address _____

Membership Categories

☐ $ 5.00 Supporting
☐ $ 7.00 Husband and Wife
☐ $10.00 Contributing
☐ $25.00 and up Sponsoring

$2.00 Minimum

Community Relations Council
of the
Greater New Orleans Area
4701 General Early
New Orleans 26, Louisiana

Budget: Assoc. Direct.

Dec. 22

7:00 P.M. (Want S.R.C manat ~~[illegible]~~ 1470 N. Claiborne (Office of Israel Augustine))

— Salaries: → $9,000

→ Sect. $4200

→ Janitor $400

→ Pay-roll taxes $669

Hosp. & Insurance $325 } $925

→ Retirement (S.R.C.) $360

— Rent: $2400.00

— Office supplies ~~and equipment~~ $1200.00

Telephone & $600.00

— Equipment

Typewriter 560

Office furniture 440

— Travel (Ch-state) $1500

(Out-state) 600

$22,185

~~$3,335~~ (Contingencies)

~~$22,520~~

(Proposed Budget for State: $29,700

→ 3 Problems of Ane J. Pecoul
On L.C.H.R. staff situation.

Dual funds/eff. Grave mis-givings about the financial viability of the present La. Council operation

2. Dis-satisfaction with the continued "if-iness" of the present arrangement, i.e. final decision on creating job being delayed until Feb. 25. (Original impression was that decision to guarantee a position, or not, would be made after recent La. trip. Wife also especially displeased with the 2-3 mo. twilight zone insofar as it may involve moving to N.O., then back to Atlanta, or travel back and forth with extensive motel-restaurant

style of life. Both are unsatisfactory.)

3. Most crucial, wife has become pregnant which is a happy event but also encourages desire for greater job security. Most important pregnancy difficulties of wife requiring: 1) No travel 2) Special diet 3) Extensive rest in bed 4) Availability of husband 5) Moving &/or house-hunting to be curtailed drastically.

Whether you think this poses 3 insurmountable barriers can be discussed. Point 3, at least for me, is an unexpected and discouraging development which has nevertheless, required extensive re-thinking on my part.

J.P.

January 10, 1966

Dr. James R. Oliver
P.O. Box 2992
Lafayette, La. 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

I believe you have received a notice of the meeting of state council chairmen and directors which is to be held here on February 2. I am writing to urge you to be present if at all possible and to send a knowledgeable representative if it is not possible for you to come yourself.

One of the things that we will be discussing - in fact the principal thing - will be the expanded grants-in-aid. And, of course, one of the things we would like to do as soon as possible is arrange for a staffed human relations council in Louisiana. This is the reason Louisiana should be represented at this meeting.

Cordially yours,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

February 3, 1966

Dr. James R. Oliver
P.O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

I plan to arrive in Lafayette at 11:46 a.m. on February 16 aboard Trans-Texas flight 162.

Not knowing what your schedule would be or what you might think needful for my visit, I have tentatively scheduled a return flight to New Orleans leaving Lafayette at 10:59 p.m. the same evening. If no evening meeting is scheduled, perhaps I could catch an earlier plane, but it would not be necessary.

I look forward to seeing you again and share your excitement about the possibility of staffing the Louisiana Council.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

February 24, 1966

Dr. James R. Oliver, Chairman
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
P.O. Box 2992
Lafayette, La. 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

I am pleased to inform you that an additional grant of $10,000 for 1966 has been made to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations as part of SRC's expanded grant in aid program. Enclosed are our check in the amount of $2,500 -- the first quarterly payment -- and another copy of the general conditions of the expanded grant-in-aid program.

The purpose of the grant, of course, is to help the Louisiana Council begin staffed operation.

Many of the general conditions of the expanded grant program will not apply to the Louisiana Council in the same way that they will to councils with established staffs. However, we do want again to call to everyone's attention the general purpose of the program which underline all specific grant purposes: "... to enable the state councils to increase their membership and program and to become self-sustaining in their basic staffed operations."

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
Encl. (3)

February 25, 1966

Dr. James R. Oliver
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, La. 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

My visit to Louisiana and to Lafayette was very helpful to me. Thank you for the time you gave me and for the work you are doing for the Louisiana Council.

As you know, I stayed in New Orleans Thursday night in order to meet with the executive committee of the Community Relations Council. Before the meeting that evening, however, I spent about three hours in an interview with a man whom Helen Mervis had suggested as a possibility for the Director's position. (Actually, she had only said that he might know some potential candidates; she had no idea whether or not he would be interested, despite a keen interest in human relations. When I called him he indicated that he himself might be interested.) I want to tell you about him because it is just possible that this individual would affect the decision about location of the office.

His name is Prim Smith, and he is an Episcopal clergyman. I neglected to ask his exact age, but he is about forty, although he looks younger. He has been ordained for only about three years. He practiced law in New Orleans for ten years before deciding to attend seminary and enter the ministry. He is a native of Florida, but his family moved to New Orleans when he was a teen-ager, and his college work and law degree were taken at Tulane.

He has a long-standing interest in civil rights and human relations; in fact, even while in seminary in California, he worked summers for the Justice Department. He is married and has four children.

My own evaluation of this man is that he is exceedingly well-qualified for the Louisiana Council position in every way: academically, temperamentally, intellectually, and experimentally. His background in law would obviously be helpful. His intimate knowledge of Louisiana would be invaluable. He has a pastor's disposition, which I think desirable. He seemed to grasp veryrrquickly the Louisiana Council situation. His impressive realism was tempered with idealism and a quiet tone of dedication.

This "build up" is by way of saying that I hope you will invite him to Lafayette and interview him despite certain very real difficulties. These difficulties are: (1) The size of his family, together with lingering indebtedness incurred during his seminary studies, would make it necessary to strain the upper limits of salary budget. He had asked me what salary was contemplated, and I could only tell him that I had gone to Alabama at $8,600, which was raised to $9,200 the following year. Later he mentioned this and said that, if a little higher figure were possible without the overall budget, it would "make things easier." This may make it impossible to consider him. Personally, I would be willing to gamble that this man would pay for himself. And, generally speaking I am coming around to the conclusion that all state councils are going to have to raise their salary scale to get and keep men adequate to the job to be done.

(2) Prim inquired about wearing his clerical collar. This seems to be important to him, although he indicated that a negative ruling would not necessarily stop his consideration of the position. I take this desire to mean only that he wants to bear witness by this means that his own personal motivation is Christian - whatever his occupation. I don't know how this would strike non-Christian members of the council. It seems such a small thing , and yet ...

(3) Finally - and most seriously, I'm sure - there is some circumstance about the purchase of his present home which would prohibit his moving from New Orleans (Metarie, actually) at this time. This would mean an office in New Orleans. I hasten to say that he convinced me that the problem for him on this point is the purely circumstantial one indicated. We discussed the matter frankly and extensively. He thinks your fears about New Orleans are well justified by the record. "He said he agrees that, other things being equal, the office should be in Baton Rouge, not New Orleans. But he is willing to travel more than ordinarily and was sure that he could win upstate confidence, given a year - I believe him.

I suspect that your response to all of this will be that the conditions of considering Smith are prohibitive. As I review what I've written I feel a little that way myself. But, while the man might impress yousvery differently, I just felt that his personal qualities and qualifications are so extraordinary that I should recommend your having him over for a talk at least. After all, the most important single consideration is getting a good man - and, believe me, they are hard to find!

Let me add that I am convinced, now, that Baton Rouge would be the best location for this office, and that New Orleans should be considered only as a handicap which might be accepted for the sake of getting the right man. If it becomes necessary to move a man from out of state, by all means move him to Baton Rouge. But I do think you should talk to Prim Smith.

Smith's address is:

Prim B. Smith, Jr.
7005 Gillen Street
Metarie, Louisiana
887-2079

The meeting of the C.R.C. Board was poorly attended. Helen Mervis and the others there agreed that C.R.C.

should move quickly to affiliate with the Louisiana Council, regardless of office location. I believe they are going to invite you to a meeting at which this move is to be considered. Helen felt that the full Board would need some selling, but that the chief problem was lack of information about the L.C.H.R. organization, activities, policies, etc. She felt that, if you would come and supply this, it would be most helpful.

Please keep me informed of developments, and call on me for any help I can give. If you think my attending some important meeting would help, I'll come. We would be happy to fly any job candidate to Atlanta at our expense to see and be seen by the S.R.C. staff.

By the way, please keep Prim Smith's name confidential unless and until the point of formal consideration by the Board is reached, to prevent any possible embarrassment with his congregation.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
qq Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

March 11, 1966

file

Dr. James R. Oliver, President
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
P.O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

I am happy about the meeting in New Orleans on the 19th, and even happier that it was planned before you got my letter. I plan to attend, of course.

It goes without saying that we -- I am sure this speaks for Paul and everyone else at all acquainted with the record -- appreciate very much everything that you and the Lafayette Council have done and continue to do in giving leadership to the Louisiana Council. I for one most certainly hope that you will not offer your resignation as president. If you do, I hope that the Board will not accept it.

The sense of my letter was that it is important to try earnestly -- yet once more, at this new turning-point in the history of LCHR -- to enlist active participation by the New Orleans group in the state organization. We are eager to avoid any structuring of the staffed operation which would make it, in effect, exclusively for New Orleans. We are equally eager to avoid any structuring of the staffed operation which would make it, in effect, exclusive of New Orleans. It appeared to me that the best way to avoid erring in either direction is to get the New Orleans group affiliated before the crucial decisions are made. To be sure, as you point out, no one can force

them to come in. But I thought it important and worthwhile to make another valiant effort in that direction. From the fact that you scheduled this meeting in New Orleans, it seems that you shared this feeling, for which I am grateful.

I guess I am just not yet ready to write off the New Orleans group as a lost cause. I try to stay open to anything, and it may very well be that I shall be ready to do so after I've been around for a time. But it is difficult for me to imagine a Louisiana Council staff which does not work with and through somebody in New Orleans. I think I can understand that it would be very galling to have to pay so much attention to New Orleans when one feels that there has been little cooperation or interest or support from that quarter. But -- let's face it -- they have us there! New Orleans is a city which cannot be ignored by an organization to serve Louisiana. New Orleans has to be given attention, not because it deserves it, but just because it is there! And, if that is true, it seems wise to make the best of it and keep trying to secure some help from there, too.

Incidentally, when I last talked to Helen Mervis, she seemed encouraged by the initial response of her Board to the idea.

At any rate, I'm glad you called the meeting and will look forward to seeing you again. And I trust that this will all work out satisfactorily.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
P. O. BOX 2992 — LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501

March 9, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I had already mailed the announcements for the March 19 meeting when I received your letter suggesting a meeting in New Orleans, so your letter had no influence on that action. In fact, the decision to hold such a meeting was made last Saturday, and confirmed with Msgr. Sigur Sunday. When I talked to Paul I had not any hint that you had written.

Perhaps I went too far in the enclosed announcement, when I stated that we had been funded for fully staffed operation -- I was not aware that there were reservations. Should I sent another letter correcting that statement?

I'm not sure just what I can do, or what I'm expected to do. I don't see how we can do anything more than we have done. The New Orleans group was given every opportunity to get the Louisiana Council going. In fact, we would have been delighted to have them lead for a change. Only after it became obvious that there would be no LCHR did the Lafayette group offer to do the chore work of getting the organization off the ground -- and it did get things rolling. New Orleans was given representation -- 4 out of 14 members on the Board of Directors, with the secretary being from there.

They were invited, like everyone else, to each Board meeting. It seems to me they elected non-participation, which any city, even New Orleans, can certainly do. Frankly, I don't see how we can force anyone to take part. Yet I fail to see why the other parts of the state should be penalized because one city does not wish to join the LCHR! I think this tends to continue the inflated ego New Orleanians have of themselves, that if they don't take part no one else should. Or as I was told recently while visiting one active in human relations work in New Orleans recently, "After all, there are only two civilized cities in the state, Lafayette and New Orleans". And I know that if I had not been there from Lafayette, that city would not have been included! As it turns out, this person had never been to Lafayette!

We certainly want to be shown, as we have wanted to in the past. And if this is the condition of the grant, I for one would give in -- even to having the state office in New Orleans. But it is still my feeling that we would be creating a New Orleans council, which I suppose is needed. I can only speak for myself, however, and I don't know if the other Board members would go along with that idea.

If it turns out that the LCHR cannot be funded, I'm afraid I will be unable to continue to serve as president. I have personally funded nearly all of the operations involved in forming local councils, and I just can't afford to continue. Besides, the

demands on my time are so much that I just can't continue at this pace.

In fact, it may be that someone else could do a better job than I can in handling the whole establishment of staffed operations. Maybe if a new face were around there would be a fresh approach to the whole problem and the new person would be able to stimulate the confidence which you suggest is needed. Besides, I have rather strong feelings that the president and the director should be close together, and if the office is in New Orleans that would not be so if I remained as president. Therefore, a few days before the Board meeting I will tender my resignation so we can start with a new approach.

I hope you can make the March 19 meeting. If I have been the bottleneck in getting the whole state involved I certainly apologize. Most importantly, I do hope we can get staffed operations under way so we can make the progress which is long overdue.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Oliver

James R. Oliver, President
Louisiana Council on
Human Relations

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

P. O. BOX 2992 — LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501

March 9, 1966

TO: Members, Board of Directors
Louisiana Council on Human Relations

FROM: James R. Oliver

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations is being called for Saturday, March 19, 1966 at 2:00 p.m. at the Xavier University Student Center, second floor. Xavier University is located on the 3900 block of Pine Street, New Orleans.

The LCHR has been awarded a grant from the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga. to being a fully staffed operation -- a full-time Executive Director and a Secretary.

Agenda items to be considered:

1. Setting up staffed operations - how, when, where.
2. Consideration of applicants as Executive Director (check and distribute attached preliminary application forms).
3. Replacements for resignations from Board of Directors
4. Other business

A representative of SRC is expected to attend -- either Ed Stanfield or Paul Anthony.

Expect a meeting of about 2 and 1/2 hours. Because of the importance of this meeting please make a special effort to attend.

We would like to set up staffed operations as soon as possible. If you know someone who would perform well as an Executive Director please furnish an application blank and suggest that it be sent to me. I will try to copy all sent to me, as soon as each is received, and forward them to you for your study.

Please brief those to whom you give an application form as to the aims and objectives of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

March 3, 1966

Dr. James R. Oliver
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, La. 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

After talking to you yesterday I called Helen Mervis. She was very understanding and sorry to hear you had been ill. Not having heard, she was assuming that you would be unable to attend the meeting last night. I suggested that Helen call you directly and try to arrange a meeting representative of all areas of the state. Perhaps a Board meeting in or near New Orleans, during which a committee from the C.R.C. could discuss with the Board affiliation with the Louisiana Council, would serve the purpose. I hope that such a meeting can be arranged at a time when I can attend.

In the course of our conversation you said that you believed the New Orleans folks had sufficient information, so that you could see no purpose in your meeting with them. This being true, a full Board meeting for this purpose may seem even less called-for. But it is apparent to me now that the problem here is not the lack of <u>information</u> on either "side" (the term "side" is distastful, but necessary, I think), although some slight distoritions may be noted on both. Whether with or without justification (and I really don't know), there is a lack of <u>confidence</u> that must be dispelled, if possible, and this will take some second-mile-going by the statesmen on both sides. So the real purpose of your going to New Orleans would have

been confidence-building, and that would be the basic purpose of the meeting I am suggesting.

It would be hard to overemphasize the importance of the purpose. I am distressed to find that this split is as serious as it is. In scheduling the $10,000 Ford grant and proceeding with plans for staffing we were assuming -- naively, perhaps -- that the difficulty there was minor and could easily be resolved in the prospect of a staff for the whole state. We were assuming the understanding that the grant and the staff would serve the whole state, including New Orleans. If this assumption should prove to be doubtful, it would be necessary to seek the guidance of the S.R.C. Executive Committee about further funding. We have people from all parts of Louisiana on the S.R.C. Board. For this reason -- aside from the fact that perpetuation of a schism would be bad "human relations" -- Paul and I, as a staff members, could not be in the position of "taking sides" without the explicit approval of our policy group. And I suspect that they would have serious misgivings about investing in a Louisiana Council without some New Orleans support.

For these reasons I hope that you will give this problem priority consideration. I know that you are very busy, but if you could find an afternoon and evening to give to such a meeting as that suggested, it would be most helpful.

Do keep us posted and call on us for anything we can do.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

April 29, 1966

Dr. James R. Oliver
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
P.O. Box 2992
Lafayette, La. 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

I am sending, herewith, a resume which was sent to us by Mr. John A. Pecoul, Jr. In case none of the candidates that you have already been considering is employed by your committee, you might wish to consider Mr. Pecoul.

I note that he is from Louisiana and has exceptional qualifications. To be quite candid, he indicated in a covering letter that he and his wife are particularly desirous of living in a large city, and he mentioned New Orleans and Atlanta specifically. In a subsequent telephone conversation he asked, knowing nothing about the Louisiana Council situation, if it might be possible for them to live in New Orleans even though the office is in Baton Rouge. This is out of the question, of course, but he has indicated that he himself has no strong desire about living in the city. This is, rather, his wife's wish.

At any rate, he seems to me to be so well qualified (at least on paper) that I send his data to you. Under certain circumstances you might think it worth investigating.

I look forward to hearing from you concerning the date of the meeting about which we talked on the telephone.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

May 19, 1966

TO: Mrs. Barbara Erickson
Dr. Murray J. Martin
Mrs. Leo Mervis
Dean Martin L. Harvey
Mr. Ed Stanfield

FROM: James R. Oliver

I. Martin Harvey has extended an invitation to the interviewers to meet with the applicants for lunch to discuss the position to be filled in some detail. This idea sounds good to me, but I cannot be there by that time. I hope to be there by 1:30 at the latest, so perhaps something of a similar sort can be accomplished in a half-hour. The others should feel free to meet for lunch if that is convenient.

II. Bruce Evans has requested that his application be withdrawn.

vmc

May 10, 1966

TO: Mrs. Barbara Erickson
Dr. Murray J. Martin
Mrs. Leo Mervis
Dean Martin L. Harvey
Mr. Ed Stanfield
Ms. Patricia B. Miller
Mr. J. A. Aalders
Mr. Kenneth W. Pheiffer
Mr. William W. Miller

file

FROM: James R. Oliver

The interview for the position of Executive Director, LCHR will be on Saturday, May 21, at the Fellowship Baptist Church, 136 South Acadian Thruway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The interviews will begin at 2:00 p.m.

La - James R. OLIVER

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

P. O. BOX 2992 — LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501

June 8, 1966

TO: Board of Directors, LCHR
Board of Advisers, LCHR

FROM: James R. Oliver

Mrs. Patricia Miller of Baton Rouge has been selected as Executive Director of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. She started her duties on June 1, and her office will be located in Baton Rouge. The LCHR Executive Committee recommended her to the Board of Directors, and the recommendation was approved. Mrs. Miller accepted the offer.

Thus the Louisiana Council on Human Relations begins staffed operations as of June 1, with financial assistance from Southern Regional Council of Atlanta and the Ford Foundation. It is to be expected that effectiveness and activities of LCHR will definitely increase in the future.

Among the many activities that will be made possible because of staffed operations are the establishment of local councils throughout the state and the initiation of a number of projects, local and statewide. If you have suggestions of projects that might be proposed to local councils or that might be undertaken by the state council, please communicate these to me. Your ideas need not be completely defined, but include any ideas on implementation which you may have.

You will be notified of the office address of the Executive Director as soon as an office has been selected. In the meantime, should you wish to communicate with her you may write to:
2522 77th Avenue, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

I am sure we will find that Mrs. Miller will be an outstanding addition to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. But remember, she will need the assistance of each one of us.

25

file

December 9, 1966

Mr. James R. Oliver
President
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
First Federal Savings and Loan Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your invitation to speak to the Louisiana Council at its annual meeting, tentatively set for February 25th. I shall be pleased to do so.

It will be good to see you again.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

December 21, 1966

Dr. James R. Oliver
Post Office Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

Pat probably will have called to relay to you the hitch in our planning relative to the new staff position. The enclosed memorandum attempts to draw together the thinking which has been done so far and explains the reason for John's withdrawal.

In a way this is very disappointing, of course, for we all work better with some sort of deadline or pressure, which John's availability provided. There are compensations, however: this will give us more time to stabilize the present operation, and time to line up the expansion more deliberately and sure-footedly.

As the memorandum says, we here feel that it is still a good idea. I hope that we can continue to plan in a definite way to put it into effect. If John does not come back into the picture, we can find another prospect in time.

I hear that the pressure on you continues. Please take whatever small comfort there may be in knowing that you <u>are</u> appreciated.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

cc: Helen Mervis

P.S. We have sent several copies of the enclosed material to Helen and to Pat.

February 14, 1967

Dr. James R. Oliver
Post Office Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

This is incredible, but a letter I wrote to you in December, along with some materials which were to be sent, was lost in our mail room and has just been found. The matter is history now, I suppose, but I am sending it along anyway--by way of apology.

I won't elaborate on the confusion which existed in our mail room in December. You wouldn't believe it anyway!

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES: cl

P. S. I'll be at your annual meeting, of course. I plan to confer with Pat on Friday the 24th, and I may fly to New Orleans on Thursday. This is just to say that I shall be in the vicinity early, inccase you want to talk to me before the annual meeting.

May 29, 1967

Mr. Rávius Ortique
Attorney-at-Law
2140 St. Bernard Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Ortique:

Thank you very much for taking the time to have lunch with me last Friday. It was a pleasure to meet you.

Enclosed is a copy of the proposal that was drafted last fall. At the time it had the approval of all concerned--the Southern Regional Council, the Community Relations Council of New Orleans, and the Board of the Louisiana Council.

As I was telling you, I still think it is basically a sound proposal, and hope that it can be put into effect--perhaps this fall or the first of next year.

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc.

June 19, 1967

Dr. James Oliver
Post Office Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

We have now completed arrangements for our meeting of the state council chairmen on July 7 and 8. I hope that you are still planning to attend.

We shall begin our meeting in the SRC conference room at approximately 2:00 P.M. on Friday, July 7, 1967. We can take care of some of the less important matters at this time and meeting in the SRC office will give you opportunity to meet and consult with various members of our staff.

That portion of the meeting will break up about 5:00 P.M. and we will go to the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel for a dinner together at 6:30. We can continue our discussions for a time after dinner. We plan to reconvene at the Biltmore on Saturday morning and continue our meeting until about 12:30 or 1:00 P.M.

A room reservation has been made for you at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

This will be a very important meeting. We shall be discussing matters of vital interest to both the councils on human relations and the Southern Regional Council. I am looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

October 2, 1967

Dr. James Oliver, Chairman
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Post Office Box 2992
LaFayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Dr. Oliver:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formalation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as chairman of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

file

TO: Members of the Executive Committee

FROM: James R. Oliver

Here is another application for the position of Executive Director of LCHR. Would you give it consideration similar to that suggested in my letter concerning the other two.

Response to my inquiry of date and time of meeting has been very slow. Indications received thus far are that 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, May 21 is satisfactory. Thus I will schedule it for that time and hope there will not be serious conflicts for those who have not answered.

Please reserve this time on your calendar. I am asking Martin Harvey to arrange for a meeting place and will ask the candidates to appear for interviews. You will be informed shortly of the meeting place.

I have asked Ed Stanfield of SRC to attend and preliminary indications are that he will.

Ed:

Completed applications will be sent on to you shortly.

Jim

LCHR

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

What is the Louisiana Council on Human Relations?

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is a voluntary association of people drawn together by a common commitment to justice for all and a common desire for understanding and openness among people of the various groups of which our society is composed.

The Council is a private, non-profit organization. It is not a government agency. Anyone who wishes to work for better human relations in Louisiana may join. To this end LCHR cooperates with appropriate government agencies and other concerned civic groups.

Why is a Human Relations Council needed?

In many ways Louisiana is not the state we would like it to be. The human relations problems that exist in other cities or areas exist in varying degrees in Louisiana. Southern Regional Council of Atlanta and concerned Louisiana citizens initiated the LCHR state office because they felt the need for coordinated dealing with human relations problems on a statewide level.

What does LCHR do?

The state Council works mostly through affiliated local councils. Members of each local council, as citizens of their own community, are familiar with the community, its human relations problems in all of their complexity, its leaders and potential leaders, and the resources which may be creatively employed.

The Council attempts to uncover the causes of controversy and adverse human emotions through the use of fact finding, reporting, education, and negotiation—as a means of helping to prevent riots and destruction as witnessed in California, Detroit, New Jersey, and elsewhere in our nation.

LCHR and its affiliated councils are presently involved in programs of education and test orientation, Equal Employment Opportunity, the equal administration of justice, the full exercise of citizenship privileges and responsibilities by and for all, more adequate housing in our cities, and the solution of health and welfare problems of the less privileged in our state.

The Council maintains a staff and a state office. The staff provides information and resources to local councils. It plans an annual membership meeting and other conferences on various human relations concerns as the need arises. Liaison is maintained with many concerned groups and agencies, public and private. Conciliation services are available. A small research and information service occasionally issues reports on special problems, and helps individuals and groups find needed services in the human relations field. Once a month an informative newsletter is published for Council membership.

Is LCHR affiliated with other organizations?

LCHR works closely with the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta and other human relations councils. The history of SRC goes back to 1919 when a group of the South's leading church people founded the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to encourage the interchange of ideas and mutual trust between Negroes and white people. The Commission was succeeded by the Southern Regional Council in 1944. Some of its incorporators were Dr. Rufus Clement, President of Atlanta University; the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, Editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*; Bishop Arthur J. Moore of The Methodist Church; and the late Dr. Howard W. Odum, Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina.

To the Louisiana Council On Human Relations

From the Governor of Louisiana—

"You may be sure that I will certainly call you when I am in need of counsel. Please accept my best wishes for the success of the organization."

—John J. McKeithen

★ ★ ★

From the Vice President of the United States—

"I was most interested to learn of the formation of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. A large part of the foundation for the 'Great Society' will be laid through the efforts of government and private organizations striving for improved relations . . . Best wishes."

—Hubert H. Humphrey

★ ★ ★

From the President of the United States—

"Your recent letter has been received by the President and read with appreciation. He has directed me to thank you for giving him the benefit of your views and comments . . . The President sends his best wishes."

—Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant to the President

How is LCHR financed?

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is funded by membership dues; contributions from individuals, groups, businesses; and grants from charitable foundations and churches. Some of the donations from foundations are channeled through a grant-in-aid of the Southern Regional Council. We in Louisiana, though grateful for the help of SRC and other out-of-state agencies, feel that we should be adequate to the task of financially supporting our own needs. Other states with less potential than ours are doing so.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations must depend on persons of goodwill for membership and support. Those who share our aim and methods and those concerned about the welfare of our state are called upon to give evidence of their convictions in a material way.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

PHONE _____ ZIP CODE _____

TYPE MEMBERSHIP

( ) Regular (for one person)	$ 5.00
( ) Family (adults in family)	7.50
( ) Contributing	10.00
( ) Sustaining	25.00
( ) Patron	100.00

Mail to: Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7990 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, La. 70807

ORTLIEB PRESS

Organized Local Councils in Louisiana

*Abbeville Human Relations Council

Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations

Community Relations Council, New Orlens

*Crowley Human Relations Council

*Lake Charles Human Relations Council

*Lafayette Human Relations Council

Shreveport Human Relations Council

St. Mary's Parish Human Relations Council, Franklin, La.

*Vermillion Parish Human Relations Council, Crowley, La.

University of Southwest Louisiana Human Relations Council, Lafayette, La.

*In process of formally affiliating with LCHR

For further information—

For help in human relations programs—

For aid in establishing new local councils—

For sharing human relations concerns—

Contact: Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7990 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, La. 70807
Phone: 775-0048

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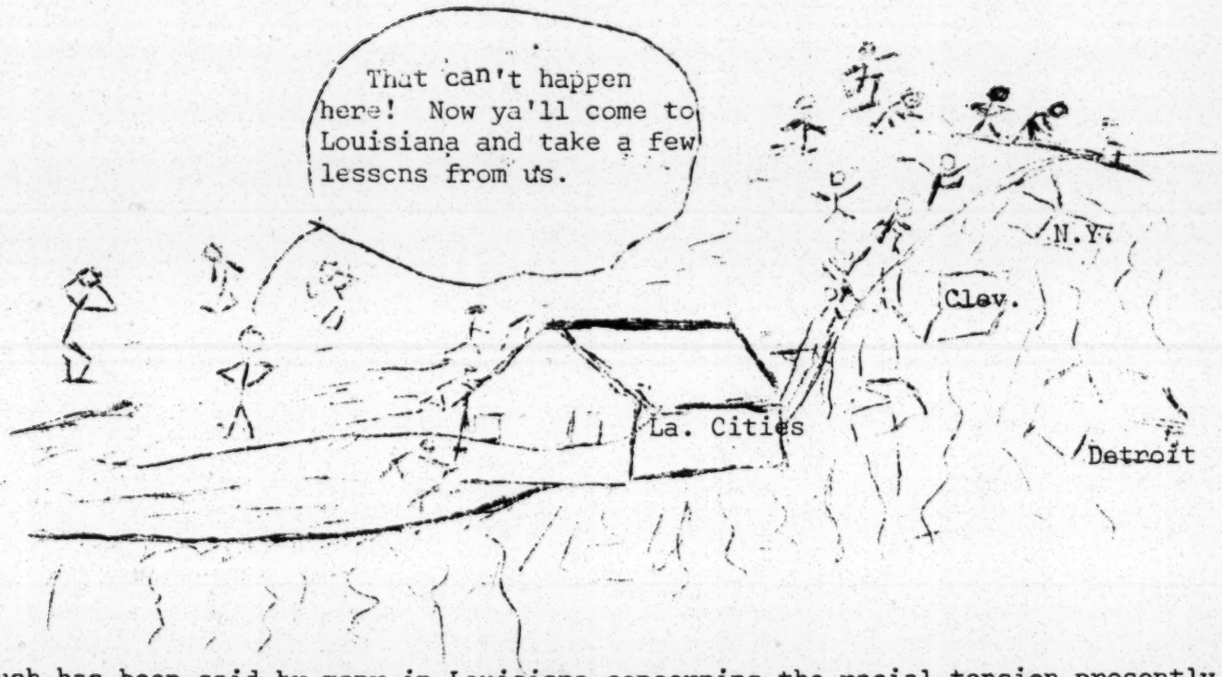
La. - PUBLICATIONS

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

TENSIONS IN LOUISIANA



Much has been said by many in Louisiana concerning the racial tension presently existing; more has been said about the irresponsible, ignorant, and hostile Negroes who are believed to be plotting to destroy property, maim and kill persons, of both the white race and Uncle Toms of the Negro race. Still more is being said across the nation about re-enforcing police protection, strengthening the national guard, and training police in riot control.

Precious little had been said until recently in reference to what might be done on local levels to prevent hostility among the races. Yet leaders of both races, individually and in groups, are requesting that our public officials listen to and HEAR what these people want, are entitled to, and will have. Hardly a day passes without some group meeting in which; needs, ghetto life, and frustrations are not discussed. Some of these meetings are rational and call for an orderly procedure to obtain these goals, others are filled with venom, hate and impatient desires to strike out at every thing white, which to them represents the source of their frustrations.

Public officials and the responsible Negro leadership, recognizing wrongs perpetuated against minorities, call for an orderly correction of these defects through legal processes. They say:

1.- Use the ballot - elect only these public officials who will represent Negro interests as well as white.

2.- Prepare yourselves for jobs of the future.
3.- Obey the laws - if the existing laws are unjust, use legislative procedures to change them.
4.- Negro leaders should persuade business and industry to open more employment opportunities for Negroes.

COMPLAINTS REGISTERED BY THE GHETTO DWELLER

Use of the ballot.-

Persons who are still unregistered proclaim that they have only the choice of two or more evils. Why chose any evil? They contend that Negroes are restricted to certain residential areas yet wards are gerrymandered so as to nullify the one possible benefit of such a concentration. Some wards almost circle or wedge out a section of parishes. They feel that race concentration rather than population concentratration is the determinant of ward boundary lines.

The probability of getting Negroes elected to public positions remain almost impossible in most parishes. Negroes are not appointed to policymaking boards. Negroes feel they have no voice in the planning of their own destiny or planning for progress which will effect, and most likely, exclude them. Pleas to get Negroes appointed to policymaking boards fall on ears that refuse to hear.

OBEY THE LAW REGARDLESS

Justice in the Courts to the ghetto dweller is a matter of interpretation. One potential rioter related an incident where he and a white boy working together in an auto repair shop were caught joy riding in one of the customer cars. Both were apprehended. The white boy was released into the custody of his parents. He returned to work and to school; the Negro youngster spent two years in prison. He now has a record which makes him socially unacceptable in school and makes it almost impossible for him to get a job. This young man is mad at the world, particularly the white world who gave him a view of what life in prison can do to men of his race.

Ghetto dwellers report that it is a common practice for police to invade the ghetto home, without warrent, destroy property, push families around, and answer Why, with a club on the head and then leave without an explanation.

One young man reported being picked up on a vagrancy charge by two white policemen while on a date with his girl. The girl friend left him momentarily to make a purchase in the drugstore. When she returned she attempted to explain the situation to the officers. Both were put into the patrol car. The boy was taken to jail; his girl friend was raped and put out of the car on a lonely road where she was found the next morning.

Another reported his friend being taken from thir midst, driven off, beaten, hands tied, and thrown out of the moving car, when returned.

These incidents, multiplied manyfold when reported, are ignored, or the calling party may be asked what proof he has. Usually their withnesses refuse to testify because of former encounters with legal authorities involving similar treatment, or they feel they will be marked for similar treatment later.

In a small nothern town one Negro high school principal reported that in Negro families in which there were attractive daughters just reaching puberty, arrangements are made to send these girls to live with relatives in other cities to avoid rape by police officers.

Some communities are now hiring Negro sheriffs and city police. The duties of these officials in many cities are restricted to Negro neighborhoods and Negro people. Even in Negro neighborhoods, white offenders of the law must be held until a white officer can come and make the arrest. If he refuses to be held, the Negro officer must follow until a white officer arrives to take over.

The ghetto dweller resents the double law enforcement placed on him: He contends that no Negro worth his salt would accept pay for further oppress his own ethnic group. He feels that each and every riot had its origin with police officials and their lack of respect for people. They are convinced that most of the fires are set by owners who wish to collect insurance or reconstruct on the land occupied by buildings long unworthy of habitation.

EDUCATION FOR JOBS OF THE FUTURE

The answer is usually - what future? How can you study when you are HUNGRY, RAGGEDY AND THE TEACHER TELLS YOU, YOU STINK? What are we studying about? These books don't tell us nothing 'about nuthin' but what them white folks doin'. They ain't got in they little mind to let us do none of that stuff. So what we goin' do when we gets uh education. Look at --- who got all them degrees. What he doin' --- a mail carrier! Yeah, a school teacher! Man, not me! When them school books tell us what some of our folks like us is doin' then you come talk to us.

One fourteen year old was forced to remain out of school the entire second semester to care for a younger brother who suffered with asthma while the mother worked. He plans to remain out this year.

EMPLOYMENT

When informed that the government is allocating money for ghetto areas to improve living conditions and make more jobs available, they say, a few more jobs yes, but more than likely additional whites will be added to the public work forces in order to clean up and improve the neighborhoods where they live, and they will still be without jobs. They want those jobs themselves they want to be proud of the improvement they themselves make in their own neighborhoods.

Concerning the recent incidents of near violence in Baton Rouge, the young men involved reported the existence of nineteen taverns or bars in a four block radius. Thirteen are white owned and operated. Juke boxes go all night making sleep impossible, when windows must remain open for ventilation in the summer. Any Negro minor can buy liquor day or night Sundays included. One of the boys' young sister died of an overdose of heroin. Youngsters know all the white drugstores that sell glue for 15¢. These facts were reported to the chief of police; so far no change has resulted.

These are some of the seeds of violence found in our own communities. All these things, we know are relatively true; we are aware of the Ghetto philosophy. "The wheel that squeaks loudest gets the most grease" Squeaking to them means violence. They have seen the results of squeaking in Watts, in New York, and in other cities. Why must we train our people to be violent in order to get justice? Must we remain sightless because we refuse to see?

HELP!

The meeting of the Board of Directors on July 22 brought home to me how much you and I have to undergird the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, not just with our mouths but with our pocketbooks. There are some of us who have made pledges to support the Council. Some state councils use these pledge lists as collateral for bank loans. To date we are $965.00 in arrears on those pledges. Now is the time, if ever. We must get our pledges paid. Sit right down now and send in your check.

Some have not felt that they could make a pledge at this time. If you are one of these, consider the following: There are 1,400 families to which this Newsletter is sent. Should every one of these families give only one dollar per month, there would be enough to take care of the Council budget. Will you, therefore, resolve right now to send in one dollar per month? Make it more if you can. But make it at least one dollar each month. Put a note with your bills, with your checkbook, or with whatever reminds you to pay your bills, to send in your dollar (or more) each month. Do it now!

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph. D.
Member, Board of Directors, LCHR

IN PASSING

At a small town mixed meeting a rather unverbal speaker, in defense of the middle class Negro and his civil rights involvement, closed with the following remarks;

"We die because the people are asleep, and you will die because the people will awake.

I later found that the quotation was taken from works of the late Carl Sandburg.

SHREVEPORT GROUP ORGANIZES A HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

Known as the Caddo-Bossier Human Relations Council, this organization selected its officers July 24th, who are as follows;

President: Mr. Graham Rogers

Vice-President: Mrs. Benny Ruth Simpkins

Secretary: The Rev. M.M. Flynn

Secretary: Mrs. Jouce Sievers

Treasurer: Dr. Alice Holoubek

The Caddo-Bossier Council on Human Relations will be an affiliate of the LCHR. Mr. Ozell Sutton of the Community Relations Commission, U.S. Dept. of Justice, was one of the speakers at their last meeting.

Report from Dr. Louis C. Pendleton.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

YOUR MEMBERSHIP FORM

( )	Regular Member	$ 5.00	( )	Donor Member	$ 50.00
( )	Contributing Member	10.00	( )	Sponsor Member	100.00
( )	Sustaining Member	25.00	( )	Contribution (not membership)	$------

PLEDGE FORM

In addition to my membership fee, I wish to pledge an additional amount in the coming year. Please bill me accordingly.

I pledge $_____ to be paid in installments of $_____

( ) MONTHLY ( ) QUARTERLY ( ) SEMI-ANNUALLY ( ) ANNUALLY

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP CODE_____
(Please!)

Please make any comments or suggestions here:

(Contributions to La. Council are tax deductible)

MORO DEATHS ANTICIPATED

East Baton Rouge City Parish officials have drawn censure due to recent drownings in ditches left unprotected by construction contractors hired by the City Council. Such conditions exist in Negro neighborhoods primarily. These people while illiterate are not stupid. They know that any contractor must protect the public from dangers incurred by their work... They see incidents in white neighborhoods, where fences are constructed or ditches are covered. Yet in Negro neighborhoods six to eight feet drainage ditches, which fill to the brim after hard rains, are still unprotected even though the work is completed. They have petitioned that something be done but only promises have resulted.

FROM THE EDITOR

Friends, Members, and Countrymen

I come not to praise you for your past support but to ask you for additional funds. The Evil that exhists in our communities today is thriving on the affluence of millions, while the good deeds of L.C.H.R. are threatened with interment by lack of funds to reach enough of the people, in enough communities.

The work at hand is as serious as any that has ever confronted our state. Seeds of riot and destruction were planted in our soil long before we arrived on the scene. The crop has grown unhampered through the years and is now ready for harvest.

In days past it was sufficient for men and women of good will to give "lip service" to their convictions. We can no longer leave it to the other fellow to fight our battles. We cannot expect the government or publically elected officials do this job for us. It behooves every man, woman, and child in this state to give of his energies and resources to eliminate the conditions that deny opportunity, justice or equal rights to any segment of our population. It is our job and we the people will save our state from the disasters occuring in other states. Support your HRC with your Dough Re Me.

LA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, La. 70807

La — PUBLICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

For Immediate Release

In a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Baton Rouge, January 1967, the Louisiana Council on Human Relations unanimously adopted the following statement:

Many Louisianians, including the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, have been proud of the new image projected by the State of Louisiana. Among the Southern states, Louisiana has, in some respects, advanced more in race relations than most of the deep South states.

It is our fervent hope that we shall not once more be treated to the sad spectacle of irresponsibility on the part of public officials which characterized the era following the 1954 school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court. At that time, immediately following the decision, the people of the South said, "It is the law of the land, and we must abide by it." White people, the majority of whom disagreed with the decision, said, "We don't like it, but if it must be, we can live with it." Then our elected representatives began to speak out against the decision, misleading the people into thinking that the interpretation placed upon the Constitution by the Supreme Court does not constitute the law of the land. There have followed these dozen years of bitterness, confusion, delay, and extremely costly litigation, leading only to what the lawyers among our representatives knew all along, that the constitutionally-vested authority of the courts would have to be upheld or our whole system of government fall.

Now, after not the "deliberate speed" offered by the Supreme Court as a way of effecting the transition from segregated schools to desegregated schools, but instead deliberate delay of twelve long years, a whole generation of public school pupils, a lower court has finally expressed the increasingly evident facts that time has run out and obstructionism has run its course. The recent decisions of the Supreme Court have shown that token and token-token desegregation and foot-dragging resistance are no longer regarded as fulfilling the demands of the Constitution for equal protection of the laws for all the people.

Accordingly, we urge all elected officials and civic leaders to make it clear to the people of this and other states that the decisions of the courts are binding upon all the citizens, subject only to changes in the supporting amendments to the Constitution itself made by the people as a whole. It is, we respectfully submit, their duty to make these facts clear.

LCHR

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

JP
~~DA~~
CL - file

Vol. III NEWSLETTER No. 1

CAP FUNDS IN 1967

Following an announcement on November 22 by Sargent Shriver, Director of OEO, that locally developed community action programs must be reduced because of the lack of versatile CAP funds, many community action agencies, local officials, citizens groups and interested individuals nation-wide have flooded the OEO head quarters requesting that funds not be cut.

Mr. Shriver stated that OEO should limit themselves to programs with the highest priorities. Congress lists the following programs on the priority list for CAP funding--Head Start, legal services, Nelson and Scheur projects, Health Centers, narcotics rehabilitation, family emergency loans, adult literacy programs, man power development programs, and multi-purpose neighborhood centers.

While many of these programs are benefiting the people in our state and community it might be noted that most of them do require a portion of the funds to be supplied by the community involved, implying a monetary outlay in excess of that involved in some of the programs on the low priority list.

LCHR is aware of many indiscretions in the administration of CAP programs and criticisms evoked by same. However until the program has been given time to eliminate flaws that are inherent in most new programs, much less one of such vast proportions, we feel that limiting of operational funds for some programs already in existence is not the answer.

We hope you will see fit to wire or write, individually and/or collectively Mr. R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., and President Johnson asking that funds for community action programs not be cut

The addresses are:

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Mr. R. Sargent Shriver, Jr.
Director, Office of Economic Opportunity
1200 Nineteenth St.
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting has been set for February 25. There will be a Board meeting the evening of the 24th. Dr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director of SRC, will speak at the luncheon meeting, Mr. Ed Stanfield, Field Director of SRC, at the afternoon session. The February Newsletter will carry full details on location of the meeting and workshops.

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. III, No. 1
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ACADIANA NEUF AND OEO

The Acadiana Neuf issue concerns at least three separate and distinct factions with three different philosophies of operations. One group consists of elected members of the Board of Directors representing the poor. A second group represents the existing political structure within the Acadiana Neuf area; these individuals are appointed by the school boards and police juries of the six parishes and by USL. The Third group is represented by a columnist for the Lafayette Daily Advertiser.

The controversy between the factions has existed for quite some time. Recently hosever the issues have become more clearly defined and more critical. The basic issue is which faction shall have primary jurisdiction over the affairs of Acadiana Neuf. The appointed members, usually business men, feel that administration could best be accomplished by them. The consensus of that group calls for the use of existing agencies as they are, with the money that is provided going toward strengthening the activities of such agencies. As much as is feasible, they believe those agencies should be subjected to a minimum amount of supervision from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The representatives of the poor, on the other hand, feel that control of the Board must rest with that group. It is their contention that existing agencies have had their chance to rectify the situation and have not done so, but rather wish to maintain the status quo. They feel that the poor must be given a chance to develop leadership.

The Board of Acadiana Neuf does not at present conform to the legislation passed by Congress which sets up the requirement that a minimum of 1/3 of the representation on the Board must come from the poor and that they must reside in the target areas. Austin OEO is apparently trying to provide for such an arrangement. Representatives from the public agencies seem to feel that too much control is given to the poor and minority groups. Representatives from the poor and minority groups feel that not enough representation is given to them.

These differing viewpoints have led to a rather critical position which may cause Acadiana Neuf programs to cease to be funded. The issue has been given considerable coverage in the press and many people feel this is an attempt to discredit all OEO programs and thus get them abolished. No one questions the right of any person, reporter or otherwise, to become interested in the War on Poverty operations and to question various aspects of it. Many people are questioning the tactics used, the conclusions reached, and the presentations made. With the Board being divided as mentioned earlier, any concerted action to destroy Acadiana Neuf is likely to be successful.

--(Condensed from statement by Dr. James R. Oliver
Chairman of Board, Acadiana Neuf)

RESULTS OF TESTS FOR STATE JOBS -- MAY, JUNE, JULY, 1966

Class	No. white passed	No. white failed	No. Negro passed	No. Negro failed
Welfare Visitor	187	15	22	24
State Police Trooper	56	31	1	8
Clerk 1	444	202	24	40
Clerk 2	205	92	10	17
Clerk 3	76	44	3	5
Typist Clerk 1	505	543	20	55
Typist Clerk 2	385	361	19	58
Typist Clerk 3	149	150	11	16
Steno Clerk 1	210	213	10	6
Steno Clerk 2	203	217	9	18
Steno Clerk 3	87	93	5	11
Drivers' License Ex. 1	16	7	0	1
	2,523	1,968	134	259

	Negro	White	Both
Total Tested	393	4,491	4,884
Total Failures	259	1,968	2,227
% of Failures	66%	44%	46%

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION WORKSHOP

Plaquemine Voters' League sponsored a three day workshop December 16-18 under the auspices of Scholarship Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc. The workshop was geared to political candidates, campaign workers and voter education leaders throughout the state. Talks centered around organizing political campaigns, how to get the vote out, voter registration drives, combating apathy, organizing a precinct using techniques of role playing, demonstration and analysis.

General sessions were conducted on basic information for Louisiana political activists and organizing year round political action. A discussion of current issues in Louisiana Negro politics focused on: (1) Changing of archaic procedures in relying on church membership for ready made following. (2) Techniques to prevent municipal incorporation so as to exclude Negro sections. (Plaquemine has incorporated in the form of a horseshoe around the Negro sections.) (3) Sponsoring of candidates who will serve the organization's purposes rather than endorse a candidate who chooses to run for personal reasons. (4) Financing political campaigns.

Resource persons and discussion leaders were as follows: Horace Sheffield, Staff Representative, United Auto Workers; Fannie Allen Neal, Staff Representative, AFL-CIO; David Cohen, Staff Representative, Americans for Democratic Action; Spiver Gordon, Staff Representative, SEDFRE; Attorney Nils R. Douglas; Attorney Murphy Bell; William W. Harleaux, President, Iberville Industrial Voters' League; James T. McCain, Staff Representative, SEDFRE; Lawrence Guyot, Chairman, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party; Ronnie M. Moore, Leadership Development Director, SEDFRE.

EAST-WEST RUNWAY CONTROVERSY

It might be of interest to the citizens of East Baton Rouge Parish that the city parish council allocated some $30,000 to the Gulf South Research Institute to study sites for locating air port facilities, that would be in compliance with CAA recommendations, in order to bring four motor air jet service to Baton Rouge. This report was submitted to the Council at a December meeting but referred to January meeting for action.

The study involved eight probable sites, six of which proved impractical, leaving two feasible solutions to the problem--the construction of an East-West runway at Ryan Airfield and the extension of the present Northwest-Southeast runway at Ryan Field. Relative costs were listed as follows:

Cost Item	Ryan East-West Runway	Ryan Northwest-Southeast Runway
Site prep. and construction	$2,508,603a	$ 820,611
Lighting	175,000	--- b
Relocat. and Adj.	51,540	993,300
Property acquisition	862,998c	235,000
Easements	---	194,000
Terminal Bldg.	500,000	500,000
Miscellaneous	400,000	87,500
Total	$4,498,141	$2,830,411
Extension to 8,000 ft.	610,000	1,585,500d
Total	$5,108,141	$4,415,911

a. Includes $200,000 already spent.
b. Includes lighting in the site preparation and construction costs.
c. Includes $178,356 already spent.
d. Extension to 7700 ft. by use of elevated runway 17' clearance over Plank Road.

SUMMARY

1. Financial considerations indicate the Northwest-Southeast runway is the most logical choice.

2. More families must be relocated by the construction of the East-West runway but more families would be affected by noise of Northwest-Southeast runway but only the possible extent of two or three more flights a day than exist at present.

3. Hazard of plane and passengers due to flights over the tank farm must be considered in Northwest-Southeast runway, however East-West runway approach area endangers plane, passengers, and people in densely populated areas including two schools.

4. The existing Northwest-Southeast runway is adequate for service until 1970. GSRI estimates the probability of need for an 8,000 ft. runway is 1:100 assuming the need for the added runway length to occur in 1980s.

In spite of the facts revealed, some members of the Council are still in favor of constructing the East-West runway.

Considering the fact that it is 100:1 probability that the extension of runways will be needed in the 1980s, can East Baton Rouge Parish citizens afford to spend over a million and a half to prevent plane noises of two to three additional flights a day from annoying a few citizens, while endangering the lives of over 2000 school children, relocating some 53 families, bottle-necking a community by cutting off access to arterial highways and access to fire stations?

Furthermore should the extension ever be needed this could be accomplished by using an elevated runway over Plank Road. This procedure has been used in both Kansas City and in Denver, Colorado. The parish would still save considerable money should this step become mandatory.

Despite differences in material costs, communities are made up of people, not buildings, roads and runways. What happens to the people under the guise of progress should be the concern of East Baton Rouge Parish. The Council meets every Wednesday at 4:30 in the city-parish building.

Your local newspapers also carry notice of meetings, such items come up for public hearing at each meeting. Your participation in these meetings determines how your council men vote. It is your money that is being spent. Those who are interested in financial gain from such projects are there in abundance. Shouldn't you be there? At least contact your councilman and let him know your feelings. Councilmen from Ward 1 are Frank McConnell, Arthur Amadee, Hill Williamson, Ken Oesterberger, Cotton Harris, Good Smith and Bobby Clegg. Ward 2--Gaston Gerald and Dewey Rayborne; Ward 3--John Allpin.

FRANKLIN COUNCIL MEETING

Franklin Council on Human Relations dragged Theriot over the proverbial coals. Seemingly Theriot, formerly employed on state level as director of Neighborhood Youth Corps was stationed in the Governor's office. Upon complaints as to political involvement, Theriot suddenly took a leave of absence during which time he became involved in the political campaigns of two separate local candidates. As of September he re-appears as Director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps over six parishes. Questions were directed to Theriot as to who appointed him to the position. His reply was--the former CAP organization (another CAP was formed in November). It was pointed out by members of the former CAP that no meetings had been held from June until November.

Questioned on percentage of white and Negro youth in the program he replied 50-50. He was informed that the percentage of poor in the six parishes was 70% Negro to 30% white. After a long speech on his devotion to these poor, deprived children to whom he personally was handing a Christmas card and their pay check, just to show them someone cared, he was questioned on youths receiving benefits from the programs, who by no stretch of the imagination, could be considered in the poverty level. He was glad this was brought to his attention.

As to why the NYC office was located in the rear of the jail he replied that it represented savings in rent and utilities.

Mr. Theriot was very impressive in his high top boots, no tie. His opened coat exposed an expanse of rotund abdominal section, accented by hands thrust into pants' pockets--while he reared back on two legs of his chair and answered questions.

He left the meeting early--also his hat.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

LCHR extends sympathy to Mrs. Leo Mervis and her family in the death of her husband, Leo Maxwell Mervis, on January 2, 1967, in New Orleans. Mrs. Mervis is Secretary of the Board of Directors of LCHR and President of the Community Relations Council of New Orleans.

Did you mail your dues this month? Your friends also may be interested in becoming members of LCHR

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

PHONE _____ ZIP CODE _____

TYPE MEMBERSHIP

( ) Regular (for one person) $ 5.00
( ) Family (adults in family) 7.00
( ) Contributing 10.00
( ) Sustaining 25.00
( ) Patron 100.00

LA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, La. 70807

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

La-PUBLICATIONS

LCHR

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Vol. III NEWSLETTER No. 2

ANNUAL MEETING

At Last - Final Plans for the Annual Meeting are complete. Though LCHR has been in existence since September of 1966 we will hold the annual meeting, February 25, as promised. The meeting will be held at the Jack Tar Hotel.

We were fortunate to obtain the services of our field director, Mr. Ed Stanfield of SRC, formerly the Executive Director of the Alabama Chapter. Dr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director of SRC, and Father Twomey, Director of the Institute of Human Relations of Loyola University, renowned for his activities in the field of human rights is sure to be a source of inspiration to all of us. Of interest to groups involved in citizenship education, we have Mr. W. W. Harleaux, school principal and president of Iberville Voters' League, and Attorney Stone of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations, Rights, and Responsibilities whose subject will be "Citizenship Education and Political Involvement of the Negro". On employment--Mr. Clarence Barney of the New Orleans Urban League who is currently involved in a study of tests as barriers to Negro employment along with Mr. Martzell of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations, Rights, and Responsibilities will lead discussions on employment. Mr. Martzell's office has made recent studies' of breakthrough in employment in Louisiana and the future outlook.

With nation wide focus on school desegregation in 1967, Mr. Wade Mackie will interpret the mandate and its implications in Louisiana. Mr. Alphonse Jackson, newly elected president of Louisiana Teachers Association, will discuss recent developments in LEA. Included in the discussion group will be a Negro teacher and a white teacher teaching desegregated classes. The discussion will center around problems and preparations in desegregated school teachers.

WHAT - First Annual Meeting, LCHR

WHERE - The Jack Tar Capitol House, Baton Rouge

WHEN - February 25, 1967 - 9:00 AM - 5:30 PM

REGISTRATION FEE - $5.00 - Lunch included

See Program on page 2

PROGRAM FOR ANNUAL MEETING

9:00 - 10:00 Registration and coffee

10:00 - 10:30 Invocation - The Rev. Sam Allen
Director, State Council of Churches

Introductions - Dr. James R. Oliver
President of LCHR

10:30 - 11:15 Speaker - Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

11:15 - 12:30 Report on the work of the State Council
Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director, LCHR

Report on the work of local Councils

Abbeville - The Rev. B. T. Whitt
Baton Rouge - Mr. Vanue Lacour
Crowley - Mr. Barton Freeland
Franklin - Mr. Bernard Broussard
Lafayette - Mr. J. Carlton James
Lafayette, USL - Dr. John Meriwether
Lake Charles - Dr. Murray Martin
New Orleans - Mrs. Leo Mervis

Goals for the Future - Dr. Oliver

12:45 - 2:15 Lunch - Mr. John G. Lewis, presiding

Invocation - The Rev. Marion F. Reynolds
First Presbyterian Church, Baton Rouge

Pledges - Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Field Director, Southern Regional Council
and
Dr. Ralph M. Dreger
Chairman, Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations

2:15 - 3:00 Business meeting - Dr. Oliver, presiding

Vote on Constitution
Election of Board members
Financial Report - Dean Martin L. Harvey
Treasurer of LCHR

3:00 - 3:30 Coffee Break

3:30 - 4:30 Discussion Groups

School Desegregation

Mr. Wade Mackie, American Friends Service Committee
Mr. Alphonse Jackson, President, LEA
White and Negro teachers teaching desegregated classes

Employment

Mr. Clarence Barney,
Executive Director, Urban League, New Orleans

Mr. John A. Martzell
Director, Governor's Commission on Human Relations, Rights, and Responsibilities

Voter Registration and Education

Mr. Jesse Stone
Assistant Director, Governor's Commission on Human Relations, Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: "Citizenship Education and Political Involvement of the Negro"

Mr. W. W. Harleaux
President, Iberville Voters' League

4:30 - 5:30 Reports from Discussion Groups

Closing Address - The Rev. L. J. Twomey, S.J.
Director, Institute of Human Relations, Loyola University

Topic: "Racial Equality: A Challenge to Our Democratic Heritage"

If overnight accomodations are desired, please sign and return.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. III, No. 2
Published monthly by the Louisiana
Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, La.
Editor: Mrs. Patricia B. Miller

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Accordingly, we urge all elected officials and civic leaders to make it clear to the people of this and other states that the decisions of the courts are binding upon all the citizens, subject only to changes in the supporting amendments to the Constitution itself made by the people as a whole. It is, we respectfully submit, their duty to make these facts clear.

LCHR in its first year of operations, like most newly established organizations, is experiencing some financial difficulties. Through your Board of Directors, SRC and interested citizens we are able to move along in a limited fashion. However, to build an effective program and include a broad base of membership the Council is going to have to raise more funds. Building membership entails travel expense. Working with existing councils entails travel, bringing in personnel to help in the solution of problems oftentimes is costly. Over 1000 publications are mailed each month. Postage and supplies are not free. To date any services requested whether by group or individual have been freely given without thought of cost to LCHR or staff. It was hoped that somewhere along the line some one would realize that if these services or publications were of value there would be more participation via finances. We realize that some organizations are able to offer like services free in order to foster public relations. Perhaps many of you felt that we could also. Let it be known by all concerned that *this is not the case.* We need membership to help carry out a program and we need finances. To cover operational expenses for the fiscal year of 1967 we need $9,280. Wont you please hep us.

Martin L. Harvey, Treasurer

LCHR brochures for 1967 will be printed immediately after the annual meeting. This will enable us to include replacements and new board members on the roster.

Mr. Richard B. Sobel, Director of the Lawyers' Constitutional Defense Committee spoke to the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations, January 26, on the pamphlet, "Do You Know Your Rights?"

Mr. Sobel is a graduate of Columbia University Law School and formerly was with the law firm of Porter and Arnold in Washington, D.C. He at present is also a member of the Board of the American Civil Liberties Union of Louisiana. The pamphlet on which he spoke is one published by the Georgia Council on Human Relations in cooperation with the Georgia American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Sobel spoke to the pamphlet, indicating that there were a number of places where he felt too much consideration was given to law enforcement officers, but that in general, he felt the pamphlet was sound and effective.

Representatives of the chief of the City Police and representatives of the East Baton Rouge sheriff's office were present by invitation of the Board of the Human Relations Council. The membership of the Council voted unanimously to distribute the pamphlet in the most appropriate manner.

The Board of the Baton Rouge Human Relations Council has been considering methods by which various social agencies of the community can be desegregated. Plans as yet are only in the very formative stage.

--Dr. Ralph M. Dreger

Did you mail your dues this month? Your friends also may be interested in becoming members of LCHR

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

PHONE _____ ZIP CODE _____

TYPE MEMBERSHIP

( )Regular - one person	$ 5.00
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( )Sustaining	25.00
( )Patron	100.00

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Vol. III Nos. 3 & 4

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL MEETING

THE BOARD MEETING

The Board of Directors of LCHR in their meeting February 24 took action on several items of business. They ruled that contributions to the organization would constitute membership; adopted the budget for 1967; nominated new members for the Board of Directors to fill unexpired terms; admitted the USL Chapter in Lafayette pending receipt from them of the proper documents; and clarified the membership procedures of the organization.

New Board members elected were The Reverend Sam Allen, at-large; Mrs. E. N. Jackson, Monroe; Mr. Vanderbilt Sewell, Baton Rouge; Mr. Barton Freeland, Crowley, and Mr. Israel Augustine, New Orleans.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director of Southern Regional Council, gave the opening address, entitled *Race Relations in the South, 1967*. Mr. Anthony listed five high water marks in the civil rights movement as follows:

1. The 1954 court decision - which gave the guidelines.
2. Orville Faubus - which demonstrated how much it would cost not to abide by the decision.
3. Montgomery - which showed that Negroes were not satisfied.
4. The Greensboro sit-ins - which started the wave of protest of the Southern pattern.
5. The 1965 Civil Rights Bill - which was remarkable in that it showed that Southern businessmen wanted the civil rights bill.

In speaking of the present status of race relations, Mr. Anthony named three significant characteristics. The poor, he said, are not "considerate" any more; Caucasians have gone through an incredible change; and Negro Americans are discontented and bitter, impatient with tokenism, and want in and not out.

"The great problem now is, can the haves pull up the have-nots?" declared Mr. Anthony.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE STATE COUNCIL

In reporting on the activities of the state council since last June, Mrs. Patricia B. Miller, Executive Director, first outlined the situation in regard to human relations which prevails in our state and country. She reported that LCHR seeks to speak to this situation, striving to communicate a sense of oneness and

of mutual dependence among the peoples of the state.

Mrs. Miller reported on her work in getting the office established, including construction on the office which was rented, purchase of necessary office equipment, and the employment of an office manager.

As she briefly outlined the activities of the last few months, following the setting-up of the office, she stated that much energy had been spent in visiting with existing councils, meeting with, talking to and with people over the state, attending leadership conferences geared towards professional growth and program studies. In addition she reported that the state council was involved in the following activities:

Workshop on race and religion

Citizenship cooperative planning meetings

Conference on race and religion

Citizenship Education Workshop

Conference on the underprivileged and the law

Citizenship credit union planning

Conference on planned school desegregation; several meetings over the state with civic groups interested in citizenship training.

Mrs. Miller also reported cooperating with representatives of the 6th Congressional District which resulted in meeting with councilmen and members of the Board of Education in East Baton Rouge Parish; also cited was working with the state Council of Churches in studying, analyzing and presenting findings of the Gulf South Research Institute, and in being requested to update state statistics and to obtain information from leaders of various organizations.

The report also cited instances in which leaders of labor unions and labor union officials as well as government officials are working through the state office to settle their differences. Also the state office is able to ascertain pertinent facts which are made known to principals concerned. These individuals are then referred to organizations dealing specifically with such problems.

It was pointed out that much time and energy and money has been spent with groups and individuals who are not affiliated with LCHR and that no service has been refused to date. Newsletters have been sent to interested people regardless of affiliation also, but Mrs. Miller stated that in the future a limit would have to be placed on such activities because of the financial burdens imposed and enlarged demand by groups for service.

Mrs. Miller reported a paid-up membership of 42% over that reported last year; and stated that the first student chapter--that of USL at Lafayette--had been admitted into the state organization.

Following Mrs. Miller's report, she introduced several people who gave reports from local councils. Reports were made by Mr. Vanue LaCour for Baton Rouge,

Mr. Winter Trapolin for New Orleans, Dr. John Meriwether for the USL Chapter, and Mr. Bernard Broussard for Franklin. Mr. Tim Dugas also reported on the Catholic Deanery Conference for Lake Charles and Dr. Oliver gave reports on two local groups.

REPORT OF FRANKLIN COUNCIL - By Bernard Broussard

The Franklin area has had a short but stormy history. It began in controversy because of political interference and lack of sincerity on the part of the white population. Today, over a year and a half later, they are still struggling along, trying to bring social justice to their community--trying to create dialogue between the races--trying to make their white neighbors conscious of their responsibility to build a society in which black and white citizens can live in harmony and share in the affluence that surrounds them.

Because there was no other civil rights organization in our area, the Franklin Council became many things to many people. They tried to meet every problem head on, sometimes making progress, more often suffering setbacks.

For those whites who joined them in this enterprise, the response was quick and predictable--total ostracization, harrassment and intimidation, discharge from jobs, and threats of overt violence.

A young Presbyterian minister helped, and he and his family were threatened by klansmen. A long-time member of the congregation told him that it was people like he who had nailed Jesus to the cross. Finally he was ousted from his pastorate, and in disillusionment he left the ministry.

A Methodist minister attended our meetings and was soon given his walking papers.

My mother was fired from her job of 5 years--soon followed by my wife.

But the story is not all dismal. Because of our council, hundred of Negroes were registered and given an opportunity to vote for the first time in their lives. Through the work of our council the parochial and public schools were desegregated, Negroes ran for public office for the first time since reconstruction days, public accomodations were tested and a credit union was begun, and is thiriving today.

The Franklin area council introduced the poverty program to St. Mary citizens and together with Southern Consumers helped procure a headstart program for the parish. This program was vetoed by the Governor at the request of local public officials. But we opened the headstart centers anyway with the entire staff working voluntarily. When the Governor saw the people wouldn't give up, the veto was lifted. The council opposed formulation of a CAP board sponsored by the sheriff's department and formed in secret with the board members representing a political faction instead of the poor. They were refused recognition by the OEO and our council worked with the parish police jury in setting up a new CAP, with representation of poor and minority groups making up 2/3 of the board. A member of our HRC was elected president of the board and seven of the 36 board members are human relation council members.

The council became the parent organization of several new groups working for race relations in the area, including Citizens for Action and a chapter of NAACP.

Today the council is looking to the future with hope. We are still fighting to establish communication between the races but progress is slow and often discouraging. We plan several projects, including cooperation with supporting a conference on religion and race set for Lafayette, continued interest in self-help programs, further desegregation of schools and formulation of a genuine bi-racial council in our community.

REPORT FROM THE LAKE CHARLES DEANERY HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL - by Tim Dugas

The Council meets every third Sunday of the month at one of the seven Parish Churches which belong to the organization. Each Parish takes its turn as host respectively. All members are invited to attend the evening Mass at the hosting Parish Church and from there the members go to a chosen nearby hall for refreshments, then the meeting.

Since the institution of the organization Negroes are admitted in at least three Parish Churches where they were previously turned back at the door.

Demonstrating that the two races can meet together in such pleasant fellowship and relationship has been a source of AMAZEMENT to many outsiders and is opening the door to better understanding and communication.

The Council has taken steps to help prevent the sale of alcoholic beverages to teenagers, both white and colored.

On November 19, 1966 the Council sponsored a tri-racial event which was titled "The Indian Carnival". All three races thoroughly and jointly enjoyed the Indian ceremonial dances by a professional team from the Coushatta and Alabama tribes of the Livingston, Texas Reservation.

Morvant Duhon, a teenage member of the Council, is working with college, high school and the Gulf Assistance Program Officials in preparing grammar school students with tutoring accomodations for those entering schools with higher standards than the ones from which they were transferred.

Following the reports from local councils, Dr. James R. Oliver, president of LCHR, spoke on *Goals for the Future*. The newsletter will carry a summary of this talk and additional reports from local groups at a later date.

SOME DREAMS AND SOME REALITIES

At the luncheon meeting J. Edwin Stanfield, field director of SRC, was the speaker. He spoke on the need for commitment on the part of those interested in the human rights movement and made an appeal for financial support which might best be expressed in periodic contributions in the form of pledges. Dr. Ralph M. Dreger, following the address, appealed to the group to sign pledge cards. An amount in excess of $1900 was pledged.

THE BUSINESS MEETING

At the business meeting following lunch the organization dealt with three items of business: the adoption of amendments to the constitution; the election of new board members; and a financial report by the treasurer, Dean Martin L. Harvey.

NEWS LETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. III, Nos. 3 & 4
Published monthly by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, La.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
President, Dr. James R. Oliver
Secretary, Mrs. Leo Mervis
Treasurer, Dean Martin L. Harvey
Editor: Mrs. Patricia B. Miller

Address all communications to: 7986 Scenic Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

The constitutional amendments were approved with one change; the five nominees of the Board were elected; and the financial report was presented.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Dean Harvey, in making the financial report for the council, emphasized that administrative expenses for the council are kept to a minimum, and that the Board reviews the budget quarterly to check on the state of the finances. He pointed out that the budget adopted by the Board requires that additional funds (other than those now in sight) amounting to $12,142.00 must be raised this year.

The budget adopted by the Board and presented to the membership is as follows:

BUDGET

Receipts		
Southern Regional Council grant		$ 14,000.00
Chapter dues		558.00
Anticipated Contributions (Based on 1966 contributions and pledges over a four-month period)		3,090.00
Total anticipated receipts		$ 17,648.00
Expenditures		
Personnel Services	$ 15,740.00	
Rent and Tel, Postage	5,400.00	
Office Supplies	2,900.00	
Taxes and Insurance	750.00	
Travel (Board members, speakers, in-state and out)	4,000.00	
Special Projects	1,000.00	
Total expenditures		$ 29,790.00
ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1967		$ 12,142.00

Following the business meeting three discussion groups met to consider current problems. Group topics were:

THE FUTURE IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION-- STUDENTS AND FACULTY - Leaders

Mr. Wade Mackie, Mr. Alphonse Jackson, Miss Gladys Young, Mrs. Leola Williams

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THE EMPLOYMENT PICTURE IN LOUISIANA - Leaders

Mr. Clarence Barney, Mr. John A. Martzell

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT OF THE NEGRO - Leaders

Mrs. David Brown, Mr. William H. Samuel, Jr.

THE CLOSING ADDRESS

Father L. J. Twomey, S.J., Director of the Institute on Human Relations of Loyola University, made the closing address, speaking on the topic *Racial Equality: A Challenge to our Democratic Heritage.*

Father Twomey stated that the American heritage of freedom rests on two main principles: (1) that God exists, and (2) that man is made in His image.

In speaking to the second of these principles, Father Twomey said that man has dignity and value higher than other creatures because he was created in the image of God. God could not ask man to live in accord with this dignity without endowing him with certain inalienable rights. The crisis of our day is the need to secure these rights for all men in order to build a society worthy of the disnity of man.

With the freedom of the American system go corresponding responsibilities to recognize the dignity of every person and to be willing to risk and sacrifice for this dignity. In some ways, said Father Twomey, Americans have done this, but in other ways it is a frightening weakness.

Democracy, the speaker said, is at its testing hour. It can't continue to use up its capital. This is a struggle for men's souls and we cannot live a lie and survive. We hold forth the ideal of American freedom in the world and then deny it to some people.

America is the strongest nation that ever existed, said Father Twomey, but what of her spiritual nature? Is this to be written off as a failure? In a world made up of many new nations - most of them non-white - caught up in the revolution of rising expectations, America's treatment of Negroes is a big stumbling block. He quoted John Foster Dulles as saying, "Our racial problem is our greatest national scandal and our greatest international danger."

John F. Kennedy pointed out, "The American Revolution is not over but is still going on." It will be effective, the priest declared, only when religious people realize that when dealing with discrimination and working against it they are working with Christ.

He reminded the group that rights are from God. To attribute them to the state is the heart of totalitarianism. Change has come. It will be solid only if we recognize what our democratic heritage is; only if we go out to fight the battle--the battle of the Lord--to make the American dream come true so that true equality exists and there is no denial of rights to any man. Father Twomey said this battle will be won because of people like the group gathered at this meeting who are in the battle for "His little ones".

EVALUATION OF MEETING

Registration fees for the Annual Meeting amounted to $341.00. The cost of the hotel, including lunch and coffee, amounted to $307. There were other costs of the meeting not included in the hotel cost.

Pledges received totaled $1,979.00. These added to the pledges made prior to the meeting add up to a total of $4,158.00.

There were 103 people who attended at least some part of the meeting.

Comments = We needed more time - Conferences needed on rural problems - Why didn't you include housing as a portion of the program? - Employment problems could have absorbed three hours alone - Are you planning any workshops in school desegregation before September, '67? - Are local chapters planning any conferences on employment?

COLORADO SCHOOL CONDUCTS SEGREGATION EXPERIMENT

The students of a sixth grade in a Colorado Springs School are glad that Project Misery is over for another year. They volunteered with their parents approval to conduct a week-long experiment of segregation.

During the week the 35 sixth graders lost certain rights and privileges. They had to eat lunch at a table set apart from the rest of the students; they couldn't play with other pupils during recess; they stepped off sidewalks to let others pass. Also they were required to board school buses after all other childred were aboard and then sit in the rear. They walked or rode their bicycles to school only with other classmates involved in the project.

There were certain school assignments, such as raising and lowering the flag, running the audio-visual projector, or serving as a teacher's assistant, which were denied to them. They couldn't speak to anyone unless spoken to first.

As the week progressed, their teacher reported that the students "talked about protest marches, silent sit-ins and other forms of showing their disapproval over the various acts of discrimination." She said, reporting on the value of the experience, "The children are more considerate of one another."

One 11-year old girl said, "I think Project Misery was an exciting experience. I felt I wasn't worth anything when everybody turned away from me."

A boy remarked, "I didn't like being pushed around. We had to fight to get our privileges back."

The privileges were restored by petitioning the Colorado Civil Rights Commission. The director visited the school and called the violations to the attention of the principal who restored their rights.

One boy said, after the week was over, "I was even glad to talk to kids I didn't like."

SCHOOL BOARDS SLATED TO LOSE FEDERAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER, 1967

The following is a list of parishes in which Title IV procedures have been completed and order terminating funds is now in effect:

1. Ascension
2. Avoyelles
3. Caldwell
4. Cameron
5. Catahoula
6. DeSoto
7. East Carroll
8. Franklin
9. Grant
10. Morehouse
11. Ouachita
12. Plaquemines
13. Red River
14. Sabine
15. St. Bernard
16. St. Charles
17. Tensas
18. Union
19. West Carroll
20. West Feliciana
21. Winn

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

A young artist had a genius (he thought) for picking out the faults and weaknesses of others or seeing the unworthy traits in character of other people. One night he had a dream in which he saw himself walking on a barren road struggling wearily under a heavy load.

In the dream he cried out weakly, "What is this heavy weight I carry? Why must I carry it? Why should I be so burdened." A voice answered, "Your burden is the weight of all the faults you have found in other people. Why do you complain? You discovered these faults. Should they not, therefore, belong to you?"

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

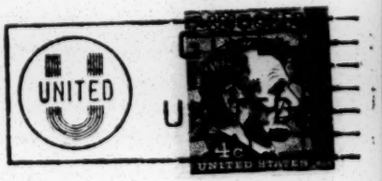
PHONE _____ ZIP CODE _____

TYPE MEMBERSHIP

( )	Regular	$ 5.00
( )	Family	7.50
( )	Contributing	10.00
( )	Sustaining	25.00
( )	Patron	100.00

LA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, La.

BATON ROUGE, LA. MAR 15 1967 PM



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Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Vol. III No. 8

SO WE UNDERSTAND?
by Dr. James R. Oliver, K.S.G.

The riots which have hit many U.S. cities are deplorable. They should not have occurred. It is to be hoped (somewhat naively I fear) that no more will occur.

But to anticipate their cessation may be premature. Why? Because the reasons for the riots are still there. We are focusing our attention on the events and peopple that trigger the explosion, but we are paying little attention to the conditions that make the explosion possible.

Recently there has been some controversy concerning a political cartoon showing an agitator standing on a powder keg, orating about "Black Power," and implying that his inflammatory remarks would ignite the powder keg.

That may well be. And to most, the solution seems to be to get rid of the individual so that he will not ignite the powder keg. Have we given any attention to this approach - get rid of the powder keg?

What I am saying is that if conditions are not ripe for a riot, no one - agitator, Communist, Commsymp, Rednik, and others - will be able to start one! Their pledings, orations, exhortations, propaganda will fall on deaf ears.

Those people working in the peaceful and non-violent organizations - human relations councils, bi-racial commissions, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, NAACP - have been trying desperately to say this for years. But these messages have not been heard. Or they have not been listened to.

Let's face it, we in human relations groups have had miserable results in our work. Personal experiences during the past 15 years have been very disappointing. Support, financial and otherwise, has been almost non-existent. Negroes have generalbeen kind, patient, and tolerant. But affluent whites have generally rejected us. Negroes have generally said, "try it your way and we will see if the reasonable, logical, adult, democratic, civilized approach will work."

We have been convinced that our way would work. Some of us still believe it can. In spite of many disheartening reverses, we keep trying. And it has cost us dearly in money, time, prestige, health, etc. But to us it is a crusade - for country, Christianity, humanity.

Perhaps we have told our message poorly. Maybe our own human shortcomings are to blame. But because we believe a feeble attempt is better than none, and because no one else was willing to try, we tried.

Now the oppressed are impatient. Fifteen years is a long time to wait. They are frustrated with our mediocre successes. Others are proposing more violent

solutions that they insist will work - at least better than our way. We have just been made agonizingly aware that some will listen.

Some of the more militant are Communist? Probably so. But people at that level of deprivation could care less for political ideologies. They know about hunger. About racial discrimination. About children suffering from malnutrition - THEIR CHILDREN. So they listen to prophets (even false prophets) who promise to do what the less millitant have been unable to do.

What about the communist bit? From my own point of view when we admit that the riots are Communist-led we are making an awful admission of guilt.

If we admit that a few individuals, with a form of government inferior to ours, can peddle their propaganda to a group of Americans exposed to our way of life for many years, aren't we admitting failure?

Surely Christianity and the American form of government are clearly superior to atheistic Communism. But when we punish people for trying to implement our system, and for trying to make Christianity and democracy really work, instead of thanking them for opening our eyes and pointing out how to correct injustices, we are strengthening the Red cause!

Therein, I fear, lies our problem. We can solve the problem, but we must first answer the question, "Do we understand?" For your sake and mine, I hope we do.

VERMILLION HEADSTART

Several weeks ago the Vermilion Parish Community Action Council received funds for an eight month Headstart Program. This is the result of the close co-operation of all segments of the population. It was truly refreshing to watch the citizens of Vermilion put aside the traditional barriers of race, education, and "social status" to produce a program open to every resident in the parish.

The total personnel numbers forty-one with 50% representation of both races at all levels of employment - both professional and non-professional. The 180 students enrollment is again equally divided racially with each class completely (50% of each race) integrated.

The central staff of Headstart is planning several projects to further promote a total community spirit. We anticipate that by the end of the eight months, not only will we have witnessed that it is possible for both races to work in harmony, but that the peaceful integration of public facilities (eating establishments, etc.) can be an every day occurance without cause for community anxiety.

Of utmost importance is the co-operation we are receiving from our mayors and other public officials. They seem eager to resolve the racial tensions in order to pursue development of the total community in an atmosphere of freedom and exchange.

It is our hope that the future of Vermilion will be as fruitful as the past six months have been.

Lorna Bourg
Community Organizer
Vermilion Headstart

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS NOT COMPLYING WITH STATE LAWS

R.S. 18:72 A

In all such parishes containing municipalities of twelve thousand or over, the registrar or his assistant shall keep his office open daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, from 9:00 A.M. until 1:00 P.M. and 2:00 P.M. until 6:00 P.M. In all other parishes he or his assistant shall keep his office open for 40 hours of each week, including a Saturday, until the registration equals 90 per cent of the total previous registration, and after the registration exceeds 90 per cent of the total previous registration he or his assistant shall keep his office open three days, including a Saturday of each week. During a period of thirty days immediately prededing the closing of the registration prior to any general,special or primary election, he or his assistant shall keep his office open daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted. The office hours in any event shall be from 9:00 A.M. until 1:00 P.M. and from 2:00 P.M. until 6:00 P.M. IT SHALL BE LAWFUL TO REGISTER VOTERS ON SUNDAYS.

R.S. 18:73 B

In all parishes other than the parishes of Orleans, East Baton Rouge, and DeSoto, the registrar, in every year in which a general election is held or a primary election is held for state officers or Representatives to Congress may, seventy days before the closing of the registration, establish his office for at least one day at or near each polling place. Each year in which a minicipal election is held he may, prior to the closing of registration, thirty days before the municipal primary, establish his office for at least one day in each minicipality in the parish. However, he shall, during the last thirty days of the period, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, keep his office open as herein provided.

R.S. 18:73 C

In any parish containing a municipal corporation of more than two thousand persons when such parishes do not elect to come under the provisions of a permanent registration law the registrar of his duly appointed deputy shall establish an office in the municipal corporation twice each calendar year, for a period of not less than seven days in any two consecutive weeks. Sundays and legal holidays excepted, with office hours the same as prescribed in R.S. 18:72. The seven day period shall be at any time during the calendar year but at least thirty days before the closing of the registration, where the registration is required to be closed before an election, as provided in this Chapter. As amended Acts 1952, No. 249, 1.

RETRACTION

In newsletter No. 7, Vol. III pp. I, a statement to the effect that Voters Leagues, L.C.H.R. and CAI are instigating a move to bring in federal registrars should read.- Voters Leagues, L.C.HR. and groups from neighborhood centers are involved in the above effort.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE PLANTATION
TRACTOR DRIVER TAKES HOME $8.04
FOR TWO WEEKS' WORK

A skilled farm machine operator working on a Louisiana sugar cane plantation received a "Take Home" pay check of $8.04 for his first two weeks' work in July 1967. Here is a copy of his pay check stub:

THE SOUTH COAST CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES EARNINGS AND DEDUCTIONS

Pay Ending			Hours				Payroll taxes		
MO.	DAY	YR.	TOTAL	PREMIUM	GROSS PAY	RENT MEMO	F.I.C.A.	NET AFTER TAXES	
7	16	67	60		69.30		3.05	66.25	

Work Number	Miscellaneous Deductions					
	Store orders	Office	Med & Drgs.	other	group	union
	44.76	18.77	9.00		1.76	

NET PAY
8.04

This tractor driver is 38 years old. He has a wife and six children and has lived all of his life on the same plantation. He occupies a company house. His water supply comes from a hydrant in his front yard. There is a privy in the back of the house. These things are free. He must pay for electric lights and gas for cooking. He trades on credit at the company store and if he gets sick, he sees a company doctor.

Sugar cane mill and refinery workers employed by the large corporations such as Godchaux, Southdown and South Coast are nearly all unionized. The lowest rate paid the men working in the mills under union contract is $2.43 an hour. The union men get other benefits, such as overtime pay after 40 hours a week, group insurance and medical care. Many of the mill workers live in company houses just like the tractor drivers, but the tractor drivers get only $1.10 per hour. They are not paid time and a half for overtime. They get few other benefits.

The tractor drivers are joining the Union - 391 signed union cards last month. However, there are nearly 5,000 on the plantations owned by the sugar corporations. More than half must join the Union. Then the Union representatives will demand a contract. The Union men will call upon the companies to recognize the Union on the basis of a card check against payroll records, or an election which would be held by some responsible third party, acceptable to the Union and to the employer.

STAFFS OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND STATE HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCILS MEET IN GATLINBURG, TENN.

Human Relations Council staffs from eleven states met with the staff of Southern Regional Council in Gatlinburg, Tenn. for four days to discuss relations between Southern Regional Council and State Councils. In addition to the items of purely "House Keeping" nature on the agenda, the staff exchanged information and ideas on critical issues of the day.

We were particularly concerned about the effect of the war on attitudes towards the fullfilment of democracy and on efforts to solve the economical and social problems of the South; realizing that priorities may be different for different councils it was proposed that the following points be considered by the policy making boards of these organizations:

1. That there be a strong national commitment to insure free elections in the South as in Vietnam.

2. That there be a general reordering of priorities regarding the use of American resources.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP FORM

( )	Regular Member	$ 5.00	( )	Donor Member	$ 50.00
( )	Contributing Member	10.00	( )	Sponsor Member	100.00
( )	Sustaining Member	25.00	( )	Contribution (not membership)	$------

PLEDGE FORM

In addition to my membership fee, I wish to pledge an additional amount in the coming year. Please bill me accordingly.

I pledge $_____ to be paid in installments of $_____

( ) MONTHLY ( ) QUARTERLY ( ) SEMI-ANNUALLY ( ) ANNUALLY

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP CODE_____
(Please!)

Please make any comments or suggestions here:

(Contributions to La. Council are tax deductible)

THE RIGHTS PROTECTION BILL MOVES TO SENATE

In spite of bitter speeches denouncing urban riots and black militants, the House last week did an important and heartening thing. It passed by an overwhelming vote of 326 to 93 a bill the leadership Conference has long worked for and advocated; a measure that gives the Justice Department greater powers to move against anyone interfering with constitutionally-protected civil rights.

Passage of the bill (H.R.2516) is evidence that in spite of the generally hostile mood of this Congress it is still possible to get approval of basic legislation.

A Substantial Measure

Although there were nine amendments to the bill, some of them reflecting the current preoccupation with the riots, the measure that was finally voted out is still significant and substantial. It would protect against injury or intimidation persons exercising their rights in eight areas: voting, attending public schools, using facilities supported by the federal government or the state, seeking employment, serving on juries, using any kind of public transportation, enjoying the benefits of any federally - assisted program, visiting restaurants or hotels or any places of public accommodation. Violations of the law would be subject to penalties ranging from a minimum of $1,000.00 and not more than one year in jail to $10,000.00 and ten years in the case of serious bodily injury. In case of death, the maximum sentence could be life imprisonment.

The bill is now before the Senate.

Report by:
Arnold Aronson, Secretary
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

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Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Vol. Iv. No. 1

CHANGE

It has been said that the only certainties in life are death and change. Both are inevitable, and as such, intelligent logical minded persons not only accept them, but prepare for them.

Death is an accepted fact stored in the recesses of our mind to be dealt with in some unknown future. This requires little effort beyond providing for loved ones via insurances, wills, etc. For many death holds no horrows. There is a fundamental belief in a Just and All-powerfu Supreme Being who would not subject all, good and bad alike, to the same destiny were it meant as a punichment.

Change has a different connotation. Any form of change invites the elements of fear and forboding in the minds of individuals and societies alike, even in matters of little importance. This fear and forboding is in direct proportion to the degree of change. Each of us knows, from our personal experiences, that change can have the effect of being an ordeal or an out right agony.

Sinc- change is inevitable it is not important whether it is an ordeal or an agony. Of importance is how we adjust to change and use the suffering encountered to enrich our life and strengthen our character to achieve such a goal, an eternal climate for the acceptance of change must be prepared. Perhaps in dealing with change either on the individual level or sociological level, understanding reasons for change makes the agony a little less miserable.

One European writer in speaking of American civilization or culture said, "When we look at America we feel a sense of pride at the accomplishments of our rejects". Unflattering as this statement may be if viewed in retrospect, it is understandable that people cut off from the communal bond of the partiarchal family, clan, tribe, or cohesive unit, isolated and exposed to drastic change possibly generated the need for a new self image in a new setting. Rejects, as many knew themselves to be, sought to build a proud future that would surpass and put to naught all past experiences. This we know to be true of new immigrants as well as the original settlers.

Suppose we apply these forces to the non-whites in our present day world. We find the Oriental whose seeming lethargy stems from communal bonds established over generations. He saw himself from birth to death as a part of a continuous, eternal whole. He never felt alone, lost, or a speck of life "floating in an eternity of nothingness". With colonization over generations there was a gradual disruption of the patriarchal unity.

Mechanization began surplanting family trades, education, and communication inspired the young to seek new goals and attempt to imitate the colonial regiemes. Once the cohesive unity was destroyed, the individual found himself exposed and abandoned in a cold hostile world. An inate desire to "return to the womb" lead him to seek those of like kind with whom to identify himself. He needed a sense of worth, a confidence in self, a tie-in with the eternal, and a faith relative to today's existance. These people, like our youth of today, seek relief from barren useless lives. They are without pride, without self-esteem, they are hungry for a faith and for justified self-confidence earned through their own endeavors. Substitutes, which can never become an organic part of the individual, only engender more frustrations and often enflame revolution. Therefore, today we find in placid, orderly countries seas of marching youth, hate ridden faces upturned shouting defiance against anything that does not offer satisfaction of these human needs.

Here in our country where we are experiencing drastic changes brought on by automation, communication, and transportation, etc. without abundant opportunity for individual action in self-advancement among those needing it most, we find hunger for self-esteem in the weak and the poor reflecting itself in hatred, malice, and intolerance. This fruitility of existance is evidenced in riots, in the burning of draft cards, and in various other forms of highly publized youth movements.

Injustices inflicted on the weak are not in themselves responsible for these indicated resentments. De Tocqueiville, infestigating the society of France stated that, "people who had formerly supported the most oppressive laws without compliant, threw them off with violence as soon as the burden began to deminish". Seemingly intolerable evils are endured with patience so long as there is no hope of escape. Not actual suffering, but the hope of better things to come incites people to revolt. Perhaps the promise of social and economic change encompassed in federal laws of the past decade, yet unrealized, or negated by counter legislation, contributed to the riots of the past summers. Nothing short of political genius will stop such erruptions now that hope is born. Society must provide an opportunity for persons relieved of oppression to experience the feeling of individual significance and relief from the feelings of impotency, and unprepardness.

IS EDUCATION THE ANSWER

Lerone Bennet Jr. says, "Education cannot solve the problem because education is part of the problem in America. The melancholy fact is that the pattern of meaning we call education today is violative of the sense of self respect in Black Americans, and destructive of the sense of humanity of White Americans". The hunger of black students is paralled by the inarticulate spasms of balck masses who are stumbling desparately in the dark trying to find an image of themselves and their condition. We are reaping in America today the harvest of miss education of black and white Americans. The personalities of our children, all our children, are warped by the overwhelming ficticiousness of whiteness in our society. "Too many schools teach black people to imitate white people and to despise black people, themselves in a word. Too many schools innoculate white children with the spirochetes of superiority, and give them a sense of exclusive identification with a land that was created by men of all races, colors, and religions".

While I agree that the conduct of our educational process leaves much to be desired, I do not buy the theory that education is not an important part of the solution. Man, be he white, black, green, or gray must be provided with technical skills, social, and academic information that will enable him to find usefulness or a sense of worth in todays world.

IS GOVERNMENTAL SUBSIDY THE ANSWER

I am afraid that those of us who deem it so, are in for a rude awakening. We cannot buy the poor and the weak with our generosity. The poor and the weak are no less void of sensitivity than the strong and the powerful. They find generosity both depressing and degrading. No man should ask of his fellow man to, "Give us this day our daily bread". Both giver and receiver suffer in such a relationship.

Governmental subsidy at this point of our social development is an absolute necessity, but only as a temporary measure. Any attempt to make such a subsidy permanent can only result in becoming a corrosive, destructive force in a potentially progressive society.

I feel that the most substantial contribution our society can make to the poor and to the weak, is the capacity for self-help. We must devise a means of imparting to them the technical, social, and political skills which will enable them to get *bread*. self-esteem, freedom, and strength *through their own efforts*. Federal aid alone cannot accomplish these goals, nor can they develop in a vacuum. We must accept the challenge and bear the agony of change, to the extent that people become committed to help people. To this end LCHR dedicates its effort in 1968.

Patricia Miller

LCHR GOALS IN 1968

The new year is just beginning, the anticipation, hopes and goals for the days and months before us are now taking shape.

The council begins this new year with a setting forth of priorities, a projection of programs, and a focusing of specific needs or goals.

There is a great need, in Louisiana, for serious discussion on the affairs of our community that have been muted by the introduction of Race as the excuse or reason for not exploring or discussion.

We plan to, in 1968, establish forums where our community can openly and freely explore ways to improve our schools, increase our welfare programs for all people in need, create a climate which will stimulate industrial development, allow for local option in housing for low income families, aid in better and bigger opportunities for our parolees and handicapped, and to insure that every citizen will register and exercise his franchise.

This is an enormous undertaking and will require the minds, hearts, and muscle of each of us.

The method your council will employ to acheive this will begin with a series of meetings with local chapter officers then meetings with state officials (the same kind of meetings to be couducted by local chapters and local officials simultaneously). Then meetings with representatives of major industrial firms and finally meetings with statewide and local news media.

Once this has been initiated the Council with your help will be able to hold our Annual Awards Dinner.

From this plateau of exposure and visibility the Council through its Board of Directors and local chapter officers will be able to solicit and elicit the cooperation of most segments in this state in the amelioration of our more pressing common problems.

Each member of this state council can become a force and serve an important function to improve the conditions of our state and strengthen the common bonds of friendship.

To effectively and successfully accomplish these goals we, The Council, need your committment, time, and money.

Now that you see, in vague outline, the plans for 1968, may I invite you to join in this ambitious undertaking and wish you one and all a successful and prosperous 1968.

Robert Alexander

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Louisiana Council on Human Relations

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Vol. IV No. 5

BOB HAMM SPECIAL REPORT

DEATH OF A DREAM

[T.V. Channel 3]
[Lafayette, Louisiana]

It happened tonight - as we thought it might. Acadiana - Neuf, our area's anti-poverty agency, passed away. It didn't go quietly into that good night. It died with a bang -- not a whimper.

The organization which was handed the responsibility for giving little children from culturally deprived areas a Head Start ... fighting the good fight to save the school drop-out ... bringing into the homes of the poor the things we take for granted in homemaking, family budgeting, proper diet and personal hygiene... providing one good meal a day for a kid who happened not to be born into a home like yours and mine ... that organization yielded up the ghost shortly after 7:00 P.M. today.

There are some who think it fell of its own weight. Others say it was neatly, efficiently and deliberately murdered.

The details aren't tremendously important! The regional officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity had determined that the six parish anti-poverty program was organized in a manner not in accord with the demands of the Federal Government.

The disorders from which the organization suffered weren't particularly serious. They certainly didn't appear to be fatal.

SEEMS, HOWEVER, THEY WERE!

Basically, what the Austin Office of Economic Opportunity demanded was:

1) Add to the board of directors representatives of the poor, elected from the so-called "Attack Areas" -- the areas where a concerted effort was being made to eliminate poverty.

2) Add to the board of directors representatives of private, non-profit agencies having shown a prior interest in poverty.

Sounds simple enough, doesn't it? Could have saved the whole shooting match.

But ... the idea of the poor being represented on the board got a lot of argument. People assumed that indigent, uneducated, untrained people would be brought in to take over and administer those dollars. "Tain't so, of course.

A person with a million bucks and a masters degree who lived in an area with enough low income families to constitute a target area could be elected to represent the poor.

The greatest opposition to this harmless demand came from the white members of the Acadiana-Neuf Board of Directors.

On the other hand, one of the Negro members of the board got his back up about the admittance of representatives of private-non-profit-agency members.

When the major issue of saving the organization was at hand, he wated time on a tirade against such people... contending that most of them are of the type who give a coat to somebody who is cold at Christmas time, then live off the flesh and blood of the poor the rest of the year.

He didn't do the poor any great service with such a remark.

Being militant is a popular thing, but frequently it's a disservice to the cause about which one is being militant.

The private, non-profit agencies might include any civic club whose members have shown an interest in eradicating poverty.

Tc blanket all those people under such a vicious statement is ill-advised, to say the least. In many of these clubs there are people who would have liked to have had a part in the good works, had they known the mechanics of getting into it. But this member of the board chose to give them a smart verbal rap across the face instead.

Those aren't particularly important things. I present them just to show some of the asinine things that were being battled about when attention should have been turned to joining together in an effort to save the organization.

The death throes however were pretty violent. The first proposal for reorganization submitted for a vote had earmarks of a poison dart aimed at the heart of the program.

Technically, it would have been virtually impossible to get it passed, then okayed by the Austin office and then implemented in time to save Arcadiana-Neuf.

IT WAS BEATEN DOWN, ANYWAY!

After that, every plan for reorganization ever considered was trotted out. They all got slapped down. When the last one died ... by a painfully narrow margin.. the representative of the Austin office let it be known that the game was over.

So, it'll just be a matter of digging the grave and preparing the corpse. There won't be much of a wake.

The mourners won't be the people who were present for the noisy unsuccessful surgical attempts.

They'll be little people who don't really understand what the whole thing was all about, but who had been led to believer that there was a way up from the grinding, bitterness of poverty .. a way up to self-respect ... a way for their children to have some of the things that just a short while ago seemed totally unattainable.

Now, maybe they are. We hope not.

There are some possibilities:

Dr. James Oliver, the president of Acadiana-Neuf, says he and his forces will continue to move toward the objectives which guided them through the many torturous and exasperating sessions of the late Acadiana-Neuf, federal funds or none.

There's the possibility of continuance of certain programs also. In the jargon of the economic opportunity act, "single-purpose agencies" will be considered for individual funding. That means simply that organizations like the rehab center may continue to receive funds for their very worthwile project, that of transporting the poor people to social welfare agencies for physical and occupational therapy.

Anyhow, there's not much point in carrying on this funeral oration too long. I think the saddest thing of all is that the majority of our citizens never even understood the program.. never knew what it was all about. Had you taken a good look at it, you might have found that it meant in the long run -- not just a better life for a particular ethnic group -- but a better life for us all.

When they ring the death knell for this battered, abused organization, ask not for whom the bell tolls. IT RINGS FOR YOU, SPORT.

BATON ROUGE HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

At the April meeting of the Council Mr. Wade Mackie of the America Friends Service Committee spoke on "Virtue in Education" and led a lively discussion on the plans of the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board to dissegregate according to the guide lines establish by the 5th circuite Court of Appeals.

The Committee on Economics and Employment, headed by Mr. Vanderbilt Sewell is conducting a class in "How to take a test". The class, which will run through April and May is being taught by Dr. Ralph Dreger, professor of Psychology at L.S.U. and chairman of the Baton Rouge Council.

A committee representing the Psychology department of Southern University, Louisiana State University, the South Baton Rouge Employment Center, and the Advisoree Committee to the South Baton Rouge Neighborhood Center are in the process of planning a conference for Area business and Industry, on the general topic of, "Employing the Presently Unemployable".

In addition the Baton Rouge Council is entering into a project with the Baton Rouge and New Orleans Civil Liverties Unions to distribute the pamphlets "Know your Rights", a publication of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the Georgia Civil Liverties Union.

NEWS LETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. IV No. 5
Published monthly by the Louisiana
Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, La.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
President, Dr. James R. Oliver
Secretary, Mrs. Leo Mervis
Treasurer, Dean Martin L. Harvey
Editor: Mrs. Patricia B. Miller

Adress all communications to: 7986 Scenic Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

BOARD MEMBERS ACTIVE IN HUMAN RELATIONS WORK

At a meeting of the St. Joseph High School Parent's Club in Rayne, Father A.J. McKnight, member of the Board of Directors, and Dr. James R. Oliver, Board member and Louisiana Council on Human Relations president, participated in a panel discussion on human relations. Other panelists included Mr. Gerald J. Johnson, social studies teacher at St. Joseph and Sister Margaret Mary, O. Carm., teacher at Mt. Carmel of Lafayette.

Mr. Johnson began with a presentation on the biological concepts of race. Sister Margaret Mary discussed prejudice -- definition, causes and ways of combatting. Father McKnight presented viewpoints of Negroes with regards to racial justice. Dr. Oliver presented the moral aspects, as well as practical suggestions on becoming involved in human relations work.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is very much in favor of such presentations as these and recommends them for several levels of people. It especially wishes to commend the program committee of the St. Joseph High Parent's Club, as well as Mother Angelle Marie, O. Carm., principal, for having the foresight to prepare parents for these long overdue social changes so they may occur as harmoniously, yet as rapidly, as possible.

U.S.L. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

In conjunccion with the Chaplins Conference, our only Student Council, is sponsoring a conference on Race and Religion May 6 - 7 on the U.S.L. campus. Meetings will be held in Isenberg Hall starting 9:15 a.m. on Saturday. Sunday meetings start at 1:00 p.m. ending at 4:15 p.m.

The conference will include the following speakers:

The Most Rev. Warren Budroux I.C.P.
Fr. Louis Towney
Rev. W.M. Frierson
Dr. Karl Lutze
Mr. Wade Mackie
Mr. John Sisson
Fr. Timothy Gibbens
Mr. Niel Colvin
Rev. Milton Lepton
Rev. Sam Allen
Fr. Jude Spreyrer
Reffi Mark Fannerbaum.

The public is invited to attend.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS COMMANDER THE CAMPUS

Early this week the students of Southern University stagged a protest, presumably against the exclusion of two white teachers and one Negro teacher from the Faculty, along with a list of some twenty nine other grievencys The students felt that the teachers were not being reassigned because of their sympathy for students demands.

Tuesday morning at class time all entrances to the campus were closed, both by barr cades and masses of students, refusing to allow faculty, newsmen or officers on the campus. Nothing on wheels, student or faculty was allowed through.

Some of the items demanded were:

Silver for the dinning halls.- only spoons were available at meal time.
Recreational activities on Sundays.- previously not allowed.
Library open Sundays.
Later dates hours.
Smoking in the womens lounges etc.

A watchman assigned to one of the womens dormitories, mounted on a bicycle with a shotgun across the handle bars, attempted to get through the barricade and was refused. He shot into the pavement and bits of pavement injuried several students. One student was hospitalized. The watchman was arrested. It is not costumary for night watchmen to carry shot-guns or rifles on the campus.

Tuesday afternoon campus officials and students leaders met. Student demands were granted. All seems normal at this time.

SEATING IN THE 1968 NATIONAL DEMOCRATIVE CONVENTION

Presidnt Johnson personally chose Governor Richard Hughs for the task of seating delegates in the 1968 Convention. Recalling the 1964 Convention reminds us of the dispute that developed over the seating of Mississippi and Alabama Negroes who challenged the seating of all white delegations from those states. We also remember that a floor fight was avoided when the convention agreed that in 1968 delegations could qualify for seats, only if party activities were open to persons regardless of race. One member of the committee chosen to impliment the convention resolution has proposed that ANY STATE WITH A NEGRO POPULATION OF 20% OR MORE MUST HAVE AT LEAST A 10% REPRESENTATION AMONG ITS CONVENTION DELEGATION TO QUALIFY. A progress report should be made public some time this month.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTS OFFICERS

At the regular meeting of the board of directors held April 22 new board members were welcomed and officers were chosen for 1967 - 1968. Re-elected to office were Dr. James Oliver, President; Mrs. Leo Mervis, Secretary; Dean Martin Harvey, Treasurer. New Officers elected were Rev. Sam Allen, 1st Vice-president, who will also function as chairman of the membership Committee; Dr. Leonard Burns, 2nd Vice-president, and Chairman of the Finance Committee; Dr. Ralph Dreger, 3rd Vice-president, and chairman of the Programs Committee.

Did you mail your dues this month? Your friends also may be interested in becoming members of LCHR.

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( ) Contributing 10.0(
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( ) Patron 100.0(

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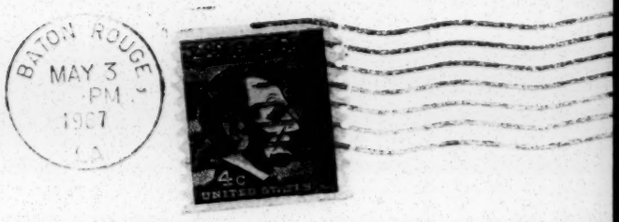

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Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Vol. V No. 2

SELF HELP HOUSING A REALITY

Through the tireless efforts of Father Toomey of the Human Relations Institute in New Orleans, Frank Lapeyrolerie and H. L. Mitchel, the first self help housing project in Louisiana is nearing completion.

The 50 houses now already built or under construction, will replace tumbled down slave quarters which house sugar plantation workers in Edgar, Louisiana. Completed the project will house 100 families.

Frank Lapeyrolerie organized the plantation workers into groups to build the houses. Self-help housing associations of 10 families each were established. Each week the men worked a 9 hour day, at $1.40 per hour to build the houses. The Federal Government paid for the supervision and the four and one-half percent interest rate.

Each house has 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, utility room and combination living-dining room. They are of frame construction and fully insulated. The houses will cost $6,500 land included, however, each man will have $1,000 equity in his home on completion, through labor earned in its construction. Monthly payments will amount to approxmately $31.00 per month. These houses appraised at $9,000 will cost owners $5,600 in cash.

Here is concrete evidence that people who had lived for generations in the same slave shacks needed only dedicated leadership to point the way to decent living and a sense of individual worth.

NEW SOCIAL SECURITY RULES MORE REALISTIC THAN OLD

The new Social Security law is much more realistic than previous laws. We have already touched on new provisions that recognized the reality of disabled widows, of industrial blindness, of actual earnings as opposed to taxable earnings. In this vein, too, is one dealing with the employment of a parent by a child.

Until now, the employment of parent by an adult child as a domestic was not covered by Social Security, regardless of how necessary the work might be.

The new law extends Social Security coverage to such domestic service if there is need for it. The need is demonstrated if the adult

child for whom the parent works is widowed or divorced; and if he has a child in his home who is under 18 or so disabled as to need the care of an adult. This coverage is also extended if the mother of the minor or disabled child is present in the home but is unable to care or her child.

This is not an uncommon situation. A widowed or divorced father often must have someone in the house to care for minor children. Why not let the grandparents of the children care for them instead of a stranger and treat this as true employment in either case? The new law does just that.

SKATING RINK PROPRIETORS DEFEND BAND

A Baton Rouge Attorney for an amusement park where three Negroes said they were barred from using a skating rink told the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of appeals Wednesday an amusement park was not a place of entertainment.

The court was hearing an appeal by Mrs. Patricia B. Miller and her two children, who said they were denied use of an ice skating rink at the Fun Fair Amusement Park in Baton Rouge because they were Negroes.

Johnny A. Jones, their attorney told the 15 member court that the park operated by Amusement Enterprises, Inc., was a place of entertainment and came under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

William P. Wray of Baton Rouge, attorney for Amusement Enterprises, said the park was not a place of entertainment because it gave no exhabitions or presentations.

Chief Judge John R. Brown of Houston and Judges John Missor of New Orleans and Elbert P. Tuttle of Atlanta wanted to know, why Wray thought Congress did not mean for an amusement park to be a place of entertainment when it wrote the Civil Rights Act. They asked what other places of entertainment were there other than those listed in the act.

Sr. Judge Robert T. Rives of Atlanta, answered - perhaps Marinas were porpoises perform.

The 15 judges hearing the Baton Rouge case and three other civil rights cases, constituted a record number of judges sitting on one court, three more than were at a similar hearing last March.

A U. S. District Judge ruled against Mrs. Miller in her first appeal, and three-judge 5th. Circuit panel upheld that ruling. But the entire 15-judge body of circuit agreed, however, to rehear the case. (UPI)

It was recently brought to our attention the bowling alleys which gradually opened their facilities to Negroes now feel they have grounds for resegragation and are doing so.

Attorney Johnny Jones says the case will go to the Supreme court. If Mrs. Miller wins, the amusement park will take the case to the Supreme Court and visa versa.

PREPARATIONS FOR A WARM SPRING

According to Johnny Jackson, a Baton Rouge school teacher, upon returning from Clinton, where he assisted a friend embalm a body; he approched a unlighted car driven very slowly. Courious as to why an unlighted car was crusing his neighborhood he too slowed until he could see that it was a police car then continued at a normal speed. The police car made a U-turn and signaled him to pull over. A policeman asked for, and was given his drivers license. He was told to get out of his car, place his hands on the top of the car. After being searched and his legs were kicked out from under him, he asked why the unnecessary roughness and what he was being charged with, he was told to shut up. Again he asked what he had done wrong, that he had a right to know. They grabbed his arms and put hand cuffs on him. He repeated that he should be told why he was being treated in such a manner. One policeman pushed his head back and sprayed a chemical into his eyes, and asked if he was ready to shut up now. He repeated that he only wanted to know what the charges were. Again they sprayed the chemical into his eyes. Half blind, he was taken to the police car and driven to the police station. Told to walk a chalk line and take a drink-ometer test. He refused, feeling that whatever he did for these two officers would not be in his favor. He was jailed, but allowed to call his wife, who brought a friend to post bond for him. They asked the amount and were told $125; which was placed in the window. The officer immediately raised it to $200, this was given, it was raised to $250, this was given, it was then raised to $400, which was given also. Jackson when released, asked for the charging ticket. The charges were driving without registration. Jackson's friend knew he had paid too much bond for such a charge and requested a refund. The officer said there was another ticket, but he couldn't get it until the next morning. Meantime, Jackson's eyes and face were swelling beyond recognition.

They returned to Jackson's car and got the registration papers, which had never been requested, took them to the jail. They were again told to come back in the morning.

The next morning, Jackson could not see to drive. Request for information on the chemical used in order to get medications, resulted in an address of a chemical company out of the state, but not the chemical used.

The policeman in charge ordered a copy of the second ticket refered to the night before and proceeded to tell Jackson that Mr. Eiker, East Baton Rouge Parish Superintendent of Schools, had been

informed of his case and probably would be at his school when he returned. At 10:00 A. M., Mr. Eiker had been to Jackson's school and left word for him to report at once. Jackson was given a letter suspending him without pay, until his case was resolved.

Jackson sought medical help from his physician, who had been treating his eyes for ulcers throughout December. Later his friends contacted the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

A meeting was called which included the Chief of Police, the Mayors Office, The Board of Education, (Baton Rouge) Louisiana Council on Human Relations, Voters Leagues, Ministers, State Council of Churches, and Jackson, whose 2nd. degree burns had began to peel by this time. The group protested the use of chemicals designed for mob control in isolated instances, experimentally or otherwise, as well as assuring Jackson guilty before trial, as a ground of suspension.

Assuming it was also pointed out that under the Welfare Laws protecting teachers with tenure, none of the charges on either of the tickets warrented suspension. The school board admitted hasty actions and reinstated Jackson, with back pay. The police department felt that the use of chemicals was preferable to the use of night sticks for subduring criminals. The group protested that a chemical strong enough to render masses of people unconcious on contact would undoubtedly be fatal to persons with asthma or heart conditions, if used at close range.

It is rumored that the chemicals have been called in from the Baton Rouge Police Force but are still in use in other parts of the state.

OTHER INCIDENTS

A Negro having forgotten his key, returned home late at night and attempted to enter a window of his home. He was shot in the head, loaded uncouncious into the police car, jailed and put underbond. Charges - resisting arrest.

A Negro recently elected to the State Legislature was talking to a friend on the side walk in front of his home, a policeman approched and told him to move on. He explained that he lived here. Further insistance evoked an augurement. The representative was jailed and booked for disturbing the peace.

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EFFECTS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BILL PASSED BY 90th. CONGRESS

Though inadequate to meet the rising costs of living, a 13 percent increase in the general level of benefits will be welcomed by millions of the old, disabled, widows and ophrans. Offsetting this gain is the cruel penality inflicted on recipients of public assistance. One provision will compel mothers with dependent children to take part in state work-training programs or lose their benefits, even though insufficient day care is provided for their children. They can be forced to accept ill-paying, dead-end jobs, inclusive of all the well known ramifications of such a situation.

The second provision freezes the number of children in fatherless homes who can receive help under the Aid to Families with Dependant Children Program.

Those opposed to A. D. C., or, public assistance in general, can thank Senator Russell Long, who rushed the conference report through on a voice vote in the early morning hours when few senators were on the floor. Some thought should be given to the large Catholic population of our state and the number of children involved in such families. Should there be a prolonged illness of the father followed by death, any one of these families could be subjected to the same laws designed to limit support for illegitimate children.

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Vol. V NEWSLETTER N°3

LET US RESOLVE . . .

by Dr. James R. Oliver, President
Louisiana Council on Human Relations

The murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a terrible event. When any decent human being is killed by the cowardly assasin, an awful injustice has been committed -- the murder of this man was an insult to all Americans.

This action is important far beyond the comprehension of most people, especially the white man. Some refuse to recognize its significance. A few even (God forbid) condone this act of murder.

Many, because they did not comprehend, disagreed with the tactics used by Dr. King. But frequently we disagree with others. That is never an excuse to kill.

Only the most calloused would not admire the man who stands up for what he believes is right. He stood up for his convictions. How many of us have that much courage?

We all know how much the man was maligned, harrassed, threatened, mistreated and physically harmed for the cause of human justice. His home was bonbed, he was jailed, he was stabbed -- yet he refused to swerve from his purpose of obtaining "Liberty and justice for all".

Most amazing was his insistence on peaceful efforts, on nonviolence, on love of fellow human beings. It is easy to love one's friends -- he even loved his enemies. Just think of the blood bath that would have resulted had he just once advocated "an eye, for an eye"!

Yet our big concern is -- the effect of his death on the future of human relations, especially between Negroes and whites. I fear that unless we use the precious little time we still have, that terrible event of April 4 will hurt us all. And because those who read this newsletter are better informed than most, the burden rests heavily on us.

Let's face it, we are living in a white-controlled society. And most are determined to keep it that way! Yet there must be a change, and it must come soon.

To accomplish what must be accomplished, whites must act. It behooves all of us who believe in Christianity, who believe in justice, who believe in democracy, to do everything we can to implement that belief. Anything less is not enough.

This deed gives the radical elements the very excuse they want. They now point out that Dr. King's way -- to undergo any type of indignity, to suffer any personal sacrifice, in order to secure justice -- does not work. What better example of failure of that philosophy do they need?

Only an immediate move to correct injustices can prevent the sale of that kind of propaganda. And those who must act are those who run our society -- mostly whites. It may seem strange, but whites must now fill in the leadership furnished by Martin Luther King.

There should be an immediate -- not tomorrow, but today -- positive effort by all leaders: political, religious, civic, educational, professional, etc. Surely, a country as powerful as ours can correct the evils which now exist. In all areas whites must accept Negroes as equals, with success measured only by character, ambition and ability.

That ideal does not exist now. Anyone who is interested in the problem knows that. Yet we still fail to act.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations has proposed some of the actions that must be taken. We believe in our goals even more now -- we believe that our methods are valid, though time is running out. Surely we can dedicate our efforts to the principle of non-violence preached by Dr. King. We will not relent in our pursuit of racial justice -- but we will honor his plea for peaceful measures which he never violated, though violence was done to him.

When will it end? Never, unless we do something about it -- and do it now. Let us resolve, to double, to triple, our efforts to obtain a peaceful solution to the problem of racial injustice.

SUMMER RIOTS - THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

by Mrs. Patricia Miller, Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Those of you who attended conferences on a regional or national level will probably agree with me, that in conference after conference one gets the feeling that the leadership in this nation has accepted demonstrations, civil disobedience and summer riots as the American way of life.

No one seems ready to deal with the real causes of riots or, perhaps I should say, no one is ready to accept the reality of what removing the cause would mean to the Cacausian self concept. So, we continue 'nit picking' at symptoms. Millions of dollars are spent annually to produce work opportunities for minority groups, but most of it remains with the white administrators and middle class Negroes with very little filtering down to the hard pressed unemployable.

Although we speak eloquently of equality in education and a single school system, progress made in this area is silent testimony to the emptiness of such elocution. Isn't it rational to believe that if it were mandatory for schools of one racial predominance be staffed by teachers in like proportion of the opposit race, that desegregation would occur in a two year period? Would't if follow that Federal money would then be spent in transportation for students seeking quality instruction and inservice training for teachers, rather than for school compliance officials?

Much attention is given to open housing. Ideally speaking, this is good but practically speaking, 75% of the housing involved would be out of the financial range for most minorities. We subsidize housing in a manner that kills individual incentive and crushs the ego in ghettos. Model cities is a step in the right direction but more could be done by subsidizing any and all housing, not just housing designated for the poor. Housing Federally subsidized should be built adequately to attract all classes and house all classes. The poor who need housing should be subsidized but not isolated.

American speaks of using the ballot to rectify legal flaws in our society, yet we allow gerrimandering of political districts so as to nullify the one possible advantage of congested minority neighborhoods. Remove this stigma and there is apt to be less clamour for open housing in the south.

Should we enforce the constitutional rights of all Americans, we might still have riots and civil disobedience. Until every man is recognized as a man among men, an integral part of the country to which he pledges his allegiance, until he can feel that the sweat and blood spent by his ancestors to build this country were to some avail, until he can truly feel that this land is <u>my land</u>, he will kick the legs off the table where he is denied a seat.

Race wars--not hardly! These are wars between those who have and those who have not. The rich have the substance of the world, the middle classes have hope of getting more, the poor whites have the Negro and minorities to kick around and poor Sam's got "plenty of nothing" and "nothing" is no longer plenty for him.

The governor of Louisiana has done more to make democracy work in Louisiana than any of his predecessors. He has managed in his own inimitable way to keep racial harmony. His acrobatic agility in walking the fence has paid off on the surface, but even he must realize unfulfilled promises must eventually become "old hat:.

We call on the governor of Louisiana as well as other Southern governors to convene the city mayors and elected officials, the heads of business and industry and persons of influence as well as anyone who feels they have a solution to the problems of social unrest in the 12 respective locals. In this meeting they must commit themselves to confront the existing problems with the object of working out solutions on local levels. When I reffer to solutions, I don't mean increasing police forces or additional welfare but methods of helping man achieve human dignity, basic to his existence. I mean using direct confrontation even to the point of listening to gripe sessions in order to learn the problems causing unrest. There should be goals formulats and time tables for their completion.

Man doesn't complain because he is poor, if he chooses to remain poor rather than exert the energy required to be rich. This is especially true if his right to remain poor is respected and he is considered no less a man because he exercises this right.

One does not object to the color of his sking unless his color prohibits him from full participation in the society to which he belongs. Who would not resent having to accept a handput when his society has refused him the preparation necessary to earn a decent living.

An emerging Philosophy seems to be "Take the welfare and conserve your energy to fight the structure".

We can no longer afford to overlook a brain covered by a bushy head, which could very well be accounted for by the increase in cost of hair cuts. Accord dignity to all men and seek his help in solving our problems.

HEAR what the oppressed are saying; Public officials were not elected to become Gods and reign over men but to become servants of men. Who can serve that knows not those whom they serve. Who can help who knows not where help is needed. And, who can condemn who has ever been one of the condemned.

PROGRAM TO BE ANNOUNCED IN A NEWS SPECIAL

WHAT - Annual Awards Dinner

WHERE - The Jung Hotel, New Orleans

WHEN - June 15, 1968 -

REGISTRATION FEE - $2.00 per member

LAFAYETTE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LAFAYETTE -- The executive committee of the Lafayette Council on Human Relations has approved committees and appointed chairman and co-chairman for various projects and interests voiced during a re-organizational meeting held last week.

The human relations council, whose goal is to achieve better human relations through proper means is a voluntary, non-profit organization.

Persons interested in joining the Lafayette Council on Human Relations may contact membership chairman Allen Bares, 234-5025, or the co-chairmen, Robert Henderson, 234-1923 and Wilfred Pierre, 232-1974, or attend the next scheduled meeting, Tuesday, April 30, 7:30 p.m., War Memorial Building.

Other committees (chairmen and cO-chairmen listed respectively) are as follows:

Projects-Priorities: Mrs. Ethel Martin and Dr. Zerben Bienvenu.

Employment : Louis J. Michot, Robert Flaherty and Anthony, Pierre.

Programs(Meetings): Dr. and Mrs. Milton Rickels.

Interracial Relations: David Chretien, Mrs. H. B. Owens and Rev. Jack D. O"Donel

Recreation Facilities: Dr. Robert Jones and Mrs. Kennedy Landry.

Adult Education: Mrs. Jesse L. Taylor, Mrs. J.A. Standridge and Mrs. Dave Miller

Better Housing: John Broussard and Larry Castille.

Voter Registration: Mervin Harmon and Mary Suhs.

Juvenile Delinquency: Louis C. Benjamin, Robert Henderson and Rev. Jack D.O'Donel

Police Relationships: Albert Malveaux, Harry S. Harmon and Henry Libersat.

Church Parish Realignment: Jude Alsander and Msgr. George Bodin.

Education for Human Relations: Brother Giles Pennington and Marilyn Broussard.

Rapport with Civic Officials: J. Carlton James, Robert Henderson and Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur (the three are also officers of Lafayette Council on Human Relations and members of its executive committee).

News Media: Art Martinez and Mitchell Goldman.

Constitution: J. Carlton James, and Dr. James R. Oliver.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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( )	Regular Member	$ 5.00	( )	Donor Member	$ 50.00
( )	Contributing Member	10.00	( )	Sponsor Member	100.00
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Vol. V No. 6

Editorial
Current of Life

WHERE ARE OUR LEADERS?
by Dr. James R. Oliver, K.S.G.

Few deny that one of our greatest problems is that of racial discrimination. It should have been solved long ago. But it is still with us.

Many are remiss in seeking to abolish segregation. We would blame everyone but ourselves. Yet we all share the responsibility. Wonder what our excuses will be on the day of Final Judgement? How will we measure up to the yardstick of the Second Commandment?

Those really active in obtaining human dignity for all of God's children are few in number, throughout the entire Diocese. Catholics number less than that total. More are actively resisting this battle for justice. Those guilty of foot-dragging, or of reluctant submission, are still greater in number.

Even considering the Church, in purely ecclesiastical matters, there have been very few examples of completely voluntary desegregation of anything, without some kind of pressure being applied. Why? No one knows -- or wants to admit!

Wouldn't we suspect that our leaders -- if they claim that title -- would act positively to accomplish the inevitable desegregation? That they would lead? And thus insure that it be done effectively and peacefully -- and with Christian love?

Specifically, why have not school leaders taken positive steps to insure preparation for complete school desegregation -- faculty and students? How many pastors and/or school principals have done as Mt. Carmel of Lafayette, St. Joseph of Rayne and Our Lady of the Lake in Lake Arthur in having panel discussions or talks on race relations for students, parents or faculty? Pitifully few, I suspect.

Does anyone seriously believe that after the Church has condoned segregation for years, its people can suddenly -- without serious teaching or example -- adapt to the view that segregation is evil? Where are our leaders?

How many have heeded our Bishop's call for the formation of Deanery Councils on Human Relations? One, I believe -- one that is active -- in Lake Charles. Where are the others?

Have all church-related groups done as the 4th Degree K.C.'s of Crowley and Opelousas, or like the Knights of Peter Claver, and had talks on Human Relations?

Will our Catholics, religious and lay alike, heed the call to join the Louisiana Council on Human Relations? Or help in forming local councils affiliated with LCHR? So few attended the outstanding statewide meeting of LCHR in Baton Rouge. They failed to hear the magnificent talk given by Father Louis Twomey, S.J., of Loyola; they failed to benefit from the workshops on school desegregation, equal employment and voting rights -- all vital issues.

After all, our Bishop is a member of the Board of Advisors of LCHR, as are the ordinaries of all dioceses in the state. One Catholic layman from our Diocese is president of the organization, and two priests and another layman serve on its Board of Directors. Several prominent Catholics, in this Diocese and throughout the state, serve on the two governing boards.

It will be interesting to see how many of us attend the two-day Conference on Religion and Race to be held at Cathedral High School in Lafayette on May 6 and 7. Some of the same opportunities will be presented again, including hearing Father Twomey. Perhaps even more interesting will be the assortment of excuses for not attending! Shades of theeparable about a wedding banquet...

Where are our leaders? Isn't it about time for them to lead?

NEWS LETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS Vol. V No. 6
Published monthly by the Louisiana
Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, La.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
President, Dr. James R. Oliver
Secretary, Mrs. Leo Mervis
Treasurer, Dean Martin L Harvey
Editor: Mrs. Patricia B. Miller

Adress all communications to: 7986 Scenic Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

PERILS & GLORY

Individual Negroes have shown valor in every war: Crispus Attucks was the first American to die under British fire in the Boston Massacre; Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, himself perhaps part Negro, mustered many colored sailors aboard his men-of-war in 1812; a battalion of 600 Negroes turned the tide at the Battle of New Orleans by defeating British General Pakenham's seasoned Napoleonic veterans. Andrew Jackson paid them a glowing tribute: "To the Men of Color -Soldiers! I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable. I knew you could endure hunger and thirst; I knew that you loved the land of your nativity. But you surpass my hopes. Soldiers! "

(Time, May 26, 1967)

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

YOUR MEMBERSHIP FORM

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YOUR NEW SCHOOL DESEGREGATION COURT ORDERS
What are Your Rights and Responsibilities

For Students and Parents

For the first time since the Supreme Court decision on May 17, 1954, all students in all grades from kindergarten through the twelfth grade are elegible to attend any school which teaches that grade. It makes no difference whether that school was formerly a so-called white school or Negro school.

All students and parents regardless of race are required to make a choice of the school which they want to attend each year. You are given a full month to make your choice and no preference is allowed for making a choice early in the choice period. In other words, a choice on the last day of the choice period is just as binding and as good as one made on the first day of the choice period. Therefore, all parents and students should seek the facts, among themselves and choose the best school available on the basis of knowledge of the schools. So investigate and then make your choice.

The only reason, which the school officials can use, for denying anyone, Negro or white, their first choice is overcrowding. You have one full week to make a second choice.

Please remember that you will be denied your choice if Negroes choose to go back to formerly over-crowded Negro schools while formerly white schools are not over-crowded. The Negro schools are generally more over-crowded.

Transportation and other facilities when available to any students must be available to all students on an equal or similar basis.

FACULTIES

The faculties of schools are to be desegregated faculties. Some White teachers must now be assisgned to schools which formerly had all Negro faculties and some Negro teachers must now be assigned to schools which formerly had all white faculties.

SUMMARY

The dual school system, Negro schools and white schools, is as of now abolished. We just simply have schools which are available to all on an equal basis.

All people should begin to work hard for a better "Quality Education" for all students of all races

Wade Mackie
American Friends Service Committee

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN
BATON ROUGE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Throughout this year I have had the growing feeling that more people ought to be involved in the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations. I mean not only in meetings, but in projects as well.

I do mean meetings first. From long experience in the human-relations field, I know that in order to make progress in the difficult area lying between opposition and apathy on the one side, and legal action, demonstrations, and other more activist programs on the other side; that is, the area of persuasion and reconciliation for which Human Relations Councils are uniquely fitted, I say, that in order to make progress in this area people of good will have to get to know and trust one another.

And there is not much way that people can get to know people thus than for people to meet together regularly. Not enough people have met this year.

I am heartened by the upswing in attendance in the latter portion of our meeting year. Until this turn came about, I was very much reminded by the steady downswing following our initial large attendance in September, of two items that came from my days in the parish ministry. One concerned a preacher whose ever-absent parishioner said to him, "You know I don't get to church, Preacher, but I'm always with you in spirit." "Yes, I appreciate that, "the minister said, "but you know I find it terribly hard to preach to a bunch of spirits." The other item came from the last charge I served where I preached a series of ten Sunday night sermons on the Book of Revelation. Some of my congregation assured me that my sermons were getting better each time. Yet the congregation kept dwingling. At length I decided that I would be preaching better and better sermons to fewer and fewer people until I should finally preach a perfect sermon to nobody.

Again, however it is not that there has not been considerable project work done this year. Only, it has been done by too few people, sometimes with only one person acting alone. Your Board of Directors have met faithfully and both in teams and individually carried on various worthwhile projects for the community. The reports of the Committee Chairman suggest that we have not been entirely lacking in this area. Oh, I know that in most organizations ninety per cent of the work is done by ten per cent of the people. Yet sometimes I felt as if our Board were a kind of small private club--having little in common, to be sure, with the other private clubs which have sprung up in the South to defeat desegregation --a small private club with a real clubby atmosphere, which may account in part for hhe truly remarkable record of attendance the Board has had this year. Now, I recognize, as I mentioned before, that this type of comradeship is essential to the creation of a viable organization, at least, of the kind a Human Relations Council needs to be. But from time to time I got the feeling that we were using atttendance at Board meetings as a substitute for getting out and reaching people to further the aims of the Council for the community, in much the same way a large number of people substitute church attendance for religion.

In the light of experience, this year I am recommending to the new Board of Directors that in the succeeding year the Projects Committee chairmanship be taken over by someone other than the Chairman of the Council. I think, further , that we need to return to the set-up of Projects Committees as outlined strictly in our By-Laws, seven of them altogether rather than three, and that every member of the Council be enrolled on a Committee, again as per our By-Laws. And finally I am recommending that each regular Council meeting either be preceded by regular committee sessions of the projects committees and should then be held as needed.

Let me close on a more optimistic note. One place where our Council shone was at the Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Council. Since we were hosts to the rest of the state, if we had failed to produce significant numbers of persons from our region and persons to fulfill special functions, it would have been noticeable indeed. But we did produce. It was gratifying to know that when the occasion demanded it, we came through.

Now that I think of it, it seems to me that with all the unfinished business of human relations here in this section of our state, the occasion does demand that we produce. The occasion is now; the occasion is always, demanding that we produce. I think we can if more people become more involved.

LA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RE[illegible]NS
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Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
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Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Vol. V. No. 10

REGIONAL AWARD GIVEN TO STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A Louisiana Citizens' group has received the annual award of its parent body, Southern Regional Council, for the greatest percentage increase in membership among all the state councils on Human Relations in the Southeast. The award covered the period from October 1966 to October 1967.

The Prize, known as the George S. Mitchell Award, was accepted on behalf of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations by the Council's Executive Director, Mrs. P. B. Miller of Baton Rouge at the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council held in Atlanta. (A cash gift of one thousand dollars, $1,000.00). The Award is much coveted by state councils throughout the region, not alone for the money but for the honor and recognition.

Dr. James R. Oliver, Lafayette, President of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations declared when informed of the organizations' receipt of the Mitchell Award, "This is indeed a signal honor to our Council. But it means more. It symbolizes the fact that Louisiana is moving forward in the field of human relations, especially race relations. That our Council could have had the phenomenal growth it has had this past year suggest that Louisianians are turning their backs on hatred and bigotry and seeking ways of achieving racial harmony by the 'equal opportunity' approach represented by the council."

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations, headquartered in Baton Rouge, was founded by the Southern Regional Council, based in Atlanta. SRC, as it is known throughout the South, is a private research and information-producing agency, operating in part through the state councils on Human Relations. Both SRC and state councils are dedicated to equality of opportunity for all people in the South. The Board of SRC consists of one hundred distinguished Southerners from industry, labor, and the professions.

Serving on the Southern Regional Council Board from Louisiana are Dr. Albert W. Dent, New Orleans; Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger, Baton Rouge, Dean Martin L. Harvey, Baton Rouge, Mrs. Glen E. Laskey, Ruston; Mrs. Leo Mervis, New Orleans; Mr. John P. Nelson, New Orleans, Mrs. Mary Sand, New Orleans; and the Right Reverend Monsignor Alexander O. Sigur, Lafayette.

An independent Board of Directors governs the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. Doctors Dent and Dreger, Dean Harvey, Mesdames Mervis and Sand, Mr. Nelson, and Msgr. Sigur serve on both SRC and LCHR Boards. Besides President Oliver and LCHR Executive Director, Mrs. Miller, the other members of the state Council Board are the Reverend Sam J. Allen, Baton Rouge; Dr. Leonard Burns, New Orleans; Mr. Israel Augustine, New Orleans; Mr. Barton Freeland, Crowley, Mr. Camille Gravel, Alexandria; Mrs. E. N. Jackson, Monroe; Mr. J. Carlton James, Lafayette, Mr. Vanderbilt Sewell, Baton Rouge, and Father Albert J. Mcknight, Delcambre.

COST OF LIVING HIGH IN BATON ROUGE

According to the United States Department of Labor, Baton Rouge ranks among the thirty-five (35) high cost of living cities in the United States. The publication reported that the average annual costs for a family of four (4) in these urban areas is $9,191. In the continental United States, New York City ranked highest at $10,195 followed by Boston, Massachusetts at $10,141 the lowest of the high cost cities listed is Austin, Texas at $8,128. The average costs per family of four (4) in Baton Rouge is $8,533 only $1,657 less than the highest.

In 1966 Sales Management reported the average income per household in Baton Rouge at $8,949.

New Orleans, Shreveport, Lafayette and Monroe were not listed as high cost of living cities. However, New Orleans was listed as second from the top of cities having the largest number of poor families, succeeded only by Houston, Texas.

THREE YEARS OF RIOTING---AN OFFICIAL RECORD

A Senate subcommittee investigating riots has compiled a city-by-city record of major riots in the last three years. The record was made public at a subcommittee hearing on November 1. Here is what it showed:

YEAR	NUMBER OF MAJOR RIOTS	PEOPLE KILLED	NUMBER INJURED	NUMBER ARRESTED	NUMBER CONVICTED	ESTIMATED COST
1965	5	36	1,206	10,245	2,074	$40.1 million
1966	21	11	520	2,298	1,203	10.2 million
1967	75	83	1,897	16,389	2,157	664.5 million
TOTALS	101	130	3,623	28,932	5,434	714.8 MILLION

In addition, there were scores of incidents of violence which the subcommittee did not classify as "major riots."

Note: Estimates of cost include 210.6 million dollars in property damage and 504.2 million in other economic losses. Actual totals are higher because these estimates were based on reports from mayors, many of whom made no report on costs.

POLITICAL EVENTS

The Public Affairs Research Council states that the voter turnout in the November election was higher than in any comparable non-presidential election in the past 16 years. Although, the percentage of registered voters participating continues to be low.

Since 1960, the number of Negro registrants has increased from 159,033 to 238,356. Negroes constituted 19.3 per cent of the total number of registered voters in Louisiana prior to the November election.

The number of registered Negro voters in Louisiana omitting the 13,000 enrolled by federal registrars, increased by 1.2 per cent in the past year. The increase was from 17.6 per cent at the end of February, 1966 to 18.8 per cent by Feb. 28, 19

Emit Douglas a Negro of New Roads won a run-off berth in the 13th senatorial district, composed of Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and West Feliciana parishes. On the face of complete but un-official returns apparently Douglas nosed out Price LeBlanc of St. Gabriel for second place and will go into a run-off in the December election with J. E. (Boysie) Jumonville, Jr., of New Roads and a former member of the House. Douglas states that complete returns showed him some 200 votes ahead of LeBlanc.

In spite of faulty voting machines used in the East Baton Rouge Parish November 4th primary, a recheck of precinct returns show several Negroes in the run-off.

Among them is Dr. J. C. Gilliam who will be in the run-offs: the Democratic State Central Committee in Ward 1 and the Democratic Parish Executive Committee at large.

Other Negroes in the second primary will be Joseph A. Delpit and Raymond Scott, for Democratic Parish Executive Committee from Ward 1.

From Ward 2, for Democratic parish executive Committee are Anna F. Williams and Richard Turnley toping the list of candidates in no. 1 and 2 positions respectively

NEGROES EXPECTING REPRESENTATION IN 1968 NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Governor Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, said that this means the committee expect each southern state to have Negroes among its delegates to the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Hughes tells newsmen while the committee may have no inforcement authority, its members will be looking over the shoulders of those conducting party affairs in an effort to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

Hughes said he is sending a copy of the committee resolution to all Democratic sta governors and the Democratic state chairmen and National committeemen and committeewomen.

FRANKLIN CHAPTER NEWS

In St. Mary's Parish we are working on an interfaith worship service. Work is continuing on the rent-supplement program and various fund-raising activities are being planned to stage a Christmas party for underpriviledged children.

Mrs. B. B. Broussard has been hired as a field worker in St. Mary's Parish with the Southern Cooperative Development program, a Ford funded program, sponsored by Southern Consumers Education Foundation along with other poor peoples cooperatives in the south.

Father Elmer Powell spoke at our October meeting and a film was shown on ecumenism. We will show another film at the November 6th meeting on "prejudice."

The chapters meetings are now being held in the new meeting room of the Franklin Library.

Many of the Franklin Human Relations members are engaged in vital work in the community. Peter Middleton, Vice President is seeking public office as police juryman, Harold Broussard is running for constable, Shelby Bourgeois, secretary, is running for justice of the peace and Stanley Beverly is seeking office as Sheriff. Edward Paul, Vice President is working on a vegetable cooperative and has formed a strong labor federation among the Negroes who work for the town of Franklin. Other projects include day-care centers, strengthening of credit Unions (now existing), seeking employment for Negroes.

Mrs. B. B. Broussard
Reporter

BATON ROUGE CHAPTER NEWS

The Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations has met three times since Fall began, with programs on the subjects of Voter Registration, Recreation Facilities, and the Poverty Program. A student group of the Council on Human Relations has met several times and is making plans to organize. The Community Facilities Committee has been doing research on the accessibility of public facilities in Baton Rouge. Work is continuing in other areas, and in December there will be a program about an area of the city in which there has been and is considerable potential for tension. Reports will be given on the needs of people in the area, and its relationship to the rest of the Community.

Gini Allen, Secretary

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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NAME_____

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Please make any comments or suggestions here:

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THE STUDENT GROUP MEETS

The Student Group of the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations met 7:30 p.m. at the Wesley Foundation, 333 East Chimes on Monday, November 13, 1967 to Think Together and plan goals for the group. These young people have met several times, beginning in August, and would like to have other high-schoolers join their activities. Dr. Dreger and Dr. Rogers Newman will be sponsors of these meetings.

Council members, if you have high-schoolers in your family or among your friends, will you tell them of this new opportunity?

DEADLINES FOR DIXIE SCHOOL INTEGRATION

The situation concerning the mixing of schools in the south as for Negroes enrolling is indicated to be an excess of 300,000 up from some 217,000 last year.

The southern school district indicates that in the 11 deep south states there are between 300,000 and 350,000 negroes enrolled in classes with whites, or 10 to 12 per cent of all Negro pupils.

The Government for the first time is setting deadlines for complete public school desegregation in the South and expects most school districts to finish the task by fall, 1969.

Deadlines will vary with individual school districts. Some will be required to do it sooner and some districts, such as those which have school construction going on or especially large numbers of students or some other complication may be given some more time.

The new approach developed during the past few months is necessary because freedom of choice plans failed to eliminate completely the pattern of separate school systems for Whites and Negroes in the south.

Many southern districts have met the department's non-discrimination requirements by using the plan which permits students to attend the school of their choice.

This approach fails to achieve substantial integration. A total of 1,238 school districts now operate under so-called voluntary desegregation plans, most patterned on freedom of choice.

Of primary concern to Louisianians is faculty integration and the devious methods used by school boards to similate compliance. More on this subject later.

BATON ROUGE, LA. NOV 27 1967 PM

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Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Vol. VI No.7

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH LOSES VOTERS

A close scrutiny of the voter registration rolls indicate a total of 15,000 eligible voters from a potential of 40,000 rather than the 16,000 formerly indicated. It was found that persons deceased, moved, jailed or otherwise ineligible to vote are carried on the rolls as back as for five years.

Conbined efforts of First Ward Voters League, C.A.I., Second Ward Voters League, L.C.H.R., League of Women Voters, and the State Sovernity Commission have added less than 500 additional voters.

The writer feels this is due to several factors:

FIRST.- The transient nature of people in the East Baton Rouge parish. Baton Rouge, the only major city in the parish, is a college town, as well as the capital city. College faculty members residence prior to receiving tenure. Rural workers settle briefly in Baton Rouge and move into New Orleans where unskilled labor or welfare fenefits are more easily obtained.

SECOND.- East Baton Rouge parish has the highest per capita income in the state. Negro residents are preoccupied with building beautiful homes and enjoying the public accomodations now available to them. They want no threat to their newly attained status. Thousands of school teachers paid from state taxes are still unregistered. Some few leaders are receiving a little notoriety by being appointed to non-functioning interracial committees. There is little or no communication between organizations in their civil rights efforts.

THIRD.- The atmosphere at the registrar of voters office is less than pleasant. The writer, on one occasion took two workmen to register at lunch time. It required thirty five minutes to register two persons, both high school graduates. I was asked to leave the room, during which time the doors were locked. Two other persons who met me there had to return to their jobs before the doors were unlocked. The registrars themselves are very discourteous to the laboring class of people. The first question asked is name and address; the next in a very loud voice, "Who is your boss?" They are usually made to repeat the answer. The implication being that "perhaps your boss should know about your activities." On occasion older people have been sent home to get more details on their mothers maiden name, exact place and date of birth, address of employer, etc. On other occasions when the selection of party alledgely was not checked they were assigned to States, Rights party.

Efforts are being made by Second Ward Voters League, First Ward Voters League, C.A.I., and L.C.H.R. to bring in federal registrars.

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS VOL. VI No. 7
Published monthly by the Louisiana
Council on Human Relations
Baton Rouge, La.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
President, Dr. James R. Oliver
Secretary, Mrs. Leo Mervis
Treasurer, Dean Martin L. Harvey
Editor: Mrs. Patricia B. Miller

Adress all communications to: 7986 Scenic Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

Despite the Article published by L.C.H.R. on "Your Rights Under the New School Desegregation Guide lines" and the article by American Friends Service, so far the Board of Education was successful in keeping a few schools all white. This was accomplished through the use of districts and giving each child a choice of the school he presently attended plus one other school within the school district. Some districts included no Negro residential areas. Districts were re-zoned since January. Principals, parents, and students were informed that they would not be allowed to cross district boundaries.

One member of the Board of Education had this to say. "Well I think it's to our credit that the people would rather listen to us than go by the guide lines, which were in the papers for everybody to read."

To further complicate matters, plans have been made to build another high school and a junior high school in all Negro neighborhoods, which is also contrary to the New Guide Lines.

FACULTY DESEGREGATION

According to recent publications only three Negro teachers have been appointed to formerly all white schools, and four white teachers to formerly all Negro schools. So far Negro teachers were assigned in non-academic or elective areas. Some people feel that this might allow these teachers to be avoided, therefore illiminating the need for the Negro teacher. This may be a premature conclusion since teacher assignments for the year have not been completed at this time. However, the pattern of assignment might bear watching.

SHREVEPORT VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

The Shreveport voter registration program is undoubtedly the most noteworthy Civil Rights effort of 1967 in Louisiana.

From May through June, Federal registrars have added 8,600 to the rolls. This has been a joint effort of ministers, Civic organizations and local leadership. Notable among those stimulating and sustaining the drive, according to Dr. Pendelton Alphonse Jackson, is a personality affectionally known locally as Uncle Humkie. Uncle Humkie recently conducted a rummage sale to suppliment a grant from the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. He personally was responsible for a large percentage of the registrants. The Shreveport citizens now have 17,000 Negroes registered. Their goal for October is 25,000.

Baton Rouge Human Relations Council

During the month of June the Baton Rouge Council has not held a public meeting, but the Board of Directors has continued some of the actions initiated during the program year and instituted new projects under reorganized Board set-up.

At the Board meeting Chairman Dreger welcomed three new Board members: Mrs. Sam J. Allen, Secretary, Dr. Supuy Anderson and Dr. Rogers Newman, members of the Class of 1970. The Board organized in accord with the By-Laws as follows:

Chairman of Council---Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger
Secretary---Mrs. Sam J. Allen
Treasurer---Mr. Felton W. Winbush
Vice-Chairman---Professor Vanue B. Lacour
Membership Committee---the Secretary and Mrs. A.C. Pereboom
Program Committee---The Vice-Chairman
Finance Committee---the Treasurer
Projects Committee---Dean Martin L. Harvey, General Chairman
Schools Committee---Mr. Wade Mackie, assisted by Mr. Gerald Vailey, sponsor of the Student Committee
Community Facilities Committee--Dr. Paul Burns
Housing---Dr. Rogers Newman
Legal Facilities---Mr. Johnnie Jones
Voter registration and voting---Dr. Dupuy Anderson
Employment---Mr. Vanderbilt Sewell
Community Education---Dr. Nicholas Canaday
Religion---Rabbi Marvin Reznikoff, Dr. Bruce Evans

All members of the Baton Rouge Council are expected, according to the provisions of the By-Laws, to participate on a committee. The Board laid plans for more active participation during the coming year on the part of the membership by setting up the program forma to allow for Projects Committees to meet at 7:30 the night of each general meeting, followed by a program at 8:30.

Actions continued by the Board during the summer include the promotion of the materials on "Know Your Rights," covering the rights and responsibilities of citizens when apprehended by the police, efforts to assist the United Givers Fund and its member agencies to bring about services on a nondiscriminatory basis to all persons in need of them, and the cultivation of industry and business in relation to nondiscriminatory employment and upgrading practices. The Council through its Community Education Committee is also seeking to bring a different approach to the approaching desegregation of public school faculties, especially to counteract the "teachers will quit" propaganda.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

YOUR MEMBERSHIP FORM

( )	REgular Member	$ 5.00	( )	Donor Member	$ 50.00
( )	Contributing Member	10.00	( )	Sponsor Member	100.00
( )	Sustaining Member	25.00	( )	Contribution (not membership)	$_------

(Contributions to the La. Council are tax deductible.)

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP CODE_____
(Please!)

Please make any comments or suggestions here:

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PLEDGE FORM

In addition to my membership fee, I wish to pledge an additional amount in the coming year. Please bill me accordingly.

I pledge $_____ to be paid in installments of $_____

( ) MONTHLY ( ) QUARTERLY ( ) SEMI-ANNUALLY ( ) ANNUALLY

Please make any comments or suggestions here:

(Contributions to the La. Council are tax deductible.)

WELCOME TO THE FRANKLIN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Under the most capable leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Broussard the Franklin Council on Human Relations has become quite active of late and also an affiliate of Louisiana Council on Human Relations. Among their many civic activities the Council assumed the ambitions task of sponsoring a rent supplement housing project. Persevering through months a red tape. The project has now been submitted for financing. More commendable is the fact that the project has been proposed as a non-profit corporation. Typical of persons dedicated to fostering good human relations, the Broussards have asked no compensation for time and personal funds used on many trips to Baton Rouge, New Orleans or incidental expenditures.

In addition to their housing project the Council sponsors a Head-Start program and are in the process of writing up still another project, the details of which you will hear later.

WHAT'S HAPPENED!

The Community Relations Council of New Orleans is the largest and oldest chapter in the state. People all over the state are asking what is happening there; What are your involvements? They would like to know how you are handling the problems of our greatest metropolitan area. New Orleans is our city too, our one point on the globe. Your problems are our problems. We take pride in your progress. We vote money for your further developement. You are our shining example. Please don't shut us out! The Newsletter deadline is 23rd of each month.

We need news from Lake Charles, Monroe, Shreveport, Lafayette, Crowley, Comington, Alexander and all parts of over state. You need not be a human relations council member to send in news of happenings in your local. Perhaps the reason you don't have a council is because people don't know that there is a need for one. Let us hear from you soo, please.

Deadline for L.C.H.R. newsletter - 23rd of each month!!!

NEW SOUTH

The New South, a quarterly publication of Southern Regional Council, attempts to bring the deeper truths behind current social changes, into clearer focus. There is no other such magazine in the whole United States. Know the reasons why, from responsible, specialized analyst in this feel of interest.

Fill out form below

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303 W.

[ ] Enclose is a (check or money order to S.R.C.)
$3.00 - 1 year subscription.

[ ] Bill me

NAME _____ STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

KAISER ALUMINUM WORKERS FILE SUIT

Negotiations between Plant officias and E.E.O.C. officials broke down when Kaiser officials refused to make records available to E.E.O.C. officials. Attorneys of the Kaiser workmen advised the workers to file suit based on plant violation of the 1964 concilliation agreement. Suit was filed June 15th. It is hoped that the case can be settled out of court.

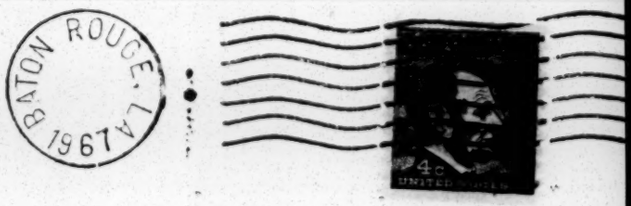
PROGRESS IN THE ST. FRANCISVILLE AREA

Briefly reviewing the plight of Negroes in West Feliciana Parish, we recall a concerted reprisal effort aimed at Negroes for electing Negros to the Board of Education and one to position of sheriff the same year. Property owners renting to Negroes ordered their premises vacated Judge West upheld the owners position. It was agreed that the St. Francisville paper mill, which is the primary source of employment in West Feliciana Parish would hire no more Negroes residing in the parish. Negroes employed at the mill were fired and laid off right and left. Some forty nine families were forced to leave town. Intervention by E.E.O.C. officials resulted in rehiring of fifty Negroes. More important, the plant also dripped examinations as a requirement for hiring and promotions. What seemed to be a mass exodus of Negroes from St. Francisville has now subsided.

MANY THANKS

To the Louisiana Council on Human Relations board members and Mrs. Calderon who published the June Newsletter in my absence. My thanks also for the many get-well cards and notes of concern from our membership.

LA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, La. 70807



Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

La. PUBLICATIONS

HANDBOOK

FOR

HUMAN RELATIONS

COUNCILS

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
La. Council on Human Relations

FOREWORD

AS A SPECIAL FAVOR TO THE SHREVEPORT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OTHER COUNCILS FREQUENTLY ASK ON PROGRAMMING INCLUDING HOLDING THE GROUP TOGETHER, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, I AM OUTLINING HERE A FEW SUGGESTIONS WHICH MAY BE OF SOME ASSISTANCE. I WISH TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THESE ARE MERELY SUGGESTIONS AND MAY OR MAY NOT BE HELPFUL IN YOUR SITUATION. EACH LOCAL COUNCIL IS AUTONOMOUS AND THEREFORE SHOULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL PROBLEMS, PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN EACH COUNCIL AREA.

THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS WELCOMES SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE MATERIAL IN THIS HANDBOOK AND, ESPECIALLY, WELCOMES ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR THE HANDBOOK'S CONTINUED GROWTH.

THE NEXT EDITION WILL INCLUDE SUGGESTIONS AND IDEAS OFFERED BY LOCAL COUNCILS AND HOW PARTICULAR PROBLEMS WERE SOLVED.

PUNCHES HAVE BEEN MADE TO ACCOMMODATE STANDARD NOTEBOOK RINGS.

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director - L.C.H.R.

Special thanks to:

Mr. Douglas Mayfield - Humble Oil & Refining Company

Mr. Bennie Cole - Southern University

Mr. Roy Peterson - Southern University

Councils on Human Relations in the States of Florida and Arkansas and the City of Houston, Texas.

WHAT IS THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS?

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is a voluntary, private, non-profit association of people drawn together by a common commitment to equality and justice for all segments of its society. Biracial in nature, it comprises both economic and religious groups within the State. Any one who wishes to work for better human relations in Louisiana may join.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF L.C.H.R.?

The primary purpose of L.C.H.R. is to effect social change. We are convinced that there must be no hesitation in making the changes that will bridge the gap between the American dream and those inequities we see about us daily. Change in any form usually represents a certain degree of discomfort, however the character of change is greatly influenced by the transitional process. L.C.H.R. strives to effect change in a manner that will result in the least amount of hostility and the greatest amount of prosperity and growth for the entire community.

WHAT DOES THE L.C.H.R. DO?

We feel that the unique function of a human relations council is to effect changes in attitude that have become archaic and no longer relevant in today's living; to effect changes in the climate of our cities; and, eventually, to effect changes in the hearts of men, from which flow the substances of true brotherhood and enduring harmony between the races. The State council works mostly through local councils, with groups and with individuals who care about changes that will make the American dream a reality, Through fact finding, the council attempts to

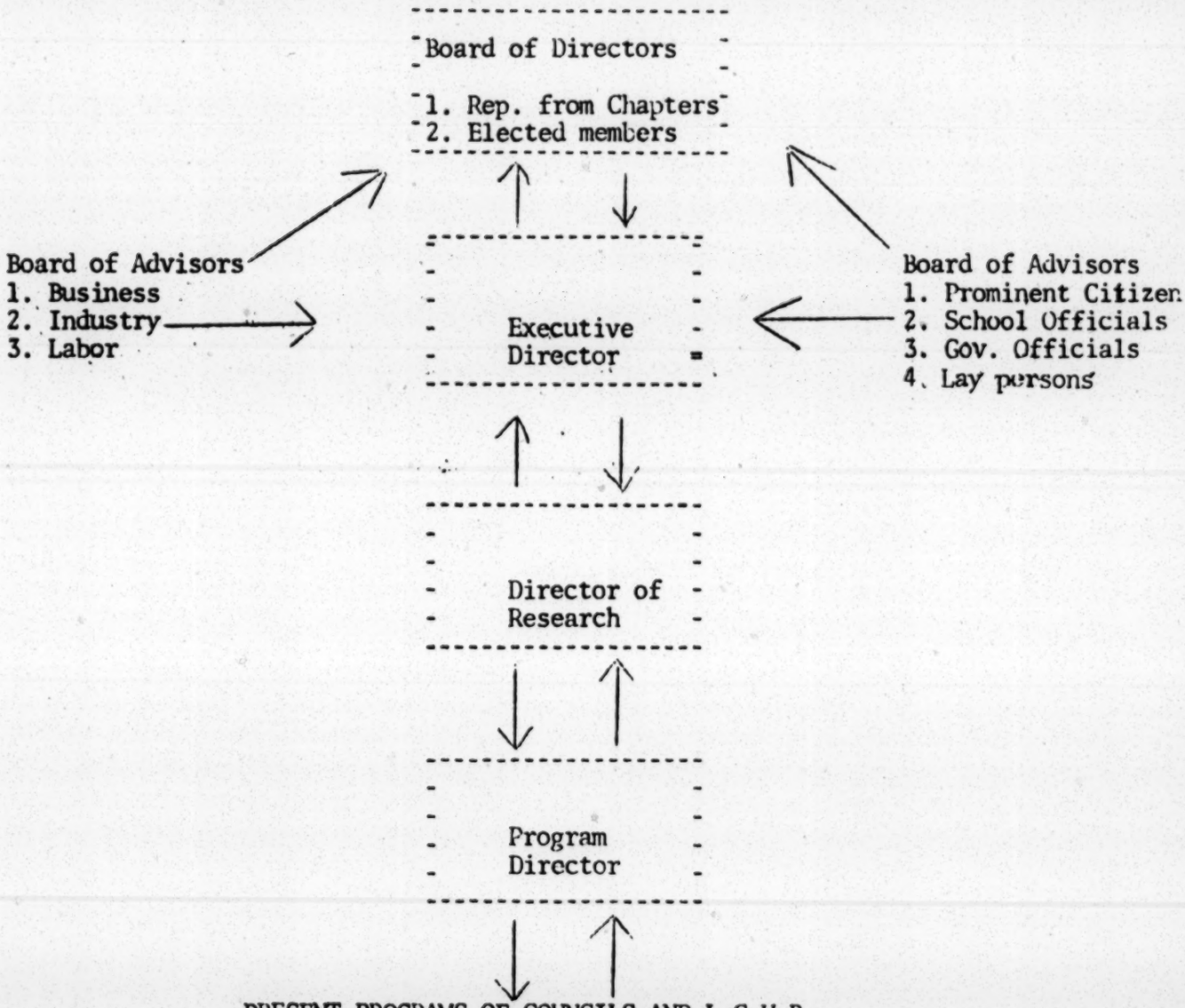
uncover the causes of adverse human emotions. It attempts further to deal with the symptoms of injustice in welfare services, housing, education, voter registration, employment opportunity, etc. While not a direct action organization, the council may support activities of direct action groups whose objectives coincide with those of L.C.H.R. It designs, supervises, supports, coordinates and other wise participates in programs which foster justice and human dignity in Louisiana.

L.C.H.R. supports the work of local councils, by dealing on the state level with problems that draw reprisal and retribution when approached from the local level. In addition the State council, along with councils in eleven other states throughout the South coordinates work for equality and justice on a regional level.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE COUNCIL AND LOCAL AFFILIATES.

Each local council is autonomous in structure and program. It is felt that local organizations are better informed on local problems, priority needs, and resources available for solutions, than that possible from other sources. The State organization supports the work of local councils on request, through providing program assistance, information, resource persons, and the conduct of work shops and leadership training sessions. On occasion the Louisiana Council on Human Relations has assisted in corratting a disproportionate minority representation in the administrative of Community Advancement Program, the integration of labor unions and pointing up the difference in pay scales for negro and white non-professional school workers and the reluctance of many school boards to comply with H.E.W. regulations.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF L.C.H.R.



PRESENT PROGRAMS OF COUNCILS AND L.C.H.R.

- Voter Education
- Welfare Rights
- Housing Projects
- Public Facilities
- Neighborhood emprovement
- Equal Employment
- Job Opportunity for Youth [summer]
- Labor Problems
- Test Orientation
- School Desegregation
- Adult Education
- Cultural Enrichment
- Council Development
- Code Enforcement
- Tutorial
- Day Care Center
- Credit Unions
- Co-Ops.
- Head Start

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF LOCAL COUNCILS

LARGE ORGANIZATIONS ARE UNWIELDING AND REMAIN DORMANT UNLESS STRUCTURED SO AS TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT OF THE MEMBERSHIP IN ACTIVITIES WHERE THEIR INTERESTS AND TALENTS ARE CREATIVELY UTILIZED. THEREFORE, AN ELABORATE STRUCTURE IS UNNECESSARY. ESSENTIALLY THERE SHOULD BE:

CHAIRMAN (OR CO-CHAIRMAN)

VICE CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY (CORRESPONDING & RECORDING)

TREASURER

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

} EXECUTIVE BOARD

THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS ARE AREAS AROUND WHICH COMMITTEES MIGHT WISH TO ACTIVATE THEMSELVES.

L. EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS
2. LABOR PROBLEMS [UNION & THE WORKERS]
3. PUBLICITY & PUBLIC RELATIONS
4. RAPPORT WITH CITY OFFICIALS
5. CIVIL RTS. COMMITTEE [PUBLIC FACILITIES etc.]
6. POLICE & BLACK COMMUNITY RELATIONS
7. DAY CARE CENTERS
8. HOUSING PROJECTS
9. HOUSING PROBLEMS [SLUMS, STREETS, SEWERS etc.]
10. RACE RELATIONS
11. PROGRAMS FOR AGED
12. FACT FINDING AND REPORTING
13. JOB OPPORTUNITY
14. VOTER EDUCATION
15. FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES [WORK WITH E.E.O.C. OFFICIALS BUSINESS IND. AND EMPLOYEES
16. RECREATION COMMITTEE
17. COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
18. SPEAKERS BUREAU
19. TUTORIAL PROGRAMS
20. POLITICAL AWARENESS
21. COMMUNITY GOALS
22. VOTER EDUCATION
23. PROGRAM FOR YOUTHS
24. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
25. POVERTY PROGRAMS
26. DAY CARE CENTERS
27. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
28. RURAL PROBLEMS

Ideally, human relations councils are composed of a cross section of the community including various cultural backgrounds, religions and racial origins. For example, some are wealthy and some are poor; some are well education while others are not; some are Catholics; some are protestants and some are Jews. Members may be Negro, White, Creole, Mexican, Indians or any combinations of these groupings. In such a council there will obvisously exist varying needs, goals, ideals, interests and ambitions.

At times it is very difficult to define goals which can be agreed on by the entire group or vent a majority of the membership. Outlined here is a simple formula to assist you in defining goals and projects. The next three pages will indicate some of the forces which cause group conflict.

RESOLVING GROUP CONFLICT

Driving Forces		Restraining Forces
1.- Desire to achieve goal	---------> . <-----	1.- Fear of Losing Group Identity
2.- Enlarge Resources	----------> . <-----	2.- Fear of Losing Individual Identity
3.- Creative Resources	----------> . <-----	3.- Conflict between groups
4.- Desire for New Experiences	---> . <-----	4.- Conflict between individuals
5.- Yap Creative Resources	--------> . <-----	5.- Problems of losing status
6.- Staff Suggestions	----------> . <-----	6.- Lack of trust
7.- Group Adjustment to staff and/or officers	-------> . <-----	7.- Loss of identity as a Leader
8.- Desire for personal enrichment	-> . <-----	8.- Individual difference
9.- Disatisfaction with job done	--> . <-----	9.- Anxiety over unknown situations
10.- Disatisfaction with Status Quo	-> . <-----	10.- Prestiege of creating conflict

Factors needed for Solution

1.- Money
2.- Group Approval
3.- Group Support
4.- Flexibility
5.- Simple Enough to work.
6.- Can it be implimented
7.- Is there Space
8.- Is there Leadership
9.- Is there Time
10.- Is it easily communicated.

FORMULA FOR RESOLVING CONFLICT

Goal - Communication

EXAMPLE

ACTIVITY	Check									Number of responses			
	Is there money?	Is there flexibility?	Is it simple enough to work?	Can it be implimented?	Is there space?	Is there leadership?	Is there time?	Is it easily communicated?	Is there group approval?	Is there group support?	TOTAL RESPONSES	Activity chosen
Dress alike												
Throw Wild Party												
Total Group Marathon Meeting												
Ignore Minorities												
Pray												
Involve Power Structure												
Fun & Games												
Attend church together												
Police Enforcement												
Create Scape-Goat												
Put on T.V. Show												
Expose Non-Cooperative												

Human Relations Council Projects

Goal - Effecting Social Change

SAMPLE

Suggested Committees	Check									Number of responses		
	Is there money?	Is there flexibility?	Is it simple enough to work?	Can it be emplimented?	Is there space?	Is there leadership?	Is there time?	Is it easily communicated?	Is there group approval?	Is there group support?	TOTAL RESPONSES	Activity chosen
Education and Public Schools												
2. Labor problems [Unions & the workers]												
3. Publicity & Public Relations												
4. Rapport with City Officials												
5. Civil Rts. Committee [Public facilities]												
6. Police & Black Community Relations												
7. Day Care Centers												
8. Housing Projects												
9. Housing Problems Slums, Street cond. sewers												
10 Race Relations												
11 Program for Aged												
12. Fact Finding reporting												
13. Job Opportunity												
14. Voter Education												
15. Fair employment Practices [work with EEOC Officials, Bus. & employees												
16. Recreation Committee												
17. Council Development Committee												
18. Speakers Bureau												
19. Tutorial												
20. Political awareness												
21. Community Goals												
22. Voter Education												
23. Program for youth												
24. Juvenile delinquency												
25. Poverty Programs												
26. Day Care Center												
27. Community Organization												
28. Rural Problems												

THE VARIOUS ROLES OF
A
LOCAL COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1. The Role of Communicator

The local council can provide the setting for people of different backgrounds and interests to get to know one another and to work together. For people to sit down with others and listen to their hopes and aspirations, their problems and frustrations, their interests and concerns, is a beginning in the long and difficult road to improved human relations in the local community.

When people begin to know one another and then begin to trust eachother, they can then begin to work and plan together to fight inequality and discrimination which exist in every community.

2. The Role of the Fact Finder

The local council on human relations should be gathering facts about the schools, hospitals, jails, employment, housing, voting, recreation facilities, etc. They should be searching for information about discriminatory practices of businesses such as insurance companies, landlords, local loan agencies, furniture stores, appliance stores, and food stores. Such information can show the local council where it can start its work and projects.

3. The Role of Educator

The local council on human relations must speak to their local community, sharing the information it possesses, suggesting possible solutions, and finding qualified help.

It may exercise this role of educator in public meetings, new releases, bulletins, and by making booklets and information available to the general public. A simple and brief newsletter may also be helpful.

4. The Role of the Programmer

The various programs and projects in which a local council may participate are unlimited. The Louisiana Council suggests several areas in which it can be of direct assistance: Education and Public Schools, Voter Education Project, Labor and Employment, Welfare, and Housing.

In a recent publication by the Southern Regional Council the following local council projects were suggested:

1) local council library;
2) speakers bureau on human relations
   a.- to explain the role of the council
   b.- to fill engagements with civic groups and social gatherings
   c.- The Baton Rouge chapter is developing a Panel you will hear more about it at a later date.

3) meetings with other local councils near you;
4) meetings to explain rural program to local councils; contact your country Farmers Home Administration office for information on loans and their programs;
5) hospital surveys;
6) biracial home buyers groups to follow up on realtor practices;
7) sponsoring bus tours for ministerial groups, civic groups, children, etc.
8) Citizenship courses to include a short history of American Negroes, Bill of Rights, Human Rights, Federal Government, Judicial System, and minority history.

Programs and projects do not have to be limited to the above areas. with imagination and cooperation the local council can play an important part in community action work.

5. The Role of Consultant

The local council can offer the information it has discovered through research and surveys to the proper public and private agencies, who need such information. It can ask the advise of professionals and other informed individuals in the community.

The Southern Regional Council has funds in small amounts and staff consultants available to assist projects of the local council on human relations. Information on these services and the general requirements can be obtained from the Louisiana Council office in Baton Rouge.

6. The Role of Cooperator

There are many areas of activity in human relations in which it is difficult to go it alone. At times it is helpful for the local council to cooperate with other organizations that are involved in similar programs. Some groups which would appreciate such cooperation would include, the La. Council of Churches, the Local Ministerial Alliance, the League of Women Voters, the Urban League of New Orleans, Neighborhood or Community Improvement Groups, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Anti-Poverty Community Organization, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, N.A.A.C.P., Civil Liberties Union, and many others.

7. The Role of Observer

An important function of the local council on human relations is to be a "watch-dog" in the local community. Here it is important to know what the laws are and to know how and to whom complaints should be made when injustices are uncovered. The watch-dog role is a most important one.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMMITTEE WORK

1. Education and Public Schools

a) Have members of the Education Committee of your local council attend all school board meetings;

b) Find out how minorities are treated in the textbooks used in the local schools. Most publiblishers of textbooks have two books, one with integrated characters and the other with white characters.

c) Does your local school have a course in minority history? If not, bring this to the attention of the school board and offer to help set one up. Make sure that both white and Negro students can take the courses.

d) Play a greater role in the PTA. See that your local PTA and the city or PTA council are integrated. Work up a program showing the benefits of an integrated education.

e) Hold an essay contest on the importance of an integrated education, for example, "Democracy and an integrated society".

f) Teacher and staff integration:
-Request information on student & staff integration from your parish school board.
-See that salaries are the same for white & Black Non-professional workers.
-See that salaries are the same for Negro and white teachers of equal training and experience.
-Are white teachers promoted over Negro teachers?
-Is there a difference in the student-teacher ratio in the predominantly white and Negro schools?
-Are less Negro teachers hired in proportion to over all increased school enrollment?
-Are Negro administrators being let out?
-Are Negro schools loosing their best teachers to predominately white schools?

Title I Programs.- The School board in planning a title I program is to consult with the local poverty program & involve parents. Parents are also to be informed of the features of the program. Was this done? Title I funds are granted directly to the district and often not spent in target schools. See (The Elementary & Secondary Education Act. of 1965 - Public law 89 - 10). Are funds directed to "Target Schools",-those with the greatest percentage of children from low income families. The local school district must allow you to see their application; if uncooperative, write L.C.H.R., we will get a copy. Where are special teachers and teachers aids placed? Are School Boards continuing to build in racially segregated neighborhoods? This is illegal if supported by federal funds.

g) Other ideas:
-tutorial programs
-pre-school nurseries and day care centers
-outside academic classes
-supervised study halls
-field trips
-survey of local educational facilities
-summer school projects - recreation facilities, programs.
-integrated social functions at school
-are all extra curricular activities integrated?

h) Services

-are bus services integrated - seating on busses also?
-are Negro pupils assigned certain tables in the lunch rooms?
-is transportation for night affairs provided for all students?

i) Do Negro schools have adequate facilities?

-textbooks, science equipment, typewriters, permanent housing, etc.? (some systems have added temporary buildings to avoid transferring overflow of students)

j) Are choice forms issued according to guide Lines?
-are choices restricted to schools within a particular school zone? (zones have no bearing on choice of schools)

k) You might request the use of school property for the conduct of summer recreation programs, day care and head start programs.

Names and addresses to contact:

Mr. Jerry Ward - Regional Director H.E.W.
Dallas, Texas
Phone 93301 or 93371

Mr. Victor Bussie - AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 58
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Phone 343-5747

Mrs. Patricia B. Miller - LCHR
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Phone 775-4048

Mr. Wade Mackie - American Friends Service Committee
1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Phone 342-2157

National Education Association Committee on
Civil and Human Rights of Educators
1201 - 16th Street
Washington, D.C. 20036

2. Voter Education

Write: Mr. William Samuel, Voter Education Project
310 Oak Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
Phone 687-3412

Mr. Samuel and his staff have been working throughout the spring on Voter Education and Voter Registration. They wish to work also with local groups interested in these areas in Louisiana.

Mrs. Fannie Heal, Field Director
AFL-CIO
Committee on Political Ed.
2662 Rutland St.
Montgomery 8, Alabama

Mr. Thadeus Oliver, Jr., Administrator
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Phone 552-8764

3. Labor and Employment

a) Check on the hiring practice of the companies in your area. If you find discrimination or are discriminated against:

-get the facts
-file a complaint with the Equal Employmnet Opportunities Commission
-the La. Council office has a supply of these complaint forms
-keep the La. Council informed· we may be able to help
-investigate local training programs for integration.

b) See that the local unions have open memberships on separate locals. If you find inequities:

-get the facts
-contact Mr. Walter Dickerson, the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission - 333 St. Charles Street New Orleans, La.

c) Inform the community of jobs open in the Federal Civil Service, the military and equal opportunities employers.

d) Name and address to know

Mr. Vick Bussie
La. A F L - C I O
P.O. Box 50
Baton Rouge, La.

e) Be sure there is adequate representation in the postal service.

a. conduct test orientation programs.- write L.C.H.R. for further information.

b. are whites & Blacks tested together?
are whites & Blacks given the same test?
are tests job orientated?

c. Make community survey of job opportunities.- announce same.

d. survey industries for minority employment, positions held wage scale. Compare with population ratio... Make facts known.

e. confront the company concerned with situation - and solicite his cooperation in adjusting - if uncooperative, contact E.E.O.C or write L.C.H.R.

4. Welfare and Poverty Programs

a) See that the Board of the local Community Action Programs has representatives of poor people and racial minorities.

b) Attend meetings of the Board and make reports to your council.

c) Remember that welfare is a right of citizenship.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

FACT FINDING AND REPORTING

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

A THREE WAY COMMITTEE SUCH AS THIS ONE CAN BE OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE IN BRINGING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC PERTINENT INFORMATION RELATIVE TO:

1. UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES,
2. DIFFERENCES IN PAY SCALES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE PROFESSIONAL AND NONPROFESSIONAL WORKERS AT THE SAME LEVELS,
3. LAXITY OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY TO COMPLY WITH NATIONAL EDITS,
4. NONCOMPLIANCE TO H.E.W. REGULATIONS,
5. OTHER SUCH INSTANCES OF UNFAIR HUMAN RELATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE SHOULD SEEK TO PROVIDE FACTS TO THE COUNCIL FOR INITIAL ATTEMPTS TO RECTIFY THE SITUATION WITHOUT PUBLICITY. SHOULD ATTEMPTS FAIL, THE COMMITTEE THEN UTILIZES ALL NEWS MEDIA AND COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTERS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF ITS FINDINGS.

JOB OPPORTUNITY COMMITTEE

The committee surves the town and surrounding parish (county) for job types, wages and required training or experience. Persons able to meet the training requirements are sought and informed of such, then urged to apply and aided in making applications.

The committee works with the underemployed and unemployed and attempts to coordinate with industry orientation and training programs already available. However, when such programs are not present in the area , the job opportunity committee might anticipate initiating training programs in high desirable areas.

Some communication with local business should be effected. National training programs and programs sponsored by the Government should be surveyed and individuals both unemployed and enderemployed should be channeled into these programs.

SUGGESTED BY LAWS FOR LOCAL AFFILIATES OF
STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I NAME

This organization is _____
(an affiliate of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations)

ARTICLE II PURPOSE AND POLICY

Section I.
The purpose of this organization shall be as follows: To strive through fact-finding and reporting, education and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of Louisiana without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of inter-group friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage inter-group cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state; and to propose from time to time constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes.

ARTICLE III MEMBERSHIP

Section I.
Any person who is in accord with the purposes of _____ may be a member. Membership includes individual membership in the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE IV BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I.
The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers and not more than twenty (20) members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of two (2) years. They shall be eligible to succeed themselves. Whatever the number of Directors, one-half of the total shall be elected each year.

SectionII.
The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill vacancies in its membership which occur between Annual Meetings of the Council.

Section III.
The Board of Directors shall meet at least six (6) times per year.

Section IV.
One-half of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of its affairs.

ARTICLE V OFFICERS

Section I.
The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, two vice-chairmen, secretary and trasurer.

Section II.
The officers shall be chosen by the full membership at Annual Meeting. Their terms of office shall be for one year and they shall be eligible to suceed themselves.

Section III.
Officers shall be nominated by a Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman with the approval of the board and composed of five (5) persons, three (3) chosen from the Board of Directors, and two (2) chosen from members-at-large.

Section IV.
The functions of the officers shall be those customary with those duties outlined by Roberts Rules of Order, and such duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors and/or the membership.

ARTICLE VI MEETINGS

Section I.
Meetings are to be arranged to fit local conditions, with the recommendation that meetings be held at least monthly.

Section II.
At meetings where notice of not less than two weeks has been given the full membership, those present shall represent a quorum.

Section III.
Special meetings may be called of the membership, at the direction of the chairman, and must be called on the written request of twenty.

ARTICLE VII COMMITTEES

Section I.
The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors shall be composed of officers and shall be in charge of the affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section II.
There shall be the following Standing Committees:
A. A membership committee to organize and carry out membership campaigns.
B. A finance committee which shall plan and execute fund raising when necessary.

Section III.
Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII FINANCES

Section I.
The Fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Section II.
Annual dues are to be established by the state council on human relations. A portion of collected dues shall be reserved for state council operations. This amount shall be specified by the state council. However, local council dues may exceed the minimum set by the state organization.

Section III.
A budget shall be submitted by the Board of Directors to the membership at the Annual Meeting for their approval.

Section IV.

(ARTICLE VIII FINANCES, continued)

Section IV.
In the event this organization should be dissolved or otherwise terminate its activities, then all of the assets of the organization shall be distributed to a charitable, religious, or educational organization exempt under Section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1964, to be selected at that time by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX AFFILIATIONS

The organization may become an affiliate of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations upon conditions prescribed by the Louisiana Council and with the mutual consent of both Boards of Directors. A two-thirds majority vote of either Board of Directors will nullify the affiliation.

ARTICLE X AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten(10) days in advance of the meeting.

La. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

LCHR

Louisiana Council on Human Relation

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

MONTHLY REPORT OF LOUISIANA COUNCIL
October 15, 1966

Patricia B. Miller, Executive Director

Sept. 20 - Completed setting up bookkeeping system.

21 - 22 Meeting in Atlanta

23 - Wrote letter to Ministers of Baton Rouge area asking for publicity of NAACP mass meeting.

23-25 Attended Friendship House Retreat - Covington, La.

26 Conference with Jesse Stone and people from Shreveport regarding forming local council.
Worked on plans for membership and financial drive.
Met with Dr. Oliver in Lafayette to plan general meeting.

27 Requested news from local councils for newsletter.
Worked on speakers' list.
Sent materials to Dr. Oliver following up conference with him.
Prepared talk for meeting of New Orleans chapter.

28 Attended New Orleans chapter meeting and spoke on work of the State Council.

29 Worked with Mr. Boudreaux on longshoremen's union.
Met with Wallace Wells, President of Baton Rouge School Board.
Met with Dale and Sylvia Larson, Vista workers in area.
Attended meeting of Baton Rouge chapter; spoke on work of State Council.

30 Worked on newsletter.

Oct. 2 Met with Vista workers.

3 Worked on newsletter.
Canceled general meeting in consultation with Dr. Oliver.
Planned NAACP meeting with Johnny Jones.

4 Followed up on bank employee
Attended training session for Upgrade - literary program for several parishes.

5 Newsletter
Worked on 1967 budget
Went to Denham Springs (Livingston parish) to talk with parents of Negro students who had been beaten and expelled from desegregated school.

Oct.	6	Planned for Sunday organizational meeting of Regional Council. Called prospects for Regional Council.
	7	Newsletter completed.
	9	Meeting to form Regional Council - 24 person attended.
	10	Conference with Sam Allen, Louisiana Council of Churches, Jesse Stone, and Dupuy Anderson on school desegregation problems. Worked with Dr. Oliver to call Board meeting for November 7 to consider financial picture. Attended mass meeting, NAACP.
	11	Met with treasurer to plan 1967 budget. Called Board members to notify them of meeting. Attended Upgrade training session.
	12	Worked on reports and plans for Board meeting.

Patricia B Miller -

La- QUARTERLY REPORTS

MONTHLY REPORT

October 15 - November 10 (1966)

During the above period of time I have been engaged in the following activities:

1. Denham Springs School Resegregation. See account in last two newsletters.

2. Baton Rouge School brutality - Met with parents of students and attorneys.

3. Continued to work with the re-organization of NAACP. Better response at last meeting - 40 attended.

4. Research of job opportunities in Baton Rouge. Local notices sent to 100 churches. (Assisting individuals prepare for examinations; assisting individuals make contact for jobs in post office, Peace Corps, super markets, and local banks.)

5. Worked with group of local citizens attempting to thwart re-zoning of Negro area by white group for purpose of building complex including rooming houses and taverns in residential area bordered by three Negro schools. Prepared statement to be read at the council meeting. Not-re-zoned--further study of the situation proposed by the council.

6. Attempted to meet with Franklin group. Meeting re-set for November 14.

7. Met with Crowley group in special introductory meeting, who in turn sent representatives to meeting of Board of Directors of state council.

8. Organized a regional council whose purpose is to establish local councils in their particular areas. Visited persons in position to establish local councils in New Roads, Opelousas, Slidell.

9. Completed the Upgrade training for leaders in the literacy program.

10. Attended Voter's League meeting. Prepared with their staff sample ballots.

11. Prepared material to send to members of new regional council. Samples of constitution, turning words into action pamphlets, etc.

12. Sorted and classified library material.

13. Attended zoning meeting in South Baton Rouge. Citizens interested in getting streets re-paved that the city destroyed in installing sewage system.

14. Attended a Vista meeting - establishing a co-op in Scotlandville area.

15. Worked with the State Director of the Council of Churches.

16. Planned for and attended meeting of Board of Directors, November 7.

17. Attended state Workshop on dual justice in courts - Alexandria.

18. Studied in detail the ODT program in Buffalo, New York. Report available on request.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Period Ending October 31, 1966

Cash on Hand $ 1445.10

RECEIPTS

	This Month	June 8 to Date
Southern Regional Council grant	$ 800.00	
" " "expanded grant	2,500.00	
Memberships		
From New Orleans Chapter	220.00	
From individuals	15.00	
Total Receipts	$3,535.00	$ 11,085.00

EXPENDITURES

	Budget	This Month	June 8 to Date
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personnel Services	$13,730.00		
Director's Salary		$ 791.66	$ 3,958.30
Office Manager's Salary		375.00	664.80
Extra Help		85.00	221.50
		1,251.66	4,844.60
Less payroll deductions		177.47	775.19
		1,074.19	4,069.41
Contractual Services			
Office Rent	2,500.00	200.00	700.00
Tel, Tel, & Post	3,000.00	156.14	427.60
Insurance	750.00	125.34	235.26
Printing & Off. Sup.	1,500.00	211.32	299.32
Sub. & Books	300.00	50.52	66.97
Travel			
In-State	1,500.00	25.50	147.01
Out-State	1,000.00	150.00	517.52
Equipment & Furnishings	4,500.00	182.54	2,188.86
Non-Budgeted Expenditures			
Leasehold Improvements		89.44	2,206.44
Janitors' Supplies		6.67	32.15
Payroll Taxes			
Fed. Inc. Tax		428.70	428.70
Soc. Sec. (Employees' tax)		145.18	145.18
" (Employer's tax)		145.16	145.16
Refund (to local chapter for dues)		3.00	3.00
Total Expenditures		$ 2,993.70	$ 11,612.58

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, October 1, 1966	$ 1,445.10	
Receipts	3,535.00	
Total funds available, Oct., 1966	4,980.10	$ 4,980.10
Expenditures, Oct. 1966		2,993.70
Total Balance		$ 1,986.40
Cash in bank	$1,966.40	
Petty Cash Fund	20.00	
	$1,986.40	

La - QUARTERLY REPORT

March 20, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Perhaps at this time I'd better attempt to do a little more than outline some of the activities of Councils and work I've participated in over the last six months. Though you are familiar with what is being done here, I feel a need to go a little more into details about the work here in Louisiana.

As you know, I've been concentrating efforts to draw into the state body the existing councils plus stimulate interest in developing new councils, along with increasing the membership of present councils.

To date we have been able to draw in the Lafayette Student group and we are on the verge of getting the Franklin group to affiliate. The Lake Charles Council, I have just learned recently, is an affiliate of the National Catholic Conference on Human Relations. According to our constitution that would prohibit them from becoming affiliates of ours. The Crowley Council is also the Crowley official CAP board and executive board of Acadiana Neuf, and unless they reorganize I doubt that they will ever become affiliates. The Lafayette Chapter disbanded as you know and though they are preparing a conference on race and religion which I went over and assisted in, they refuse to be identified as an organization. However, individuals of the group have asked me to speak to the student council at the University prior to the University Group joining LCHR. At that time no Negro had ever been asked officially to speak on the campus. On another occasion I was asked to address a group on the Dignity of Man, emphasizing instructional text books. I feel that they will eventually override the faction that is, to say the least, conservative but not any ways soon.

The Franklin Council has voted to affiliate and are attempting to get a constitution drawn up. Their biggest difficulty seems to stem from local adversity to their president, who has been involved in the civil rights issue of school desegregation and recently the council itself caused the CAP board to be reorganized and ousted the

director of a six parish CYO official. Unfortunately I was present at that particular meeting. I did not know the local issue involved at the time and I accepted their invitation. Presently I'm working with them, their Bishop and FHA officials in New Orleans in a rent subsidy housing project. Prospects are excellent if they can get around the police jury with whom they have come into conflict over the past year. They are doing a good job in voter registration and citizenship education. School desegregation is impossible in that area, which is cane country and most Negro families live in houses owned by the planters, work for planters and there is no land for sale to Negroes. Retribution for using the freedom of choice plan is prohibitive. The Franklin Council is attempting to purchase or otherwise obtain land from the Catholic Church to build a housing project and thus relieve stress from this area. The council is small, about 20 active members, but former members of the Caucasian race who felt it expedient to withdraw membership still assist financially and behind the scenes. Some pay dues to LCHR.

The Baton Rouge chapter on the surface appears to be a tea sipping group, in that at meetings a greater percentage of the time is spent with lectures. The program committee sets up the agenda a year in advance, or rather nine months. They don't function during the summer months. The lectures since October have included the following subjects: Black, Desegregation in Louisiana Schools, an interfaith program, chaired by Vista volunteers which received much comment by the press and one special program on "Know Your Rights"--which drew dissension from police officials present.

With the cooperation of the American Friends Service Committee, the Council has helped in getting pupils to apply for transfer from previously all-Negro schools to previously all-white, and also has provided tutors for transfer students.

Last year there were a number of teams that tested public accomodations to find out which ones were opposed to the Civil Rights Act. This committee is continuing their activity this year and coming up with surprising facts.

The Council also provided speakers - teams and individuals - who were available for programs in churches and other organizations.

A group from the council called on the Baton Rouge Recreation Council to discuss the opening of swimming pools that had been closed and were instrumental in getting a few pools re-opened.

Currently the Council is working on plans to distribute the pamphlet on "Know Your Rights".

The New Orleans Chapter devotes a large portion of its time to public education and a lesser part to solution of conflicts in times of stress. In the past six months the CRC has held a conference on Equal Employment Opportunity, a TV program on "Slum Housing in New

Orleans" and a sociological report on "Slum Housing in New Orleans" and attitudes of Negroes.

The New Orleans CRC holds periodic public forums attracting audiences of some 400. They also sponsor a panel of six women, Negro, white, Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant who discuss discrimination problems from a personal point of view. This panel is much in demand in the New Orleans area.

A discussion group of 20-25 regular participants meet once a month in member homes to discuss community problems.

They also publish a newsletter several times a year.

Last summer CRC was instrumental in getting city swimming pools re-opened. They are in constant touch with city officials and have cut down on unnecessary arrests and police brutality. They claim partial credit for Negro teachers being placed in white schools.

Labor. I think I mentioned to you my involvement with the Negro workers of Kaiser Aluminum when you were here. Just in case you need a refresher, I'll briefly summarize the situation. Kaiser has 150 Negroes, all of whom have been employed from 12-22 years, and are hiring no more Negroes. It appeared to be an unwritten policy of the plant that Negroes would be hired as laborers only. If they functioned as utility men or operators they remained classified as laborers. In 1966 two workers contested segregation in general at the plant under the 1964 Civil Rights Act. This action resulted in a conciliation agreement affecting all Negroes at the plant adversely but was signed or negotiated by only two and a Negro lawyer who also obviously wasn't aware of far reaching effects. Under the agreement anyone moving from one grade level to the next looses plant seniority and begins new to accumulate Departmental Seniority. In addition when a job is posted and a person in line for it doesn't attempt to move up he is moved out or laid off. These jobs are often posted in office halls where laborers have little or no occasion to go and don't see them. When they are posted where they might be seen there is a fear of losing plant seniority if they attempt the new job or it may be the same work they are doing with a different classification which would also cause loss of plant seniority.

In August, 1966, sixteen different complaints were filed and many more since then - some 20 from this office. In most instances the conciliation board returned a verdict of no cause. I talked at length with Mr. Bloom Rosen in Washington and it seems that the agreement is still binding on all until we find means of proving it is a discriminatory instrument. We are in a bind in that seemingly the agreement applies only to the labor group and no white men are hired on the labor level therefore not subject to this agreement. A Mr. Andrew Muse was sent down to see if he couldn't help us. I called 4 men to relate their cases to him and 24 appeared. They felt he should be able to render immediate help. Six of the 24 present have

between 14-16years seniority, were at that time laid off, while white men with 2-3 years seniority were still working. Their attitude irked Mr. Muse who obviously was not accustomed to dealing with the uncouth, ignorant, somewhat illiterate individuals present. Conciliator or investigator, either should have been able to help, and now, as far as they were concerned. Mr. Muse spent two days in the area with plant officials. We have not heard the results of his stay here. A week later the group brought a letter written to President Johnson concerning the matter. I called Mr. Bloom Rosen to see if this move would hinder pending action. He advised me to send it for them and have as many workers as possible flood the New Orleans office with complaints. This they are doing now.

In contrast to the above situation the longshoremans local 1830, an all Negro local, refuses to desegregate despite members getting sold down the river because of a president who holds the purse strings (some $20,000) and some property the local believes they own. The white local has no treasurer. They get the best jobs, work double shifts, while Negroes have no work, are trained by Negroes to be operators, even foremen. These Negroes who train them are beginning to wake up but realize that, until they can move the president, who is really a plant man they can do nothing.

Officials locally are agreed that the union can't be forced to integrate especially so since the white union isn't desirous of integration either. Mr. Dickerson from the EEO of New Orleans is attempting to negotiate for us in the matter.

St. Francisville is still another matter and this is not for publication. I'd like to live a little longer. Despite all the beatings and attempt at registration in 1963 only one Negro was a registered voter. As you know from SRC report the Negroes there were successful in electing two Negroes to the school board in 1966. The present situation is as follows: The only source of employment is the paper mill and farm labor. Negroes are fired or laid off from plant work, white landlords are evicting Negroes, loss of work causes foreclosures on homes; a mass effort is being made to drive all Negroes out of town. Mortgages were being gobbled up. Rarick, then Judge, ruled in favor of land owners. Judge West and Federal court upheld Rarick. Negroes had no place to go and no way to get there, remained in their homes. Homes were fired through. Johnny Hamilton was visited by the Klan; George Brendon was fired at; and Paine was beaten.

Efforts are now being made to prevent mass firing of workers through the union and EEO out of New Orleans. Dickerson is also working with us here. They want a Human Relations Council. I say, "Good, if you can get some of your white friends to help you organize; otherwise continue to work through your Parish Voters' League and we'll assist when and where we can." I haven't been back.

I have been working rather closely with three local community organizations involved in local issues. Biding time, when the council could muster enough money to allow travel, I've found it expedient to draw in members of the board who live in Baton Rouge to work with me on

these issues so they can continue the activity once I am working in other areas. The most controversal of these issues is the East-West runway. Briefly summarizing the situation:

The Baton Rouge airport first of all is located on government land which is leased to the city. This land could be repossessed in the event of a national emergency, thus leaving the Capitol City without an airport. Second, it is surrounded by industry and Negro subdivisions except for one side (therefore any expansion at this time would be inadequate in ten years). The city council spent $30,000 to GSRI to study the feasibility of either moving the airport or expanding the present one. The study indicated that the most economical procedure would be to extend the Northeast-Wouthwest runway--this would not involve relocating families or involve distruction of neighborhoods as would the East-West runway. The council refused to abide by the findings of the GSRI and voted to proceed as originally planned. Numerous meetings were held with individual council members and Mayor Dumas. The council's action was vetoed by the Mayor. The council overrode the mayor's veto and proposed to sell bonds, previously voted on by the parish to support the project. Included in the bond proposal was the paving of Elm Grove Garden Drive, which would be blocked off by the East-West runway. The city planning commission took this street and Blount road off the paving consignment. We enjoined the sale of additional bonds until such time as it be returned. Friday past the mayor met with us and assured us that the council would not sacrifice $22 million to prevent the paving of Elm Grove Garden Drive at a cost of $86,000. We want written assurance as to time of starting and estimated time on finishing before withdrawing the suit. Should the bonds be sold and the council reverse itself as it has done before on the airport, we will enjoin them to carry out all proposals petitioned for in the bond drive which includes relocating the downtown airport, already being remodeled.

I'm also working with two citizenship education groups, actually voter registration groups one of which is Focus of Second Ward. For the last three months we've been concentrating efforts on digging up facts on school employees in janitorial, maid and lunch room services. In East Baton Rouge Parish Negro help in these areas are usually hired on a part-time basis to avoid the minimum wage law. They split a shift three hours in morning and three hours in P.M., off in the middle of the day but not long enough to get additional work. The results is a pay scale of $.75 to $1.00 per hour. This is not true of whites employed in similar positions. The board of education wants no trouble on this score and is still attempting to shift the responsibility to the State Board of Education. They deny responsibility for setting wage scales in parishes so--the run around. We meet with the Parish board again this week to listen to proposals they hope will convince us not to bring in federal officials.

Last August I attended a weekend conference in Covington, La., sponsored by Friendship House. While there I met some of the community leaders who from time to time visit me here in the office or at my

home. One such person attended our annual meeting in February and since has been asked by the Mayor to form a Bi-racial Committee for the city. This same bi-racial committee has asked if they can become a member of LCHR. I sent them a suggested constitution which they requested and an outline of our objectives for study in order that they be sure that such an organization would not have purposes in conflict with those of LCHR. Currently I am helping them get started on a rent subsidy housing project which is very badly needed in Covington. The mayor is very much in sympathy with the program and offers cooperation where he can be of assistance. There are two problems however. The city has no written codes which will be a handicap in complying with the "workable program" phase of financing. Secondly, the proposed land is divided by a strip of heir property some 50' of which would divide the project. We may overcome the second factor by a 50 year lease. This is not yet confirmed inasmuch as it is the first time such a problem has evidenced itself in this area. Both items are going to entail a good deal of time and effort of all concerned.

Annual Meeting. Our board of directors was very pleased with the results of our first annual meeting. Registered attendance included 103 persons--some who attended the afternoon sessions did not register. Pledges totaled $1,979.00 bringing out total up to $4,158, as of March 15th. We received many letters expressing appreciation, offering suggestions for future meetings, and requesting meetings on specific areas for later in the year.

Voter Registration. In East Baton Rouge Parish there are three main political wards and 3-7 splentered groups who act in opposition to the main group on almost every issue. The three main groups also functioned separately until recently. I have found it necessary to bring all three of them together to assist in helping get the airport moved. In so doing they now function more or less as a unit, at least they are cooperating and not fighting. Last month we met 2 times for the purpose of trying to determine points of dissension. It was found that 2nd Ward Voter's League or Focus was being funded, they thought, also staffed by SRC. The others had to depend on donations from candidates and very meager contributions to exist. It later became evident that all were accepting funds from candidates, were catering to the highest bidder and all were losing the respect of the community and, becoming more and more ineffective in getting citizens to register. Presently we're working on a strategy to prevent accepting funds from candidates or even block voting in the first primary in that we find that whoever is supported by the block vote in the first primary is a dead duck in the 2nd primary.

I've suggested that each organization elect representatives to form a coordinating group for the entire parish and the same be done throughout the 6th congressional district. That this central group and they only receive contributions from any source, under the stipulation that no strings be attached. Funds from the central group would then be dispensed as needed to the member groups. This central group would also act to screen candidates, present them to the various organizations who would vote on the candidate to be sponsored. This

would eliminate the need to sponsor the highest bidder in order to operate. Candidates wanting Negro support (all of them do) would be forced out in the open instead of night creeping, which they now do. All candidates would place a lump sum into the central body--with no strings attached--instead of splitting it up with a group of individuals in attempt to buy votes. I hope to convince them to accept no money from any candidate but this will probably be unacceptable. The money would be available for program rather than pinched off by ward bosses. All organizations would have funds on which to operate due to the fact that all candidates would contribute not knowing which would be sponsored. Splinter groups would be phased out because they could not command enough of a following to merit donations. Negroes could build up enough of a treasure to sponsor qualified candidates of their own.

True we have problems. Ward bosses have been used to rewards of politicing and finances derived from such sources. Focus (2nd Ward Voters' League) who SRC funds on occasion can't even find their constitution. They have a board of directors composed of 50 leading citizens. Their director has become so firmly entrenched that he tells them what they must do and has enough political power to back it up. As a result, most of them, afraid to withdraw, have ceased to function. There hasn't been an election in 5 years and probably won't be in the next 5 or until we can move him up and out.

Another problem already evident is who will head the new central group. It can't be a ward boss if the project is to succeed. Should one of the bosses be elected the others will pull out and the old situation prevails. I hope to be able to convince the bosses that in order for each group to maintain its identity and strength that the boss must remain where he is and the representatives serve in the new capacity.

Vernon Jordan has been informed concerning my intentions in this area and is offering some assistance. We expect him here on the 31st. Perhaps he can offer suggestions that are acceptable by the group. I hope he can offer some funds also. Funds are essential to get over the hump of a 1st year's operation in an off-year politically speaking. Once the operation is on foot we feel that it will carry itself.

Financially we are at rock bottom. There is some $119 in the treasury. I still haven't been able to draw my check for February work. Pledges won't take care of the situation yet.

Sorry to report we are losing Mrs. Reynolds. No, she hasn't missed a salary but you can't blame her for taking a job that offers more security.

Ed, I know you're tired by now so I'll try to do a little less of this type of reporting in the future and on occasions go into detail if that is what you prefer.

See you on the 6th of April.

Respectfully,

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr

La - QUARTERLY REPORTS

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

June 10, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I had hoped to get this report in a little earlier but things kept piling up, and I ended up doing it at home after midnight. It is hard to do any concentrating in the office lately due to traffic during office hours. I suppose I should be happy when I remember this time a year ago how I was tramping in a and out looking for office space, and even as late as October, Mrs. Reynolds and I were floundering around trying to find something to do or something to get involved in. There is more than enough now; in fact at times, I feel guilty because I don't have time to follow up on some of the work I initiate.

Regarding some of the past work you might be interested to know that with the help of E.E.O.C. officials, we were able to stem the tide of mass unemployment and Negro exodus from St. Francisville and West Feliciana Parish. However, before actual negotiations with E.E.O.C. officials began, I had to discontinue my visits to St. Francisville. The Negroes there were fearful that harm might come to me.

Briefly speaking, before E.E.O.C. officials started negotiations, a total of forty nine families were forced to leave the parish. Land lords ejected them. The plant laid off and fired Negroes indiscriminately. Judge West upheld the action of land lords and mortgage companies who forclosed on men fired or laid off.

The police jury and the paper mill had an unwritten agreement that no Negroes residing in the parish would be employed at the plant. We are happy to report that the plant has now hired or rehired fifty Negroes, all residents of the parish. More important, the examinations for hiring and promotion have been discontinued. You know from the previous reports that the voter potential in West Feliciana Parish is equal for Negroes and Whites.

My next project in that area is the potato factory. Evidently they hire a large number of Negro women who are reporterdly receiving less than the minimum wage and don't belong to any union. This was brought to my attention only yesterday so I will have more details later.

The Kaiser situation is in litigation as of June 15th. Officials of the Baton Rouge plant became quite buddy-buddy with the investigator, until the investigators demanded records to prove their alligations. The Kaiser officials wanted to isolate and pull out certain information but the investigators demanded full records.They were refused and had to get a court order to inspect them. Meantime N.A.A.C.P. Legal defense Council demanded that they issue a letter to Kaiser workers stating that the specified time, allocated by former E.E.O.C. rulings, had terminated and that they had thirty days in which to file a suit. E.E.O.C. had extended the period in order to allow for negotiations. However, N.A.A.C.P. was adamant so the letter was issued; I was in the hospital for 15 days of the 30 so the workers wouldn't move until I returned. When I got back, I found that the case was being prepared in New York for filing in Louisiana. Attorney Bell and Jones, the only two representatives here were in Lake Taho, California for a meeting and returned on the 29th. I finally contacted Bell on the 30th at 2:00 p.m. He admitted having received the papers but hadn't had time since his return to look them

over; then he asked the final date for filing. I told him he had two hours. He did get it filed, however, I would not have been able to stay in Baton Rouge Had he failed?

The Negro workers at Kaiser are making a few strides towards self improvement through our test orientation program. So far we have had three labormen move into the utility class. One with 17 years seniority, one with 12, and another with 14. These were high school graduates who by design were formerly unable to pass the wonder-lic test. E.E.O.C. suggested that I not limit the program to high school graduates and have ~~as many~~ some men with some high school education pass the test also. This would give them ~~some~~ grounds for invalidating the test. This I am doing, and hope to have two men with less than high school education pass in the near future. The white workers hired prior to 1964 were not required to take the test but so far the testing program has not been extended to them nor will they illiminate it for Negroes.

Mr. Berne from the California office called, and later came to Baton Rouge to talk with me, and Mr. Ashbrook the Kaiser manager here. Obviously, Mr. Ashbrook hadn't given Mr. Berne all details because he was much embarrassed when I gave a documentated report of my findings. Mr. Berne attempted to suggest that I work as a semi-public Relations person for Negro plant workers in this area. It didn't sound quite right so I informed them that I would continue as I am doing. Mr. Ashbrook immediately called separate meetings for Negro and White stewards at the plant. He told them that Mrs. Miller was trying to run Kaiser Aluminum but did make a few concessions regarding facilities at the plant. These were the least of our concern.

Continuing with follow up activity, the Community Coordinating Council, which I have been working to get organized, has been holding regular meetings and even working in the areas of recreational facilities for Negro Youth, investigating

the shooting of a 14-year old youth by a trigger-happy policeman, the drowning of three people this year in open ditches left unprotected by street construction contractors, and the use of prison labor by Klienpeter Dairy farms.

There is organizational friction throughout the parish, and C.C.C. is composed of organization representatives. Therefore, getting a formalized structure is like pulling teeth without benefit of anesthetic. The only way I have been able to hold them together this long is to get them working on committees. I am at the point now of wondering if a structure is important. Power wise yes, but we are all beginning to see more communication between organizations in their Civil rights efforts.

Council work is becoming more active than usual. The U.S.L. chapter sponsored a conference on Race and Religion attended mostly by whites. I was not asked to participate formally but Dr. Oliver, Father McKnight and Jim Meriwether were able to plug the state organization. I understand that members of the disbanded Lafayette Council sponsored the conference through the student chapter. The general atmosphere of the conference was lukewarm, and suggestions were made by Mr. Dugas and the Lake Charles group to form a regional H.R.C. I later had dinner with Dugas and his wife, at which time I had an opportunity to show him that such an organization obviously would tend to affiliate with the Catholic H.R.C. since Catholics are very strong in S.W. Louisiana. He felt that affiliation was not important but his wife, who is also active, could see how such a move might be detremental to total state action. It was not brought up again, at least not publicly.

The Student Council in Lafayette is active in tutorial programs on a voluntary basis. The program operates in local high schools, where desegregation has just started as well as in the University, for students from sub-standard high schools.

They have been able to draw in membership from convents and seminaries in the area. These are all white but the campus group proper is slightly mixed. At the conference on Race and Religion, they reported a membership of 52 but we have received membership payments for only 25. John Meriwhether says that the most active members are those not able to pay so they carry them as a part of their organization, which is O.K. by me except that we can't report them as members.

The Baton Rouge Chapter held their annual meeting on May 25th during my absence. Dr. Dreger, the president, was rather disappointed in the attendance, but he must be well pleased with the committee work of members. The committee on school desegregation is actively engaged in bringing together Negro and white students who will be attending high schools together in September. I feel that this will eliminate degree of friction and misunderstanding as well as brutality to Negro students by the mere exixtence of familiar faces and students on speaking terms from opposite races. Members of the League of Women Voters and the school desegregation committee are cooperating with us in this effort.

The committee on public facilities has just about phased itself out. Presetly they have three cases in court, but their work has been most effective.

The employment committee is really struggling. I find much of the work they initiate ending up on my desk. I merely hand it over to the E.E.O.C. officials with whom I am in constant contact. They are short of personnel and at one time I found myself doing must of their work. Now I let it pile up until can get to it, a lot of which will never gets done. I do screen what I believe to be the most valid or the most urgent, but that's as much as I have time for. In addition to fair employment, the committee is working on a project to open employment opportunities through negotiatings with employers to provide

training programs which would upgrade present Negro employees. This is rather effective with local businessmen,but merely an exercise in fertility with industry and big businesses. Bell telephone, Gulf States, Baton Rouge Water etc. won't budge. State Civil Service jobs indicate tokenism on the lower scale only. City jobs have to be manipulated through politics. We have a meeting Tuesday evening with the chief of police, Kaiser, and the city council to discuss restrictions on Negro police activity and benefits.

The committee on Education and Recreation has been driving pretty hard for getting swimming pools opened and school facilities set up for recreation. We only have three pools that are still closed. Most have become segregated in reverse because whites refuse to use them jointly with Negroes. Mr. Young, head of East Baton Rouge Park and Recreation comission, who allegedly labelled me the Black Widow, promised us an open air dance pavillion and picnic shelter for the Scotlandville Area. This was done only after a threat to bus Negro Children to exclusive white neighborhood parks. Plans are being drawn for the pavillion now. One problem-two other areas are asking that they get the same accomodations.

The Franklin chapter has become very active and is growing in membership. Their rent supplement housing project has been submitted for financing. This project was rather complicated. The church property, which Father Frank was so sure they could get, fell through. The Bishop was reluctant so he put it up to the congregation. The congregation refused because the property was adjacent to the church, and they didn't want the kind of people to be housed in such a project so near. Christianity! Further, the police jury refused to sanction its construction. As you remember, the council caused a reorganization of the CAP

* I just wondered if you caught my secretary exercising with big business.

board last fall and attempted to stack the new board with council members illiminating members of the police jury. They finally were able to obtain land suitable beyond police jury control and sanction from city officials for project construction. The council is sponsoring this as a non-profit corporation, rather than a minimum dividend corporation. Broussard and his wife are really wonderful people. They are asking nothing in return for their labor or money spent on their many trips to my office or to the New Orleans F.H.A. office.

The Franklin chapter also got financed for head Start this summer and are in the process of setting up another Federal program. More about that later. They joined the state organization in May and are holding their annual meeting on the 16th of July. Dr. Oliver, Father... and I are guest speakers.

The New Orleans Chapter has not responded to requests for information on their activities since march, nor do any of the board members from New Orleans attend our board meetings. They do report membership monthly. John Pescole, whom I call occasionally, reports that there has been a change in offices which may account for lack of communication.

I understand that the Shreveport group, which is not yet a formal organization has been meeting occasionally since I invited Key people from that area here in November and weekly since March. The group is of most unusual composition. There are John Burch people, ex-K.K.Ks, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Negroes and Caucassians. Uncle Hunkie, as he introdused himself to me , was reared up in the clan. He is a Key figure in the Shreveport Civil Rights Movement. I visited them, on request, two times. At first, the group felt it safer to operate without becoming a structured organization. On my second visit there, they voted to organize and risk the loss of membership. I sent them the sample constitutions, plus materials on rent subsidy housing, and information on federal programs that they requested.

This same group is involved in everything, reorganizing the C.A.P. program, school desegregation, voter registration, employment etc. With the assitance of federal registrars, they were able to add 8,600 to the registered voter rolls since April.

Don't forget, I have got a steak dinner coming if this group materializes.

Ed, this is a brief resume of some of the activity in the state. Locally I am involved in work with the board of Education, work against the city council, work with Voter Leagues, against police with state democratic committee, with League of Women Voters, Ministerial Alliance, N.A.A.C.P., State Council of Churches etc. But most of this is in cooperation with other groups, who cooperate with me.

As for membership.- I am enclosing a corrected report for this quarter. My secretary was a little confused in the May and June reports. She listed the money received from individual contributors, some of whom were already members, as new members. We went back over the rolls for May and June and made the necessary corrections. These will bear further corrections once we get the final roll from the new Franklin Chapter. They paid fees for only twenty five members at this time, probably, in order to keep operational expences in their trasure. I know they have a much larger membership attendance because I frequently attend their meetings. Perhaps this correction will be made once they level out on some of their projects.

Ed, I need help and badly. I am convinced that its going to take more than one full-time person, or twice as long, to advance the work of this council to the point where it can be self supporting. The idea of integration is just beginning to be conceived as a possibility in this state. To make it a reality in all phases of life will take years, with every one working towards that goal. I feel

that our image so far has been one of leadership in this direction but not sufficiently to inspire the needed membership and contributions for survival in face of reciprocal evils. My board agrees that we need another staff member to assist in this effort. They also feel that the time is now. Two years hence there won't be the opportunity to build the reputation needed for survival. The work we initiate now has to be credited to other organizations, we can't follow up as we should nor do we have the time to ful-fill all the obligations to do research, speaking engagements, assist in drawing up projects, do civil rights work as well as the civic work demanded of the home local. Ed, the board has not asked me to speak of this but personally I would like to know just what you think the possibilities are for getting another person to assist state wide. There just isn't time enough in the day to raise funds and build membership at the same time. I have placed most emphasis on membership but membership fees alone will not support the council. This you know because you too have been a director. Yet without membership and involvement one cannot logically ask for support. Ed, I would like your unqualified, frank reaction to the whole situation.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Pat.

P.S. I'm actively seeking a new sec. this one is impossible. (3 days + 3 attempts on this alone)

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

October 24, 1967

Southern Regional Council
c/0 Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
#5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

Due to community involvement here, plus the many EEOC, civil rights persons from D. C., and the absence of a secretary, who is contributing in the population explosion, I am a little late getting in the Louisiana Council on Human Relations quarterly report.

Generally speaking, group activity has been a little slow during the summer months. Vacations, job changes and tension state wide may have been some of the contributing factors. My efforts over the past three months have been directed towards broadning contacts within the limited means of our financial resources and on most occasions beyond.

On August 13th I visited the Shreveport Council primarily to talk about school desegregation and organizing a student council. Students attending the meeting responded very enthusiastically about such a proposal. They were asked to separate from the adult group of some 75 persons and discuss possible involvements of interest to students, based on objectives of Louisiana Council on Human Relations previously discussed. In the meantime, the adult group tossed around ideas of involvement for the adult council and possible affiliation with the state group. You know the usual composition of the Shreveport group from the stand point of both extremes. One of the white women in the group asked for the floor during the question and answer period and in no uncertain terms expressed her

resentment to my talk, which in her estimation was indoctrinating our youth in radical ideas. Another member apologized for her, at which time she stomped out of the meeting.

July 16th I spoke in Franklin at the St. Mary's parish Human Relations Council's annual meeting, which was quite good. The honorable Mrs. Phillip Cusimano (Louisiana's only woman mayor) presently mayor of Franklin was also present and landed the work of the St. Mary's Council on Human Relations, especially the Rent Supplement housing project and their success with their head start program.

August 15th I was invited to meet with the Shreveport group once more. The Students were meeting regularly and the adults voted to become affiliates of Louisiana Council on Human Relations. Membership fees were sent in September 15th, but for only 23 members in order to build a local treasury. Since then, we received dues for 10 more members.

This group is active in politics and citizenship education reorganization of the C.A.P. program, job opportunity, school desegregation and instigating legislative changes to encompass urban renewal. Their latest inquiries have been on the rent supplement program.

August 1st I met with a group in New Roads who, as most Louisiana organizations at this time, are devoting a large portion of their energy to voter registration and sponsoring Negro candidates for public office. At this particular time they wanted a detailed explanation of school desegregation guide lines as related to Point Coupee Parish. One of the school board members sat in on the meeting, but offered no criticism, only that the board was unwilling to attempt compliance at this time for fear of racial disturbances. Suggestions to affiliate with Louisiana Council on Human Relatons was questioned on the basis of duplicaton of efforts by N.A.A.C.P. which is very strong in New Roads. Areas of involvement not covered by N.A.A.C.P. were discussed and the group voted to discuss further the possibilities. The

Newsletter carried accounts of subsequent school boycott and results therof.

September 16th, I spoke with a group in Covington which drew representatives from Washington, Tangipahoa and St. Tammany Parish. This group was interested in self help housing such as the Reserve group has started and/or rent supplement housing. Major problems were the lack of cooperation of city officials and available land, not in use for farming, that could be purchased for multiple housing construction.

This group is interested in affiliation. I have my reservations, however, since the officers were also officers in the C.A.P. programs. Mr. Reeves is Vice Chairman of C.A.P. and President of the Community Improvement Association.

August 22nd, I was asked to lecture to the Clinical Psychology class of Louisiana State University relative to a group of Angry Young Men with whom I had contact in relation to burnings and near riots of recent weeks, 30 of whom were jailed on charges of inciting to riot. Bail was set at $1500.00 each, cash. We were able to get the charges changed to disturbing the peace and bail lowered to $150.00. Within a two day period only four (4) had to pay bond, the others were released but no trial date has been set. The Clinical Psychology class wanted to meet the group on their terms. The Young Mens Freedom Association chose to meet them at the Funky Five - (5 shot gun houses of 2 room variety - no running water, a row of out houses behind, with sacks covering the entrance for doors, on the edge of a garbage dump. A railroad on the hill above made conversation virtually impossible and the stench was nauseated. The situation made the angry young men angrier, since two of them lived in the Funky Five. They hurled insults right and left in an attempt to anger the students and professor. They associated me with the Hunkies and all but called me a female canine, but bodily carried me through the high grass. We took them to lunch and they refused to eat with the Hunkies and their Aunt Jemima, (Me). The next day they called to ask me to arrange for tutors from the same group at the C.A.I. center where the week before they had all but demolished

the place. I did, and they started a class in foreign language the following week. The Psychology class wrote a note of thanks for a very wierd, but educational experience. Others of them have rounded up students to participate in test orientation, mathematics and typing for those of the group who requested it. I doubt that they will continue any lenghth of time because they seem bent on making trouble and testing public endurance. Everyone including the Mayor and Chief of Police seem afraid of them and that does not exclude me. They did set 12 fires in one night and told me I was next. F.B.I. has investigated their leadership but found nothing uncharacteristic of any city mob unemployed, unemployable and restless.

In September, I met with the group in Abbeville on two occasions. The latter occasion being at the Dominican Sisters request in order that they formulate a new Human Relations council to offset the one that is segregated. The one presently in operation is all Negro and all male. Sister Lorna Borge is working a head start program, which is 50% integrated and under the president of the old Human Relations Council. She wishes an organization through which other programs can be sponsored without dealing with said individuals. Attendance was mixed racially, and almost all Catholic. One of the priests expressed concern in not being able to involve more whites. He later admitted that his own church was still segregated and that for some reason he could not understand, he just couldn't endure Father McKnight. I am sure council money can be better used than attempting to develop this group.

Clinton voter Registration League asked me to meet with them September 18th. Interest here was primarily on Election Laws and State Re-apportionment, since East Feliciana Parish and East Baton Rouge parish had been incorporated into the same senatoral district. They also wanted a working relationship with the voter leagues in East Baton Rouge Parish in sponsoring a candidate, Daniels from East

Feliciana. They refused to consider items of non political nature and deferred suggestions to a future meeting. They sent representatives to the V.E.P. Convention of candidates in Baton Rouge last Saturday.

Algiers Advisory Council met August 1st and asked that I explain the work of Louisiana Council on Human Relations. Interest here centers around job opportunity, transportation to New Orleans for those unprepared to draw decent salaries, high rents for squalled living conditions, flooding and general living conditions. They are not organized as a formal group beyond a name. More women than men participated and children were much in evidence. They are obviously very poor and need help. Only Negroes were present, though they say several whites have met with them. They offered to pay my expenses, which was refused. I have no mailing address other than that on a Mr. Alonzo Brown. My last correspondence with him returned unopened.

Our board met in Lafayette September 16th, but I felt obliged to go to the Covington meeting. Summary of the Board meeting is included in the Newsletter.

Local involvement indicates that perhaps you are on the right track concerning directors for urban areas, unless of course, there was an associate director to help ease the load. Hardly a day passes when one is not involved in a meeting somewhere in town - from committee meetings with small groups, to mass meetings and lectures to classes in Sociology and Psychology.

More important on the local scene, is the work of a local Employment Committee composed of representatives from State Council of Churches, Voters Leagues, Advisory Councils, Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations, three (3) ministers and me. Our efforts over the past three months have been directed towards representative employment of Negroes in chain stores. Food Town, Winn Dixie and National Food Store. Klienpeter Dairies was also a target. Usually the task is not too difficult,

but, on one instance we threatened to boycott all six (6) Food Town stores to get employment across the board in the Denham Springs store. We sought employment in proportion to patronage in all capacities, Managers and Druggest to bag boys. In one store, they gave us all Negro employees except the Manager and hoped to rest their case there. We still pushed for employment in the other five (5) stores as requested. The night before our deadline, did we get an affirmative answer.

Klienpeters dairies announced that in 200 years of their existence, they had never had Negroes tell them how to run their business. However, they consented to route Negro salesmen on an equal basis with whites. These jobs range from $500.00 to $1500.00 a month. Our biggest weakness seems to be the follow up process in the many jobs now being filled by Negroes. We have a committee for that purpose, but obviously it is not functioning too well.

The state council is presently actively engaged in combating the use of public funds for segregated Junior Deputy programs throughout the state. East Baton Rouge Parish alone, spends $100,000.00 in public funds annually to sponsor a Junior Deputy program, which includes a camp and a bus for state tours. They offered to organize a Negro branch, but refuse to integrate the quarterly classes of whites. We plan to enjoin them to use public funds before the next session begins in January.

A neighborhood spanish class was conducted in the home office June - August. Children from 4 - 12 grades participated. Parents have reported only top grades for students of the summer class. My own son was quite proud of his A for the First six weeks.

The Baton Rouge chapter conducted an intensive survey of recreational facilities in the Parish during the summer. Closed committee meetings were

invaded, unpublished financial records were studied and copies of 1967 budget was ascertained. The survey exposed wide discrepancies between what Mr. Young and the Baton Rouge Recreation Commission reported to us, in our call meeting on financing personel and facilities in Negro communities, and those provided for white communities. Mr. Paul Burns will make these findings public in a filmed account on October 26th.

The committee on education has worked diligently over the summer to organize a High School Student Council on Human Relations. Meetings have been stimulating and well attended by both races. Most high schools in the Parish are represented, but parental resistance to a structured organization has yet to be resolved. Even though we can't prove that these students have been influential in changing the High School climate, it has been noted that very little of the racial conflicts of last year, exists this year, even in the four (4) newly integrated high schools.

The Shreveport Chapter is centering it's activity on citizenship education and employment opportunity.

The Crowley Council reports work in the formation of an integrated clergy organization, which sponsors community wide religious services and desegregating swimming pools. These seem trivial accomplishments but, not so when you know the climate of South West Louisiana. Even the good Catholic priest refuse to work with Negro priests.

Mr. Dugas reported that the Lake Charles Council holds meetings in various parishes and members attend mass as a group prior to each meeting. It has also soponsored integrated activities which even included Indians who live in the South West area. Their tutoring services, opened to all children, has been of most benefit to Negro children attending previously all white schools.

The Lafayette Council is still inactive as a group, but individual members

have been active in assisting the University of South West Louisiana acquire Negro athletes.

The New Orleans Council is constantly increasing its membership. They are presently engaged in opening employment opportunities and recently conducted one of their public forums on same.

Financially, Louisiana Council on Human Relations is not too well off, to say the least, but chapter financial drives are supposed to start in November. This we can't enforce either, since they are autonomist.

One bright spot, is the membership increase over the last year. As of October 31st last year, we had a paid membership of one hundred and thirteen (113) compared to this years paid membership of five hundred and seventy (570). We have added three (3) chapters and hope to have two more in the very near future. Two of thses chapters are newly organized, the other, reactivated. It doesn't seem like much when compared to other state councils, but we feel rather proud of these minor accomplishments.

See you November 1st.

Yours very truly,

Pat

Patricia C. Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations

PM:vec

La QUARTERLY REPORT

ITEM I

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations became a staffed organization in June of 1966 and opened an office in its present location in September 1966.

Much of our energies have been directed towards developing councils and membership drives, which won for us the George S. Mitchell Award in 1967.

In September of 1966 the Baton Rouge Council was the only council affiliated with the state organization. Since then we have added the New Orleans council, St. Marys Parish Council in Franklin, U. S. L. Council in Lafayette and the Shreveport Council.

Other councils with whom we work extensively and hope to draw into the State affiliation are: The Lake Charles Council, which is still an all catholic group, the Crowley Council (segregated racially and by sex) The Vermillion Parish Council and the Abbieville Council.

Some of these groups feel that formal affiliation with the state council (a bi-racial organization) would lessen their effectiveness as a local organization. We are particularly proud of the Shreveport group, who defied local convention and affiliated at loss of more than one half the group with whom we'd worked prior to their becoming a structured organization. Basically, this is the same group responsible for registering some 8,600 Negroes with the assistance of Federal registrars and a V.E.P. grant.

The St. Marys Parish Council has finally been funded for their 60 unit Rent Supplement program. They also conduct a Head Start program and a Day Care Center.

Presently, we are concentrating our efforts on reactivating the Lafayette Council which disbanded soon after the staffing of the state organization along with a general State council reorganization and assembling of a viable board of directors.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is committed to the ideal of justice for all, in a society where understanding and openness prevail among people of all segments of our populace. The council attempts to uncover the sources of controversy and adverse human emotions, through the use of fact finding, reporting, education and negotiating, as a means of preventing the circumstances that produce the distructiveness witnessed in other states. Louisiana Council on Human Relations attempts to strike at the roots of poverty and frustration, educational lag, social ignorance, cultural deprivation and job deficiency by encouraging and introducing Federal programs on both state and local level.

L.C.H.R. works with the political structure with industry, with business, with religious and social service organizations for the purpose of correcting these flaws in our social structure. In addition, the council functions in the following manner:

1. It provides support for significant effort of local chapters.
2. It initiates and coordinates projects and programs of state wide importance of and for local chapters.
3. It cooperates with and participates in programs of organization with like goals, often co-sponsoring events and activities.
4. It stimulates the development of self help projects such as coops and credit unions.
5. It cooperates with E.E.O.C., E.O.C., H.E.W., Labor Unions and O.C.C. in behalf of individuals attempting to obtain rights guaranteed by law.
6. Finally, those formerly unseen and the unheard are now visable and have a voice through Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS-BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICE	OCCUPATION	NAME & ADDRESS	RACE
President	Dean of Graduate School L. S. U.	Dr. James R. Oliver 324 Charlotte St. Lafayette, La.	White
Vice President	Director of Southern Coop. Development Prog.	Father Albert McKnight Delcambre, La.	Negro
Vice President	Dentist	Dr. Leonard Burns 1813 N. Rochblave New Orleans, La.	Negro
Vice President	Prof. Psychology L. S. U.	Dr. Ralph M. Dreger P. O. Box 64543 Audubon Station Baton Rouge, La.	White
Treasurer	Dean of Students Southern Univ.	Dr. Martin L. Harvey Southern University Baton Rouge, La.	Negro
Secretary		Mrs. Leo Mervis 34 Audubon Blvd. New Orleans, La.	White
Executive Director	Director of La. Council on Human Relations	Mrs. Patricia Miller 2522-77th Avenue Baton Rouge, La.	Negro
OTHERS	Director of La. Council of Churches	The Rev. Sam Allen 721 Government St. Baton Rouge, La.	White
	Attorney	Mr. Israel Augustine 2010 Humanity New Orleans, La.	Negro
	Business Man	Mr. Barton Freeland 1 Freeland Lane Crowley, La.	White
	Attorney Special Assist. to Governor	Mr. Camille Gravel 611 Murray Street Alexandria, La.	White
	Business Man (Retired)	Mr. J. Carlton James 1103 Lamar Street Lafayette, La.	Negro

OFFICE	OCCUPATION	NAME & ADDRESS	RACE
	Attorney	Mr. John Nelson 4123 Walmsley New Orleans, La.	White
	Business Man	Mr. Vanderbilt Sewell 2272-79th Avenue Baton Rouge, La.	Negro
	Chaplan, L. S. U.	Msgr. A. O. Sigur USL Box 2250 Lafayette, La.	White

ITEM IV

PROBLEMS OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

There are several problems attendent to most beginning councils, the Louisiana Council is no exception. These problems normally fall in the following following categories. They are:

a) Board Naivety-accurate definition of responsibility
-lack of awareness of opportunities
-reluctance to assert authority in Human Relations matters

b) Lack of visibility and influence by the Council resulting in a limited degree of success, minimal fund raising success, and the implementation at best of pilot projects.

c) Insufficient staff-lack of time for follow-through and execution.

In the face of these problems, which loom large, the Executive Director has, in concert with a small but aggressive segment of the board set in motion the following: 1) a intensive membership drive resulting in receipt of the George S. Mitchell Award.

2) a broad scale program of effective coordination of several local chapter initiated projects i.e., V.E.P. Consumer and Producer Co-ops and Credit Union organization and development.

3) A major fund raising effort under the guise of the annual dinner - $25.00 a plate dinner with the Governors Office as Keynoter.

4) A series of monthly dinners or luncheons with major power groups - C of C, Labor, News Media, Business and Industry, Churches and Activist Groups.

In addition, it is proposed that individual board members be stimulated to assume execution responsibilities in their respective area of interest. i.e., a board member from industry will serve as convenor of the business and industry luncheon. This suggests a modification of the board membership to reflect and represent the power center element with in the state. It is further assumed that the first such reconstitution will be inclusive of stellar performers from the local community, thus moving the policy and implimation to a stage possible of obtaining needed geographic expression. In hope of realizing the above objectives, we sincerely urge increased support for nine (9) months in 1968 in the areas of three (3) staff members and project budgets.

La - QUARTERY REPORTS

REPORT OF LOUISIANA COUNCIL

Patricia B. Miller, Executive Director

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

In compliance with SRC requirements for state councils, I am attempting to give you a brief review of activities of the Louisiana Council during the past month. Not having an office location most of the preceeding month makes activity of a routine nature rather sketchy, so I'm relying rather heavily on my daily log and calendar as a record of past procedures. Some of the events took place on Saturdays and Sundays as I find it doing even now. If this report is too detailed, let me know and I'll correct it in the future.

Up until August most of my time was spent in seeking office space and getting bids on equipment, office supplies, labor and construction materials.

Sun., Aug. 7 - I was able to get the lease signed in Lafayette and returned same to Mr. Eames at First Federal Savings and Loan.

Mon., Aug. 8 - Visited Governor's Commission on Human Relations, Rights and Responsibility.
Visited Mr. Ellis at City National Bnak - purpose to assure hiring Negro employees in new branch located in Negro area.

Tues, Wed. Aug. 9=10 Atlanta Conference

Fri., Aug. 12 Attend II Ward voters' meeting

Sat., Aug. 13 Shopped for lumber, paneling, etc. Laid out partitions for office space.

Sun., Aug. 14 Visited longshoremen's vice-president. (Wants integrated union, president does not.)

Mon., Aug. 15 Sat in on hiring procedures of longshoremen, 6 am.
Talked with father of murdered youth - needs legal assistance.
Conference with father whose daughter was fired from Head Start when she enrolled at white college for September.
Supervised construction until 8 pm.
Attended student housing meeting for off campus students, 8-9:30pm

Tues., Aug. 16 Shopped for office furniture
Wrote article for paper.
Supervised construction

Wed., Aug. 17 Visited New Roads - talked with Douglas on school desegregation.
PM supervised construction
Met with Council treasurer on expenses.

Thurs., Aug.18 Conference with Dr. Dreger- news letter content; went over files.
Supervised construction.

Fri., Aug. 19 New Orleans - Missed Dr. Burns; saw Dr. Terrace; saw Senator Ciassio.

Mon., Aug. 22	Conference with coach in Lafayette - Negro athlete scholarship. Conference with Scott, track star in Baton Rouge.
Tues., Aug. 23	Painted and worked on job.
Wed., Aug. 24	Installed locks on doors, priced and drew up pattern for copy room. Report on cities.
Thurs.,Aug. 25	Worked on construction. Worked on report from Louisiana cities.
Fri., Aug. 26	Visited State-Times and Morning Advocate. Lunch with the Rev. Grady Poulard, Crowley. Supervised construction.
Sat., Aug. 27	Worked on report on Louisiana cities. Contacted 4 principals for prep school students Designed table for board room.
Mon., Aug. 29	Construction; clean-up; made draperies (sheers) Reports from Opelousas; Conference with Mr. Hayes, principal (organizing second Baton Rouge Council) (plans for regional council). Interviewed persons for secretary (4) Worked on report (major problems)
Tues. Aug. 30	Interviewed police potentials. Picked up sample exams. Visited civil service office.
Wed., Aug. 31	Interviewed secretary potentials. Visited office of Community Advancement
Thurs. Sept 1	Visit from U.S.L. coach Worked on report on cities Called parents of prep school prospects.
Fri., Sept. 2	Mrs. Kemmerson - office draperies. Mrs. Ford - wants help - postal clerk prospect. Asks coaching for her and 3 others who want to learn how to take standardized tests and exams.
Sat., Sept. 3	Letters to principals. Interviewed secretary prospects. Conference with New Iberia group on school march.
Tues. Sept. 6	Interviewed Mrs. Reynolds Conference with Dean Harvey on secretary's salary - review of budget. Follow up - principals on prep students Called Tureaux for appointment. Called Dr. Oliver - plans for board meeting. Interviewed Joyce Bergue; summarized construction costs.

Wed., Sept 7	Reservations for Mr. Stanfield. Conference with Mrs. Kennedy (student assistance). Conference with Fred Mathews - Esso training program. Arranged Melong interview as bank employee prospect. Conference with Mr. Ellis on bank employee prospect.
Thurs. Sept 8	New Orleans - met Mr. Stanfield Conference - Mr. Tureaux Conference with Jack Sission Conference with president, New Orleans board, Mrs. Leo Mervis.
Fri., Sept 9	Lafayette - conference with Dr. Oliver
Sat., Sept 10	Board meeting
Mon., Sept 12	Appointment with David Kayser, chief of police Conference with Bernard Lewis - Negro policeman. Conference with Miss Newbreaugh - Community Advancement
Tues., Sept 13	Conference with Douglas of New Roads - school desegregation Conference with Bennie Robeson (local grocery employment plans) Talked with Stone. Attended NAACP meeting, 8 pm. Shopped for office supplies
Wed., Sept 14	Started quarterly report Worked on city problems Conference with Mary Jamison, YWCA - wants books
Thurs. Sept 15	Reports on cities PM Opelousas - Dr. Terrance - Discussion of NAACP drive and new mayor. Follow up on student help. Set up bookkeeping system with Mr. Eames. Lunch with Mr. Stone - job opportunity
Fri. Sept 16	Obtained lists of all newspapers, radio and TV stations in state. Interviewed prospects for State troopers for Governor's Commission
Sat., Sept 17	Baton Rouge Council picnic
Mon., Sept 19	Worked with Eames on bookkeeping system. Visit to New Roads Completed survey of cities.

January 6, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,000.00, the quarterly payment on your special grant from the Field Foundation.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt copy of this letter.

est wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

Enclosures (2)

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

January 19, 1967

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

Thanks for the material and books which came earlier this week. I have a request for a couple of copies of the 1966 fall issue of "The New South." It is to be used in a political science class in Tougaloo. Also, we didn't yet receive any copies of the last issue of "The New South" and another inquiry has been made for that issue.

Carol - please send -

I am about to complete the necessary paperwork for the application to the Internal Revenue Service for tax deductible status. We should know something in not more than two weeks.

You will be receiving my monthly and quarterly reports in a few days. Thanks for all your help.

Sincerely,

Ken

Ken Dean

KD:ml

January 23, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

We are sending under separate cover two copies of the Fall, 1966, issue of New South, as requested in your letter of January 19.

Youmention having received no copies of the "last issue." Since the Fall, 1966, issue was the last issue, I wonder if you had another issue in mind. (The Winter, 1967, issue is the next one to come out.)

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

February 6, 1967

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

c BA
✓ MW
CL - file
✓ VJ

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed,

Under separate cover I am sending you two publications; "Mississippi Citizenship" put out by the Mississippi Economic Council and "Democracy in Mississippi" put out by the Mississippi AFL-CIO. Would you please let Marvin Wall see both of these publications? The AFL-CIO will be distributing their booklet. We, the Council on Human Relations, will be distributing one thousand copies of the Economic Council's booklet.

Since these two booklets are already published, we probably don't need to duplicate them with a "Know Your Mississippi Government" like was done in Georgia.

Thanks for the copies of the fall edition of The New South. We had not received this edition. Let me say that I think this is the finest edition that I have seen up until now. We've had a number of favorable comments here in Mississippi.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Ken

Ken Dean

KD:ml

February 6, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $4,000.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

Mississippi Program

P. O. Box 4825, Fondren Station, Jackson, Mississippi 39216

(601) 366-8242

file
DK

February 9, 1967

GS

Mr. Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

I am writing to call to your attention again my feeling that we need to have a Jackson Council on Human Relations.

We started out about two years ago with some enthusiasm for a Jackson Council on Human Relations. So far as I know no meetings were held last year nor this year.

Perhaps some people feel that no Jackson Council is needed. It is true that many of the same people who make up other organizations in Jackson would need to become the backbone of a Jackson Council.

Perhaps some may feel that a Jackson Council would have nothing to contribute to the local community. With this I do not agree. With so many local unsolved problems and with the prevailing tendency to sweep them under the rug, it is very important that a concerned group of citizens be meeting to discuss these problems and to raise these issues.

Moreover, I am convinced that in the long run the strength of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will depend on the vigor of a great many local councils over the state.

Is there any plan to revive or resurrect the Jackson Council on Human Relations?

Cordially yours

Don

A. D. Beittel, Director
AFSC Mississippi Program

February 14, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check for $500.00, a special grant to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations for consultant services in connection with your continuing work and study on welfare services in Mississippi.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return to me.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

4PA
CL - file

February 15, 1967

Mrs. N. L. Harvey
Service by Collins
415 North Farish St.
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Thanks for your letter concerning the relationship between State Councils and Southern Regional Council. I am of the opinion that the present quality of relationship between these two organizations is good and I have no specific suggestions as to how it might be strengthened.

Sometimes we at the state level are a bit sensitive as regards SRC staff persons coming into our area of work. I suppose this tension is normal and that it doesn't constitute a serious problem. I would like to go on record as saying that for over the last two years, Paul Anthony and Ed Stanfield have fought hard to support the State Councils. Some of our younger directors are not aware of the extent of Mr. Anthony's contribution to the state work. He and other SRC staffers are to be commended for their gracious support and if they have initiated work in the state without establishing proper contact with the state director, I am sure this was an oversight that SRC will more than gladly make right.

Thank you for your support of the Mississippi Council and I, too, look forward to a successful 1967.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

KLD:ml
cc: Mr. Ed Stanfield

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2-15-67

Dear Ed,

Inclosed find two clippings concerning the Coast Council on Hunam Relations. This represents fairly well what is going on in that area. It is not easy pickin' but I am trying to get this type of work underway in a couple of other areas. Oxford is coming along, but it is hectic. Poverty program interests didn't help us in that area.

Was good to talk with you again last evening. I am waiting to hear just what LBJ comes up with and then we'll decide what move of support we can make.

Thanks for returning the Field letter that was concerned with MACE, the proposed organization for the Delta.

On March 11 we hope to have a meeting of the local folk to try and get the Jackson council back in business. This,too, has been undercut by the involvment of folk in the Poverty War. I'm in the process of looking for workers and concerned people who are not so tied up with other do-gooder programs.

Did you notice the involvement of the CIA in the NSA? I'm the holder of $500.00 for a student conference, maybe Icould appeal to the CIA and up the funds a little! Bet you and Paul hadn't considered submitting a proposal to the CIA. Seriously, if you are of a mind to make any suggestions concerning a student conference, I'd take your comments into thorough planning thoughts.

So much from MIXISSIPPI. Thanks for all that you do for us folk.

Yours

Ken

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

February 21, 1967

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Ed,

Enclosed find a copy of the audit for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations for the year 1966. If there are any questions, please let me know.

The same man who did the audit, Derald S. Rosen, is in the process of making application for our tax-deductible status. You will note that mention is made of this in the letter accompanying the audit.

It is my plan to have an extensive organization and membership campaign as soon as we can get our tax-deductible status and have a piece of literature describing the Council published.

Thanks for all that you did for us during the past year and are still doing for the Mississippi Council.

Sincerely,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:ml

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

March 29, 1967

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

You will be interested in the enclosed news story. It has serious implications. A couple of Negro leaders with national organizations have already contacted me, and one is coming to town to discuss this later this week. A number of civil rights people over here are upset, and this will probably lead to some degree of public discussion and debate. You are aware of my involvement here, but I will not take public part in whatever ensues.

I trust that all is well with SRC folk, and I look forward to seeing you next week.

Cordially,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kce
Enclosure

Jackson Daily News - March 25, 1967

Negroes End Boycott At Hazlehurst

HAZLEHURST, Miss. (AP)—The two-week boycott of schools by 2,000 Negro pupils and the threat of an Easter Sunday mass march on the town square by civil rights forces have ended.

A dramatic ride across town Friday night by an investigator for the State Sovereignty Commission, bearing an agreement between the School Board and NAACP leaders to a waiting assembly of Negroes, soothed boiling racial tempers in Hazlehurst.

"They've done all we could ask for," said Charles Evers, field director of the Notional Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "I think we should take this."

An overflow crowd of 400 Negroes in the Masonic Temple building roared their approval.

The document of accord was drawn up in a special late night meeting of the school board and Negro leaders in City Hall.

Approval of the compromise came only after the school board sent assurances by Lee Cole, Sovereignty Commission investigator, to the mass meeting that controversial Negro principal A. J. Dillon would not only be transferred from Parrish School but would never be reassigned to a Negro school.

"We were after Dillon and we got him," Evers declared to the crowd. "They are going to make

Continued On Page 8

BOYCOTT

Continued From Page 1

him No. 1 flunkie for the white people. He will have nothing to do with any of the Negro schools."

The boycott of schools began following long - standing complaints against Dillon, accused by Negro parents of arbitrary methods in handling school matters.

After accepting the school board offer, Evers said, "This is is not the end of our move. This is our first move. We are going to give the white people one month to give us Negro clerks downtown, more Negro policemen, a deputy sheriff and courtesy titles."

The city hired its first Negro policeman Thursday. Evers said a voter registration campaign would continue.

He urged the Negro community not to show hostility toward Dillon.

"He's one of us," Evers said. "We don't want to hurt one of our own. And we hope he will soon see he is not doing anybody any good playing into the whites hands. We hope he will soon join us."

Tension in the city began easing earlier Friday when the Hazlehurst school trustees heassigned Dillon to administrative responsibilities at a white high school and put a white man in charge of the Negro school.

April 14, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Mr. Dean:

At your earliest convenience, please send me the names and addresses of the presidents of your local councils.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Carolyn Lockhart
Secretary
Department of Field Activities

cl

$2,000.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Quarterly payment, special Field Foundation grant to Miss. Council

Field grant to Miss. Council

April 17, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

April 17, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check for $2,000, which is the quarterly payment on the Field Foundation grant to the Mississippi Council.

According to my records, we have received your audit for 1966 and your quarterly program report for the first quarter. We have not received monthly reports on membership and finances for January, February or March. As you know our hope is to have for each state council a month-by-month record of membership growth and of income from all sources. These reports show how much is received during the month from foundations, from SRC, from membership dues, from individual contributions, and from business contributions. It should also show the amount received in each of these categories for the year to date. I would suggest that expenditures be shown in the same way, that is, the amount expended for each budgeted item for that month and for the year to date.

Incidentally, we do not have a current list of the names and addresses of the presidents of the two or three local councils that you have. We would appreciate your sending this to us.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it for our auditors.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures - 2

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

April 18, 1967

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Mrs. Carolyn Lockhart
Secretary
Department of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Lockhart:

In reference to your recent inquiry concerning the names and addresses of the presidents of our local councils, they are as follows:

Mrs. Della Davidson, President
Oxford Council on Human Relations
1523 University Avenue
Oxford, Mississippi

Mr. E. C. Cantrell, President
Biloxi Council on Human Relations
295 Beauvoir
Biloxi, Mississippi

Reverend Bernard Law, President
Jackson Council on Human Relations
Box 2248
Jackson, Mississippi

If you desire any additional information, please advise.

Cordially,

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kce

file

April 27, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on
Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

I have read your poverty report with the kind of sadness such things elicit, and with also a great desire to write something myself about the reality you describe. But damn it, I can't keep just jumping up and running off to write things.

Ed tells me you would like to see somebody expand your material. You know anybody out there who could? Writers are in short supply these days down here. I could try a couple of good ones up here. I would like to get a special report out. I wish it could be accompanied with photographs. But that costs.

Anyhow -- let's do something.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

File

May 9, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed,

Enclosed find the monthly financial reports for the Mississippi Council. I trust that these are sufficient as records. I know quite well that they do not reflect anything acceptable as regards fund raising or memberships. Let me note that November and December of 1966 were the 2 months in which we made a moderate push for dues for the past year. This being the case, I felt that we should wait until the second quarter of 1967 to begin our request for 1967 dues. We are now at that period and provisions have been made, both by the staff and the board, to enter into a membership and fund raising campaign. This was acted on at our recent board meeting. In the next few days, you will receive a copy of the minutes of that meeting.

Things are moving along fairly well. I will be out of the office for a few days the last part of this month. I take the fatal step on May 25 at Drew University chapel in Madison, New Jersey, in the evening at 7:30. All friends are welcome, but I don't expect many people to travel that far for this occasion. I might note that old girl friends are not considered friends, and are thereby excluded from being present.

Yours,

Kenneth L. Dean

Enclosures
KLD:kce

May 15, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $4,000.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures 2

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MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi
June 16, 1967

The Jackson Chapter of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is sponsoring an open meeting June 20 (this coming Tuesday), at 8:00 P.M. The meeting will be held at the Allstate Building on Highway 51 North. The Allstate Building is a mile or so from the North State-Highway 51 intersection, going toward Canton. The meeting is open to the public. The subject of the meeting will be a review of Hinds County poverty conditions. Father Bernard Law is President of the Jackson Chapter, and will preside at the meeting.

A committee has been working on the program, which will consist of pictures and films with narration by Judy Lang, a statistical report, and a discussion period with resource persons from a number of public agencies.

In recent weeks, a large number of people have expressed an interest in knowing the exact level and effects of poverty in our area. This educational meeting has been scheduled to deal with this desire. Most of the people involved in the program, in one way or another, are involved in the War on Poverty.

Refreshments will be served after the program. There will be ample opportunity for people to make new friends and to exchange ideas concerning the subject of the program.

There is plenty of parking space available at the Allstate Building. The door on the back side of the Allstate Building should be used for entrance to the auditorium. The front door is the entrance to the business offices, and this section of the building will be closed.

Hope to see you Tuesday night.

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

June 27, 1967

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed,

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me the following material by return mail, as I am in need of it as soon as possible:

4 copies of the Special Report by Southern Regional Council, entitled Hungry Children.

3 copies of the last issue of New South.

Thanks for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean kce

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kce

When People Care Good Things Happen.

June 28, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

As requested, we have sent via first class mail four copies of Hungry Children and three additional copies of the last issue of New South.

Incidentally, you should have received, by now, the ten copies of New South that we always intend to send you--and sometimes do.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

July 10, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $6,000.00 representing our quarterly payments on our grant-in-aid and Field Foundation grant for 1967 to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc. 2

Miss. - Ken Dean
EG

August 2, 1967

Senator Joseph Clark
Sub-Committee on Employment,
Manpower and Poverty
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

There are two matters concerning the problem of poverty and hunger which I feel merit the attention of your committee. I would have brought these to your attention earlier, but only in the last few days have I seen the importance of these matters.

The first matter has to do with the school lunch program. Recently, the staff of the Council on Human Relations had a closed meeting with a number of Negro school principals. In that session, we learned that school superintendents hire Negro school principals at the minimum base pay and then encourage these principals to supplement their salary by making use of candy and soft drink machines at the school. They also encourage the principals to add to their pay by collecting a fee for certain social functions sponsored through the school. A third technique that is used in some schools is the declaration of a freedom day, which is declared by the principal when a certain quota is reached by each classroom toward the freedom fund. The freedom fund usually goes to the principal for the purchase of a new car. It has also been reported to our office that some principals attempt to operate the lunch room on a personal profit basis.

I am calling this to your attention, not because a few Negro principals are picking up some extra money, rather, because much of this has taken place at the expense of the school lunch program. It is not uncommon for the children to be encouraged to spend their

lunch money for the soft drinks and candies. I can not emphasize enough the seriousness of this problem. The public school could be the vehicle through which a meaningful attack could be launched on the problem of malnutrition. While in some parts of the country we are trying to develop a hot breakfast plan for poor children, we find that it is a common practice in Mississippi to give emphasis to soft drinks and candy as over against the school lunch program. I have further checked this situation with persons affiliated with the Title IV School Desegregation Institute at the University of Mississippi. They substantiate what I have said, but are of the opinion that the larger schools in the cities no longer use this to the extent that they once did. Mr. Charles Evers, Field Secretary for the NAACP, can share further information with you as regards this situation. Last Spring, he called 2,300 students out on strike in Copiah County because such practices were in effect.

The second matter which I think merits the attention of your committee has to do with the problem of hungry children in six counties in Mississippi. The Governor recently charged that the whole issue of hunger came up when CDGM (working through the Friends of Children in Mississippi) brought doctors into the State so that they could publicize the problems of the poor and perhaps rule ineffective the operation of Mississippi Action for Progress. I have been in contact with that situation for almost two years. There were a good number of communities that were in the process of developing Head Start agencies, when OEO announced that they would not refund CDGM. Many of these centers had been operated on a volunteer basis for six or more months. When OEO made the arbitrary decision to give six CDGM counties to MAP, some of these volunteer centers were able to work out a meaningful relationship with MAP, and others were not.

I spent last week reviewing this situation and visited the volunteer centers. Rather than go into a lengthy and complicated explanation, let me say this. In the community of Louise (Humphreys County), I visited a MAP center. This center had 10 teachers with 57 well fed and lovely children. The program seemed to be quite acceptable. Three blocks away I visited a volunteer center. This center had 75 children and 12 teachers. The children were definitely from a different socio economic level than those in attendance at MAP. Neither the teachers nor the students were well fed. They were not able to afford a warm meal for the students. After considerable discussion, I learned that someone had donated $75.00

two weeks earlier, and that the children were getting milk two days a week. A local milk concern was making the milk available at wholesale prices in order to help the situation.

Counsel for MAP tells me that they have more money than they can possibly use, and that they could easily finance the volunteer centers. It has been the practice of OEO to fund the agency in a given county who represents the most people. It is also customary for these people to have some say as to how their program is run and what structure is used.

The persons who are the subject of this situation, as well as the first situation discussed, are, for the most part, the hungry children which we have given so much attention lately. I think that it is fundamental to any help that might be realized, that we give immediate attention to both situations. I am particularly distressed over the OEO problem, since this particular situation is in direct opposition to the intent of the Poverty Act and the good intentions of the Director, Sargent Shriver.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kce
cc: Senator Jacob Javits
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Senator Edward M. Kennedy
Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Senator John Stennis
Senator James Eastland
Governor Paul Johnson
Dr. Paul Anthony
Mr. Sargent Shriver

Miss - Ken Degn
Ed - Martha!
file

August 3, 1967

Mr. Sargent Shriver, Director
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shriver:

Only after lengthy consideration and exhausting other avenues, I am writing this letter concerning the status of the Poverty Program in Mississippi. As you mentioned in Montreal, and as you further reminded me at Senator Clark's sub-committee hearings in Washington, we have every reason to be proud of the progress that has been made with the OEO program in Mississippi. We are particularly grateful for the generous funding in the Headstart areas, and for the creative work your office has done with the food program. These two efforts have made a considerable contribution to the people who suffer most, the children and the elderly. We also have developing some very fine Community Action Programs. In a different way, this has been extremely helpful. For the first time, the well-to-do middle class whites find themselves working shoulder to shoulder on equal terms with every level of leadership from the Negro community.

All of this stands to be lost, and the image of OEO could suffer considerably if an immediate solution is not found for the Friends of Children in Mississippi. I personally have visited these centers on five occasions. Governor Johnson recently pointed out that the Field Foundation doctors based their claim of starvation on what they found in the six counties where there is a struggle between MAP and FCM. While the governor used this to his political advantage, the basis for his statement is factual. Counsel for MAP says that they have plenty of money

and that they could easily afford to operate the FCM centers. If it is ever called to the attention of the public that starvation exists in counties where OEO has funded an agency which is not acceptable to the majority of the people in that county, and that the petty differences of a few self interested persons are all that blocks the implementation of a program that would do considerable to relieve this starvation, it would surely follow that the War on Poverty would be written off as just another bureaucratic failure.

I know this is not your intent. Neither is it mine, but having watched the situation develop, and in that I know the persons involved, I feel very strongly that this is a fair estimate of the situation. My five visits to the FCM centers leave me with no choice but to affirm that the poor people's refusal to prostitute their young community by joining an organization that does not represent the values they have found to be meaningful, is a reflection of the character of these people. A sad thing, but OEO's arbitrary designation of counties for MAP has served to block the one thing that you have tried so carefully to promote, namely, community action and the self help approach.

Perhaps we could be less concerned with this situation if MAP were a strong healthy organization. I have spent long hours supporting and working with the MAP staff and board. Unfortunately, MAP is best described as a series of failures and broken relationships. This applies both to the board and to the staff. Recently, there have been a number of good signs coming out of the reorganization of the MAP central staff. However, the realization of these signs is continually denied by the inability of both the board and the staff to move beyond the troublesome FCM problem.

The liabilities of this situation are three. Firstly, the entire OEO program stands to be damaged. Secondly, the good work that MAP could do is held in suspension. Lastly, and most important of all, a substantial number of poor people are denied what is rightfully theirs and what you wish them to have.

I have also taken the liberty to call this matter to the attention of Senator Joseph Clark, who heads the sub-committee on poverty. Enclosed find a copy of the letter to Senator Clark. I might also add that a number of organizations have made inquiry in the last two weeks concerning the FCM problem. The American Friends Service Committee, the Houston Council on Human Relations, and the Southern Regional Council are the new additions who are making specific inquiry. Look Magazine, The Washington Post, and a number of lesser publications are presently involved. Only this morning, the Wall Street Journal called to schedule a visit for next week. I have just received letters from a Jewish organization in New York City, a Social Action Committee in Memphis, a group of Negroes who have organized inside the United States Department of Agriculture, and from a number of individuals all the way from Lost Angeles to Boston, all of whom wish to work with the FCM situation.

It is my opinion that this problem could be solved without all of this attention. I would like nothing better than to be free of the FCM problem, so that I could channel the interest of these various groups into areas that are not yet being served by the Poverty Program. Your attention to this matter will be appreciated by us, as well as the very poor people who are involved.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

Enclosure
KLD:kce
cc: Mr. Jule Sugarman
Senator Joseph Clark
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

August 23, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

I have read with interest your memo for the MCHR staff, setting up office routine.

It looks fine to me. Glad to know you are getting organized. Finally!

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

f

September 1, 1967

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

Here is the financial report for the month of August. The oral report having to do with activities will be sent in about 10 days.

Notice that we had 83 memberships this month. This part of our work is picking up and we hope to sustain this kind of income.

Yours,

Ken Dean

Enclosure
KLD:kce

When People Care Good Things Happen.

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

September 25, 1967

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

Enclosed find two letters which are self explanatory. You received a copy of my earlier memo to the Board.

You haven't been to Mississippi for quite some time, and it dawns on me that perhaps you would like to get over this way for this meeting. The annual meeting for the Mississippi Council this year will probably be the first week in December. That would be the only other opportunity you would have to see our Board or membership in action this year. I would not want your presence to prejudice the discussion of a philosophy for the Council on Human Relations, and of course I don't think it would, or else I wouldn't invite you. Since I am sending each Board member a copy of your New South article, it would be good for you to be on hand to answer questions.

I would like to do a little bit more than just have you over here for a Board meeting, so if you are interested, maybe Mary and I could have a spaghetti supper for the Executive Committee of the Jackson Chapter. This way, you would get to see something of the kind of organization we are developing here in Hinds County. Anyway, let me know if you are interested in coming over on the 12th, and if you will spend the night. If you can, we would also like for you to be a guest in our home. A night away from the twins might be good, but let me warn you that my two cats and dog demand a lot of attention.

Cordially,

Ken

Ken Dean

Enclosures
KLD:kce

When People Care Good Things Happen.

~~G.B. - Do we have this?~~
~~Ed S~~

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

September 21, 1967

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Copy mailed 9/25
gb

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed,

Thank you for sending over the New South. They arrived this morning. We will send you a check for them next week.

As you know, we have been doing some work for the Field Foundation, the subject of which is Education at the Negro State Supported Colleges in Mississippi. I noticed some two weeks ago that the Southeastern Region Education Board, or some such (SREB or SERB) issued a report on Negro colleges in the Southeastern region. Do you know if we might be able to obtain a copy of that report through SRC? Anything you can do to help us with this will be appreciated.

Yours,

Ken Dean
kce

Ken Dean

KLD:kce

When People Care Good Things Happen.

September 27, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Thanks for your letter of September 25. Yes, I am planning to attend the Board meeting on October 12. I'll catch an early flight over that morning.

My plans are to motor from Jackson to Pine Bluff on the 13th to attend a workshop for local council leaders in Arkansas, so I'll be spending the night in Jackson. The spaghetti supper idea or something of the kind sounds great, and I would appreciate the chance to visit with the folks, including you and Mary. Enough is enough, however, so I insist on staying the night at the Benbow. Don't go getting insulted; this is just a rule that I have developed and apply without favoritism or discrimination -- to stay in a hotel or motel, rather than with friends. As much as I travel, and as I am usually with the same people in each place, I just find that it saves wear and tear on me, my friendships, and my professional associates if I stick to that rule. Do you understand? Mary will, I bet.

If so, how about getting me a reservation at the Benbow for the 12th. If not, I'll get it myself.

I am really looking forward to the meeting.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

October 2, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as executive director, of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

October 5, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,000.00,,the quarterly payment on Field Foundation special grant for 1967 to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

October 5, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $4,000.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

November 15, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human
Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

As you already know, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has approved a grant-in-aid of $14,500 to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations for the calendar year 1968.

Please read the enclosed "1968 Grant-in-Aid Conditions." These are essentially the same as those for 1967.

Item b. under requirement 3 -- a list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen of local councils -- has been deleted at the request of the SRC Executive Committee. We simply call your attention to this, instead of reproducing the conditions. As explained to the Executive Committee, the sole purposes of this item were (1) to provide us with a current list of human relations council leaders in the state for use by our staff and to answer requests for contacts from public and private agencies and (2) to enable us to send the Field Activities Newsletter to current state and local council leaders. We still would appreciate having such lists for these purposes, but you should feel no compulsion about it.

Best wishes for a fruitful and satisfying year.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh
Enclosure
cc: The Reverend Duncan Gray, Jr.

file

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

November 20, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

Thank you for the material concerning the grant-in-aid program for 1968. We will make sure that you receive the information listed in your requirements.

After considerable discussion, we have finally decided that our annual meeting will be December 13. This will be a meeting beginning at 5:00 P.M. and ending about 10:00 P.M. The place is the Heidelberg Hotel here in Jackson. The subject of the meeting is to be "The Essentials of Law and Order." The featured speaker will be Roy Moore, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI here in Mississippi.

We have kicked around a lot of ideas concerning this meeting, but the four bombings of the last eight weeks and three church burnings of the last 10 days have caused us to settle on this theme for the meeting. We hope that you can be present for the entire day. You will soon receive a more detailed outline of the program. Also, anyone else from SRC who would like to be present is certainly welcome.

Sincerely,

Ken

Ken Dean

KD:dh

cc: Reverend Duncan Gray
Mr. Paul Anthony

When People Care Good Things Happen.

December 6, 1967

Mr Kenneth Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

I am planning to attend your meeting on December 13. Thanks for the invitation.

My flight (Delta 617) arrives in Jackson at 12:31 P.M. on that date. Will that be satisfactory? Also, would you make a reservation for me at the Admiral Benbow?

Many thanks.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

file

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

December 28, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

Under separate cover, we are sending you the materials which you requested for the Ford Foundation review. There are 13 copies of:

1. the financial statement for 1965, 1966 and 1967;

2. the top eight problems in Mississippi as listed by myself;

3. the names of our Board of Directors with their race and occupation noted, as well as a list of our officers;

4. the five page summary statement concerning the involvement of the Council on Human Relations.

I hope all of this is in order. We also have copies of some of our publications should these be needed.

Sincerely,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:dmh

When People Care Good Things Happen.

file

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

January 18, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

In reviewing the grant-in-aid conditions for 1968, I note that there are a number of requirements. In keeping with this, an audit for 1967 is presently being conducted by Mr. D. S. Rosen, a Certified Public Accountant here in Jackson. This audit should be available before the end of the first quarter. This is the same man who did the audit for 1965 and 1966, copies of which you have.

I think you already have the names and addresses of our officers and board members. We will send you the names of the Chairman and officers of our three local councils as soon as this is available. Most of the local chapters elect officers during the month of January. At any rate, this will be available soon. Enclosed find two copies of what, I hope, is an adequate and orderly program report for the last quarter of 1967.

I think you have two copies of each monthly financial statement showing our receipts and disbursements.

Also enclosed find two copies of a membership report. I think this is in keeping with your request.

If there are other pieces of information, records or reports that need to be submitted or revised in order to fulfill the grant conditions for 1968, please inform us.

Cordially,

Ken Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:dmh

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

February 6, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $128.84 to cover the expenses outlined in your letter of February 5 for attendance by you and Mr. Hall at the Ford Foundation review in Atlanta, January 23. This includes the airfares for both at $51.87 each. $1.75 taxi fare for you, $1.35 parking for Mr. Hall, and $12.00 for his 150 miles of auto travel.

By all means Powell's travel to the Jackson airport should always be included in his expenses, as far as we are concerned. Actually, I am just sorry we can't legally pay him a more realistic mileage rate. He told me a little about the treatment he had received from his Conference because of his participation in human relations affairs. I don't see how he gets along on a "minimum salary appointment" at all -- and I certainly don't see how he does it without being bitter.

All is well, considering the circumstances.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

February 13, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

I know that you will be particularly interested in the Conference on Human Relations and the Law that we are co-sponsoring with the University of Texas. Enclosed are six brochures announcing it, just in case the University failed to send you some directly.

I believe you would enjoy the conference and benefit from it. Some of your members or other associates might be interested, also, as there will be workshops for jurists, labor leaders, business men, churchmen, newsmen, city officials, and others.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

February 14, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Bldg.
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

I have asked Jim Wood to handle the matter of air travel for Glennis Barnes. I suspect that it will be necessary to issue a second card with Glennis' name on it.

The same thing happened tome, once, when I tried to purchase a ticket for Paul Anthony. Nothing doing. There is such a thing as a card that is good for multiple purchases, but I don't think our agreement permits issuing such.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

cc: James N. Wood

March 21, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Thanks for your letter concerning a law student intern.

I have given a copy of it to Mr. Richard Huffman, Emory Law School, Atlanta, Georgia. He is the Southern Coordinator for the Law Students for Civil Rights Research Council, and I believe he will be in touch with you.

Should you wish to call him, his telephone number is 377-2185.

I hope it works out.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

March 20, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I have been giving some thought to the possibility of having a law student for the summer. Is it too late to participate in this program? If not, we would like to make application.

There are two or three possible areas in which I would want him to work. First, there's a real need for research having to do with state and federal agencies in relationship to the problem of health and nutrition. Secondly, I'm interested in an analysis of the power structure in Jackson with special emphasis given to the role played by the Hederman family. Thirdly, I'm interested in developing a survey that can be used to evaluate possible areas of racial violence.

Please advise us as to the possibility of our participating in the program. Also, we would appreciate a word as to where we make application and so forth. Thanks for your help in this matter.

Cordially,

Ken

Ken Dean

KD:dh

When People Care Good Things Happen.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

May 21, 1968

file

TO: Human Relations Council Directors

FROM: Kenneth Dean

SUBJECT: New York Meeting

The agenda for the New York meeting of the Association of Directors is yet to be finalized, but the following is what is being planned.

Arrival at the Hotel Sheraton-Atlantic on Sunday afternoon, May 26. Meeting of all of the directors at 7:30 P.M. at the Sheraton-Atlantic. The subject of this meeting will be the business of the Association.

The second session will begin Monday morning at 9:00 at the Brotherhood-In-Action Meeting House at 560 Seventh Avenue. This is a meeting place for inter-group relations organizations. It is near the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, so there will be no trouble of transportation. We will begin this session with a report from Frank Adams of Virginia. We will also have a report from John Murray of the Houston Council.

The rest of Monday is being planned by Jim Wood from SRC. It will consist of sessions with various representatives from other human relations-type organizations.

On Tuesday, we will be meeting with representatives from the various church groups. This, too, is being planned by Jim Wood.

I will be going to New York on Thursday, at which time I will meet with a staff member from one of the foundations. We will try to finalize a meeting with a number of foundation representatives. I'm sorry that I cannot give more details concerning the foundations, but it has become necessary for this planning to take place after I arrive in New York.

All directors have indicated that they will be present for the meeting. If, for some reason, there are those of you who have to cancel, please notify Jim Wood at SRC or leave a message for me at the Sheraton-Atlantic on Sunday.

I look forward to seeing each of you in New York and feel that we are going to have a good meeting.

July 24, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

At the suggestion of Paul Matthias, I am sending herewith some information concerning payments made to wealthy farmers by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for not planting acreage. Included are an explanatory speech by Senator John J. Williams of Delaware and a list of all payments of $50,000 or more in the state of Mississippi.

Should you have use for such information, we can make available to you a list of all payments in your state in excess of $5,000.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosure

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Human Relations Council Memo

To: Executive Committee

From: Kenneth L. Dean

Subject: Employment of an Assistant Director

Last Saturday, March 4th, Council President, The Reverend Duncan Gray, and I met with the acting personnel committee to interview Glennis Barnes for the position of assistant director. The committee, consisting of Mrs. Paul Derian, Mrs. Ann Hewitt, The Reverend Charlamange Payne, Dr. W. P. Davis, Mr. H. P. Hearn, Dr. Robert Bergmark, Mr. Robert Kochtitsky, and Mrs. E. A. Price, was favorably impressed and the consensus was that he would make a good employee for the council.

Having made an extensive review of Mr. Barnes' background and qualifications, I am of the opinion that he would make an excellent employee. He is a native of Mississippi and a graduate of Tougaloo College. He is married and has a week old son. His wife, who is a college graduate, has also taught school. Mr. Barnes has previously been married, but that marriage was terminated. He has a daughter by that marriage. This point has been discussed thoroughly and, in my opinion, there is no reason why this would in any way hamper his employment.

Mr. Barnes has a B.A. Degree but does not have a graduate degree. He has attended a number of summer and special education conferences that will be helpful in his work with the council.

I would like to recommend that we employ Mr. Barnes effective June 1, which is the date of the termination of his present employment. I would further recommend a beginning salary of $6,800.00 a year for the first three months of employment. I also recommend that at the end of three months, this be increased to the rate of $7,200.00 a year and that this salary be subject to review annually.

The state office will need to know the wishes of the executive committee concerning this matter. If you have further questions, please call the state office collect or call Reverend Gray in Meridian. In that Mr. Barnes will have to make a decision concerning his teaching contract in the next two weeks, we need to handle this matter as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter and I look forward to an early response.

Gen

KLD:kce

MISS - DOPE

Biloxi News Paragraphs

Cantrell Heads Coast Human Relations Group

Earl C. Cantrell was elected president of the Gulf Coast Human Relations Council for 1967 Monday at the election meeting at the Biloxi USO. Other officers elected were vice president, Gilbert R. Mason, MD; second vice president, Rev. John Aregood; treasurer; G. Jack Martin; recording secretary, Mrs. Sid Sicotte; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James P. Beitel, and delegate to the state board, Mrs. G. Jack Martin.

Dr. George W. Powers, retiring president, thanked chairmen and members who served during the previous administration.

Recapping the previous year's progress, Cantrell listed for the 37 members attending, the aims and goals of the Coast Council. He listed the objectives for 1967 as suggested by retiring board members. In working toward these objectives, Cantrell restated the purpose and policy of the council as outlined in the preamble.

The objectives for the year include greater involvement of members in the council business or programs, engaging young people educationally, identifying injustices, lack of opportunity, and, through personal effort, work toward a cooperative climate where such conditions can be reduced and eventually eliminated; stress individual rather than group development or promotion, have more discussion-centered programs, enlarge the use of the Newsletter to keep members informed throughout the year, endeavor to make presentations before other civic organizations to explain the council.

Discussion following reflected interest should also be directed toward cooperation with the Hancock County Community Relations Council, attempt to sponsor tutoring services, work to reactivate compulsory school attendance law, and equal opportunity in housing, recreation and schools.

The Revs. H. Ryker gave the invocation and Olin Beall, the benediction. A social under Mrs. John Broussard concluded the meeting.

Daily Herald - Wed, Jan 18, 1967

2 at First Methodist
h in Gulfport with regis-
set for 9 and 9:30 a.m.
s announced that lunch
e served in the church
ere will be a nursery for
en.

ere will be a covered dish
per at the church Jan. 18 at
0 p.m. for church members.
World Day of Prayer program
ill be held in conjunction with
he WSCS meeting on Feb. 20
at 1:30 p.m.

Council Work Explained To Rotary Club

Cree Cantrell explained the functions and policies of the Gulf Coast Council on Human Relations Tuesday at the meeting of Biloxi Rotary Club.

Cantrell said that the council attempts to create a climate of opinion favorable to the advancement of opportunities for citizens in economic, civic and cultural areas, based on freedom from discrimination.

This is done, he continued, by cooperation, by dissemination of facts and by inter-group discussions aimed at solving various problems.

The council hopes to increase its membership to 100 this year.

The speaker said that effective action requires understanding and understanding requires honest dialogue.

The Coast council is one of five in Mississippi, he said, and is affiliated with a national organization. It meets at the Biloxi USO on the third Monday of each month.

Sid Sicotte introduced the speaker.

President Sam Powell said that he plans to write to the doctors of this area to acquaint them with the facilities available at the Hospital for Crippled Adults, Memphis.

He said that more facilities are available than are being used and the hospital is asking Rotary Clubs, which sponsor it, to seek prospective patients.

Wallace Chapman, vice president of the Tri-State Association for Cripples, which operates the facility, told of the following requirements: age 21 to 65, with an orthopedic condition that can be corrected or helped, needy circumstances, and not an emergency.

Chapman said that the club has the necessary forms to be completed by prospective patients, their doctors and the club sponsor.

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To our man
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BUFFET
Sun-N-Sand Motel
Noon And Di
11 a.m.

Miss. - DOPE

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 13, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

The enclosed is self explanatory. I would appreciate your holding on to it for now.

Sincerely,
Kenneth L. Dean
kce
Kenneth L. Dean

Enclosure
KLD:kce

MEMORANDUM FOR COUNCIL FILES

Subject: N.A.A.C.P., Port Gibson and upcoming gubernatorial election.

Conversation on phone with Erle Johnston, Director of the State Sovereignty Commission, February 20, 1967.

Erle said that there was still some trouble in Port Gibson in that 4 supermarkets were still on the boycott...he was then careful to point out that it was not really a boycott anymore, but a selective buying campaign that was remaining due to the fact that these selected stores would not hire Negro cashiers. He mentioned that the stores did have Negro employees, but no Negroes out front. He said that this was alright because the businesses involved didn't really care about the Negro trade anyway...he then added that they were getting some Negro trade.

The problem seems to be that the local MAP center wants to trade with the supermarkets in that they can not get certain supplies at the Negro stores, but they have been told that they can not trade at the stores that are on the selective buying list. The Headstart folks have threatened to go out of town if they are unable to trade at the supermarkets. Erle contacted Evers and told him that he wanted the Headstart centers lifted from participating in the selective buying campaign...meaning that they wanted to be exempted rom honoring the buying campaign. Evers promised that he would go to the meeting on 2/21/67 and suggest that they be exempted. Erle said that the two local NAACP leaders (Dorsey and Collins) belonged more to the Carmichael crowd than they did to the NAACP.

Erle told Evers that he had called the newspapers about the daughter he had that had been on ADC, but that he had informed them not to go to print as long as he was cooperating. Erle said, "rather than kick him in the chin, I've made an unofficial ally of him. He's just a monkey. He tells me that I'm too hard on him and we joke a bit. I tell you he's just a monkey, we play along with him. You know he lifted Woodville last week. It's on a 30-day trial period." Evers' was asked to agree not to open a business in Woodville for 5 years. He reniged, but agreed that he had no present intention whatsoever of opening a store in Woodville.

I asked if he planned to open a store in Port Gibson. Erle said that he didn't think so, for Charles was getting a rackoff from the Lee Chinaman's store. Erle said that he told Evers about the high prices at Lee's and Charles replied that he told them not to raise the prices over 10 percent. Erle mentioned that he had written the statement calling the boycott off in Woodville and that Charles and the Mayor had signed it.

Erle told me that he knew that SCLC (Dr. M. L. King) was planning on moving into Yazoo City and that he was sending Scarborough (one of his investigators) into Yazoo City on 2/21/67 to inform the people as to how they were to receive the SCLC.

Erle also stated that he told Evers that he should scatter the Negro vote in the first primary so that the second primary wouldn't be centered around race...the Negro vote getter in the first primary being charged with the 'Nigger Lover' stigma in the runoff. Charles replied that he could swing a few votes for Waller and Winter, but that he didn't see how he could do much with Barnett.

I commented to Erle that I would rather see Barnett in than John Bell Williams. I also stated ~~that I~~ thought it was important that we were making substantial progress now to strengthen justice and fair play among the races, so that a change of governors would not make all that much difference. He replied that he thought he would stay out of the campaign and that he would resign January 1 after election. He went on to say that he did not agree with me regarding Williams and Barnett. He said that during the Ole Miss crisis, centered around the admission of Cleve McDowell to the law school (the second Negro to be admitted to Ole Miss. He was finally expelled for carrying a pistol.) ~~that~~ Fred Beard, Russell Moore, George Godwin, and Nay Williams all wanted Barnett to go to the University and block the entrance of McDowell. Tom Watkins and Erle Johnston disagreed, so the group decided to call John Bell Williams and ask him what he thought they should do. He said that John Bell replied that their suggestion was ubsurd. Williams told them to leave the situation alone ~~and~~ let McDowell be admitted. The group replied that John Bell's cousin, Nay Williams, was supporting the move to go to Oxford. John Bell then told them not to worry about his cousin because he could take care of him.

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kce

MEETING OF ROY WILKINS,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED
PEOPLE, AND ERLE JOHNSTON,
DIRECTOR, MISSISSIPPI STATE
SOVEREIGNTY COMMISSION,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,
NOVEMBER 12, 1966

A meeting was held at the Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi, on Saturday, November 12, 1966, between Roy Wilkins, the Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Erle Johnston, Director, Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission. The meeting was arranged to discuss the goals of the NAACP and how the Mississippi NAACP program relates to these goals. The meeting was reported to have commenced around 10:00 a.m. on the morning of November 12, 1966, and reportedly ended approximately two hours later. Wilkins was accompanied by Jack Young, Negro male, an attorney who resides in Jackson and works on behalf of the Mississippi State NAACP.

Johnston advised Wilkins that he recalls that in 1960 he, Johnston, made a speech on behalf of the State Sovereignty Commission in Long Island, New York, and Wilkins bitterly attacked Johnston and the State of Mississippi throughout the news media. He told Wilkins that times have changed since 1960, and since then the Ku Klux Klan and strong segregationists have demanded that Governor Paul B. Johnson fire Johnston as Executive Director of the Sovereignty Commission. Johnston questioned Wilkins concerning the Mississippi NAACP program in regard to racial agitation. Wilkins replied the NAACP did not believe in racial agitation without a definite program for the people of the community, which would be for the good of the entire community. Wilkins said racial

agitation, particularly marches and demonstrations, do not always lead to a satisfactory settlement on behalf of the whites and Negroes in a community. He said the NAACP will always use a protest movement which would be non-violent in an effort to win a point for the Negroes at a bargaining table between whites and Negroes.

Johnston then suggested that the NAACP should form a chapter in Grenada, Mississippi. Johnston reportedly told Wilkins that Wilkins would be surprised by the tremendous backing the NAACP would receive if they would start a chapter with responsible Negro leadership. He pointed out in Grenada, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the local Negroes do not have strong leadership. The State of Mississippi worked closely on the scene at Grenada in an effort to get the white businessman willing to work with city officials to sit down with a bi-racial group and to discuss the issues. Every time they would get in a position to sit down to discuss the problams, the SCLC would change their tactics and disrupt the entire proceedings. Johnston attacked Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and his use of small children in demonstrations on a daily basis. Wilkins then pointed out that he could not criticize Doctor King publicly through news media, but he has criticized SCLC tactics in the past which in a general sense would be attacking King, since he is the President of the SCLC. Wilkins said that King's tactics is to go into a city such as Selma, Alabama, and Albany, Georgia, and to do everything to disrupt any sensible agreement between city officials and local Negro leaders.

Johnston stated that the Negro leadership has been strengthened in general by participation of Negro school teachers, and they have asserted leadership in the past two months with no assistance from SCLC workers.

Wilkins stated he could set up a chapter in Grenada with a leader comparable to Evers, but this would certainly cause public conflict with Doctor King, and he would like to avoid any controversy with Doctor King at this time. Wilkins then inquired if the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) had been active in Grenada and was reportedly told the SNCC had not been in Grenada. Wilkins then stated he would give every consideration to the possibility of organizaing a chapter in Grenada, but it would not be in the near future. He pointed out the goals of the NAACP are to organize chapters and sit down amiably with the white leaders in an effort to settle any disagreements. Their main purpose in Mississippi is to fully integrate the schools, obtain better working conditions, and more employment for the Negroes, as well as complete public accommodations for Negroes in Mississippi. Johnston then stated that the above goals are quietly being obtained by Negroes, however, Johnston feels that Charles Evers has been using the same methods as SNCC and SCLC; therefore he is not as close to the NAACP methods of operation as Wilkins thinks he is. Wilkins then commented that he has had trouble with Evers from time to time; he never files a report, never puts anything in writing, but will call the NAACP National Office in New York on occasions to report his progress in Mississippi. Evers would telephonically contact him every ten to twelve weeks to give him a progress report by phone but would never follow up with a written communication. He stated he has become extremely angry at the methods of Evers in the past, but he is truly convinced Evers's first concern is the Negro people of Mississippi. Evers realizes he does not have a good formal education, and he has compensated for this by being in close contact with the people and not running the office in Jackson. He has left the management of the office in Jackson to the direction of Reverend Allen L. Johnson; however, Evers is completely in command according to Wilkins. Evers has telephonically contacted him in the past and told Wilkins he could not handle the job any other way.

Wilkins said that he is concerned over the character and good name of the National NAACP, and he could tolerate the diversity of a person, particularly a person who had to work in Mississippi. Wilkins stated he has given thirty-eight years to build the NAACP and make the NAACP an honorable organization, and he would not allow any man to ruin the name of the NAACP. Johnston then stated that he would like to present an example of the character of Evers. He related that Evers had purchased a grocery store in Natchez on Woodlawn Street after Evers had instituted a boycott of white grocery stores by Negroes in Natchez. Johnston said he purchased an interest in the grocery store and then more or less encouraged the Negroes to buy from certain Negro businessmen.

On October 12, 1966, a meeting had taken place in Woodville, Mississippi, between Negro and white leaders of the community. They had met to consider a list of demands submitted by the Negroes concerning the school situation in the community. Johnston stated the white committee responded and went far beyond the demands of the Negroes, and the Negroes voted eight to two to accept proposals made by the white leaders. Evers arrived at the meeting; and as the report was being read by one of the Negro committeemen, Evers reportedly grabbed the report, tore the report up, and shouted to the group, "We are having a boycott here." Johnston reportedly stated no one would dare to argue the point with Evers, and the boycott in Woodville continued. Johnston then reported to Wilkins that he had determined Evers has attempted to go into the grocery business with another Negro businessman in Woodville. Wilkins reported that he had discussed this type to action with Evers in the past, and he knew Evers had business interests in Chicago, Illinois, but really did not know the background of Evers's business interest

in Mississippi. He said he knew everything about his brother Medgar, who was killed in Mississippi, but did not know the complete background of Charles Evers. Wilkins reportedly told Evers in the past that he preferred that Evers invest in stocks and bonds and not have a business interest involving the people with whom he was working, and this definitely included grocery stores. He said Evers was the best worker he had ever seen to keep other organizations out of an area. Evers is the only man in Mississippi who can keep SNCC out of Mississippi, according to Wilkins. He knows "what knives to use to keep SNCC out and under control." Wilkins indicated he is aware that Evers is anti-Doctor King and anti-SCLC and did not ever desire a SCLC Office within the State of Mississippi. He believes Evers is important to Mississippi just for the reason of controlling SNCC and not letting them gain a foothold in Mississippi.

Johnston then stated he could not see much difference between Evers's tactics and SNCC'S tactics. Johnston indicated Evers could not organize any area unless it was predominately Negro, and this was his reason for choosing South Western Mississippi, due to its heavy Negro population. Johnston also indicated that the Negroes would be better off if they would cut out the word "demand" and say "we need" certain goals. Johnston then asked Wilkins if he was aware of the fact that Evers had applied for a liquor permit to operate a liquor store in Fayette, Mississippi. Then he asked if Wilkins could afford to have the leader of the NAACP for the Office of Mississippi dealing in the liquor traffic. He then asked if Evers was given a liquor license, would he have to resign his position with the NAACP, since every person who obtains a liquor license has to be responsible for the supervision on the scene. Johnston has checked with state authorities, and they have interpreted the law that he could not handle a liquor business and be the Director of the NAACP and travel throughout

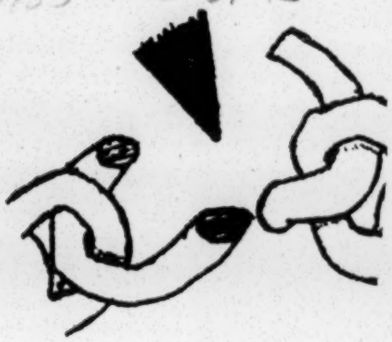
the state. Jack Young, Attorney for the NAACP at Jackson, Mississippi, made the statement that he had reviewed the statute, and this was true that the State could insist that EVERS resign his position with the NAACP before a liquor permit was awarded. Wilkins then stated he was not aware of this, and this was the first time he had heard of Evers's applying for a liquor permit. He responded that Evers is motivated by the desire to help people, but questioned his motive in obtaining a liquor license, and stated this matter would have to be looked into by him. Wilkins stated he is amazed of how important Evers is to the Negro people of the State, and it is amazing to see the control he has over the people, and "it hurts him to see him interested in these outside interests." Wilkins said if a liquor license is obtained by Evers, the NAACP National Board would have to fully review the matter to determine what action they would take. Wilkins stated he would take no further action at this time concerning Evers's attempt to obtain a liquor license.

Johnston added that Evers intended to create a political party in Mississippi, and was attempting to gain power throughout the State, and if Evers was released or resigned, Evers would attempt to appoint Reverend Allen L. Johnson as the Director of the NAACP, as Evers could control Johnson. Wilkins reportedly did not make any comment on this statement.

Miss - DOPE

FREEDOM INFORMATION SERVICE

MISSISSIPPI NEWSLETTER



Number Eleven - Box 120, Tougaloo, Mississippi 39174 - May 5, 1967

GUYOT: Run INDEPENDENT

Mr. Lawrence Guyot, state chairman of F.D.P., told a large rally in Sunflower Tuesday night that the F.D.P. will be lining up "a complete black slate to run as Independents throughout this Delta" and that F.D.P. must "stay the hell out of the goddam Democratic Party."

Mr. Guyot realized that "we're all very religious people" and he didn't want people to be offended by his language. But he said that he hopes everyone would "understand what the Democratic Party and what the Republican Party (that all of us try to love) have done to us."

"If we're going to fight for the right of black people to eat and sweat and to live in the Delta... what we've got to do between now and July 7th is register Black people to vote."

Mr. Guyot called for three representatives from each Delta county to meet this Sunday, May 7, at 1 P.M. at the Mileston Community Center "so we Black people of the Delta (and I'm one of you now, whether you like it or not) can tell white and black America what we're going to do."

A Hinds County F.D.P. member, who helped in the Sunflower and Moorhead elections, called Mr. Guyot's speech the most important one he has ever made. "We've been fooling around with the Democratic and Republican parties so long 'til we don't know what Freedom is any more. If Black people in Mississippi can understand that these two parties are just the same thing and that neither party is going to do more than talk big: Then maybe we can start fighting the way we must fight. Like Mr. Guyot said, 'we have been raped,' by all the 'good people' who keep the poor people in chains. If the F.D.P. can really get out of the 'we're-the-real-Democratic-Party-in-Miss.' bag, and build a party of Us, then I think we've got a chance to win."

Sunflower Challenge

page 3

FOOD STAMPS still COST $

O.E.O. has announced that it will spend $1 million in 20 counties of the South for an emergency, four-month food stamp loan program.

So only four counties in Mississippi - Bolivar, Leflore, Quitman, and Coahoma - will get the help they need right away. And those who want the loans must go through their local welfare agency.

Civil rights lawyers are continuing to try to get a program that will really help poor people, and the Senate committee that held hearings on poverty in Jackson is reported not to be satisfied with the loan idea.

Besides only covering 4 out of the 82 counties of Mississippi, all of which have some people who have no cash income, a loan program makes no sense to civil rights workers, who see that their people will never have money to pay back a loan unless something is done about income and jobs.

But right now, all the federal government has come up with is loans - with interest to be paid starting November 30. There is no word as to what will be done after four months, if indeed any people will be able to get (and repay) the loans, which must be used to buy food stamps.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture will do its part in helping hungry people by taking another survey, in Washington and Sunflower counties. They will try to find out what kinds of food people eat and how much of it. The Department has not said what it will do when it finds out.

CAP Elections

Poor people in Washington County were elected to the board of directors of the Community Action Program Thursday, April 27th. The election of two people is being challenged.

Those clearly elected include:

Rev. V.T. Taylor and Mrs. Rejohnna Brown in Leland;

Mrs. Mary W. Lewis and Mrs. Laverne Jones in Hollandale;

Rev. S.L. Lindsey in Winterville;

Mrs. Mary L. Hinton in Arcola.

No election was held in Glen Allen, no results have been published from Avon, and some Greenville candidates may have to run again.

OTHER NEWS

• We left out the name in last week's Newsletter of Rev. Lamar Paxton, who is running for chancery clerk in Coahoma County.

• A young Negro lawyer, who has been active in civil rights, won the Democratic primary election for Mayor of Gary, Indiana. Gary is a steel-mill city of 200,000 people, about 58% Negro.

• The American Civil Liberties Union is asking federal courts not to let local draft boards order men into military service unless the boards have Negro members.

• Clay County F.D.P. is working on a concrete block-making coop that will allow poor people to make good houses for low cost.

SUNFLOWER: Back to Court

A lawyer for the F.D.P. said that "the people of Sunflower County are destined to elect people to represent them" and that he would go back into federal court to get a fair election in the town of Sunflower.

He spoke at a rally that overflowed the Sunflower Community Center after the votes had been counted Tuesday May 2. The white mayors and councilmen were elected again in both Sunflower and Moorhead.

But there were many things done unfairly in Sunflower, where it was most likely Negroes would win. The all-white election commission would not let a Negro be one of the election officials. So Negroes who needed help marking their ballots had to tell a white man who they wanted to vote for.

F.D.P. lawyers and community leaders say that even though a federal observer could be there, Negro voters were still not free to vote as they wanted to because of the local white official.

Also in Sunflower, whites were often let in as soon as they arrived, even though several Negroes were in line outside the city hall. Nine Negro ballots were challenged by the whites and none of them were ever counted. Four whites were challenged by F.D.P. workers, and all four of their ballots were finally counted, by decision of the election commission. Twenty-seven other ballots were never counted because there was some mistake in marking them.

In Moorhead, the voting was done much more fairly and just 32 ballots were not counted because of mistakes in marking or because of challenges.

The final vote count in each town was this:

SUNFLOWER

Mayor	
Otis Brown, Jr. (Negro)	121
W.L. Patterson	194

Aldermen	
Lela Mae Brooks (N)	114
Lonnie Echols (N) (not FDP)	34
Elvin Gibson (N)	112
Mose Griffin (N)	121
J.H. Henry	171
Annie Mae King (N)	113
A.B. McCarty	167
Joel T. Parker	185
Robert W. Powell	166
J.B. Romine, Jr.	170
Willie Mae Smith (N)	107

MOORHEAD

Mayor	
Jimmy Lee Douglas (N)	306
Wesley I. Upchurch	402

Councilmen	
Henry Clark (N)	295
James Wesley Davis (N)	286
Charles Preston Foley, Jr.	404
James Collins Green (N)	288
James Lewis (N)	278
Clyde A. McGowan	403
T. Allen Murtagh	392
Paul Quinn Tenhet	393

At the rally on election night, Joe Harris told the people that they had "carried a great task on their shoulders." He said it was unfortunate that Negroes didn't bloc vote. Harris has been organizing in Sunflower and Moorhead for months, with the Delta Ministry.

Leaders in Sunflower were disappointed and angry at the way the election was conducted. But they were determined to get ready for still another election and to persuade Negroes who voted for whites to vote next time for whose who could truly represent them and their needs.

Miss. — DOPE

News Conference on Black Uprising in Jackson....
Death of Benjamin Brown

May 17, 1967 By Kenneth L. Dean

We are now beginning to reap the first real fruits of violence that are the result of our past acts of racial discrimination. Many of us had hoped that the civil rights movement could turn from protest to political expression, but, instead, we seem to have turned from protest to rebellion. I have spent a good bit of time reviewing what happened in the Lynch Street area last week. I was on the scene last Thursday and Friday. On Wednesday night, I had persons reporting from the scene. The Council's findings are the following:

First, the spark that set off the uprising was not racial, at least not at the surface level. It involved Negro policemen and Negro students. Basically, it was a rebellion against the questionable use of authority by 2 policemen. This was not so much a question of the attempted arrest on Wednesday night as it was an expression of general dissatisfaction with the way in which the officers involved had been carrying out their duties.

Secondly, it was convenient for some of the student government candidates, who were involved in a student election, to make use of the issue of the police. They did make this a campaign issue, and this seems to have contributed considerably to the upsurge of the rebellion.

Thirdly, there is not a freedom of expression on the Jackson State College campus for either the students or the faculty members. This being the case, there was a deep reserve of hostility for the administration of the college and for the Board of Trustees who control the college. So tight have been the controls of freedom of expression at this college, that not even moderate groups such as the Council on Human Relations or the State Civil Rights Advisory Committee have been allowed to hold meetings there or to make use of the facilities of the school. The reason usually given for this refusal is that the Negro administration has to go to a white Legislature for its funds, and that this white legislature would disapprove of such meetings. Some of the responsibility for the death of Benjamin Brown has to be considered in light of such conditions.

Fourthly, after Wednesday night there were very very few Jackson State students involved in the uprising. There was a number of students involved, but they were from a combination of colleges and high schools, and did not represent a large delegation from any one school. High school dropouts and unemployed young adults comprised as large a part of the force of rebellion as did student types. There are indications that a general dissatisfaction with life on the part of a good number of unemployed young adults contributed to the rebellious act as much as did any other one single factor. There is little involvement between the college and these people of the immediate community. The college has not accepted its responsibility to its own immediate community.

Lastly, there was no defineable organization or leadership among the Negroes in the Jackson State area. Qualified leaders from the college have continually refused to become involved; either because of disinterest or for fear of loss of their jobs. While the State office of the NAACP is located in the area, Mr. Evers has moved to Fayette, Mississippi. Even the predominately Negro organizations have done almost nothing to meet the needs of the Negroes in the Jackson State area. The Regional or National office of the NAACP should move to expand the staff in Mississippi to at least 4 or 5 full-time workers. Mississippi's problem of race calls for this.

While it is true that social and psychological explanations can be given to explain the black rebellion, the fact remains that this type of expression of hostility can not be tolerated. It does not represent an expression of black power as some have suggested. If anything, it represents a black weakness, a short sightedness and stupidity. No-one can expect a police officer, be he black or white, to stand and have rocks, bottles and beer cans thrown into his face. No salary is great enough for this, but beyond the question of salary, police officers are persons and can not be expected to tolerate such treatment. This does not excuse whoever shot Benjamin Brown in the back. It is important to point out that on the first charge by the mob, most of the police withdrew from the riot zone. This gave the mob renewed hope; and in their second attack, instead of retreating, the mob was fired into.

Up to the time of the shooting, there were signs that the Jackson Police and the Highway Patrol would take an intelligent position of restraint and control. Tear gas or shooting into the air would have driven the mob off. Such tactics could have been used to return almost everyone to their home or dormitory. I was shocked when I realized that a few of the policemen were aiming their guns in the direction of individuals in the mob instead of firing into the air. Some police officers have expressed a disgust over Mr. Brown's death and have stated that it was their understanding that when attacked, they were to fire into the air. If the mob continued to attack, they were then to shoot at their feet. It should be a part of the public record that when the first shots rang out, the mob turned and was running away from the police when the fatal blast rang out.

If the present trends continue, there will be more violence in the City of Jackson. Presently, there is discussion of guerilla type violence. A number of steps could be taken to undercut the liklihood of violence.

First, it is inexcusable that the State of Mississippi and the City of Jackson consist of a ratio of 60 to 40 as regards race, yet there is neither a State nor a City commission to deal with problems of a racial nature. Signs of the time demand that provisions be made for a bi-racial commission, both at the State level and in the City of Jackson.

Secondly, the restraints need to be taken off of the administration and faculty at Jackson State College, so that they might enter into a more responsible work in the community.

Thirdly, programs need to be begun so as to develop a qualified leadership in the Negro community.

Fourthly, it is a very small thing, but it would be helpful if a large number of white people would turn out for the funeral of Mr. Benjamin Brown tomorrow; to mourn his death and to show their disapproval of the kind of situation that developed last week. If white people are not willing to take this step, then they must accept the guilt for destructive acts that ensue as a result of the alienation of Negroes from the mainstream of society.

file - MISS. - DOPE

TO

MARVIN WALL
PAUL ANTHONY
ED STANFIELD

XXXXX

Minutes of Meeting on MT. BeulAH
July 20, 1967

Jac WASSERMAN — Charles Horwitz
WARREN McKENNA — Roger Smith
Mr. & Mrs. Don Miller — Bob Beach
SCLC Representative (Carl Fleers)
Myself.

No funds to operate Mt. Beulah
Yesterday United Presbyterian Church (Phil Young) gave $2,500 - enough to operate for one mth. no funds after Aug. 31, 1967.
N.Y. Office of Delta Ministry has agreed to maintain grounds only if funds are raised.
$200.00 /mth is maximum from Conference rental
Even with 100% rental it would be impossible to maintain (By Mississippi Standards of Rental)
Several groups interested in renting conf. grounds
Examples.
1) Students Action Committee want to set up Free University - supposed to have funds from unnamed foundation.
2) Planned parenthood center
3) various Co-ops
Rumors Presbyterian Church may buy or lease
Some local Mississippians have formed an AD HOC Committee to SAVE MT. Beulah.
Horwitz & Beach making a fund-Raising Trip including foundations, Church groups, etc.
Main program is to stay open until Jan. 1st
Attempt is being made to get other groups to use facilities
Participants were asked to "funnel" people to Delta Ministry to get money.

FINANCIAL OPERATION OF MOUNT BEULAH

Minimal items and figures

			Monthly	Annually
I.	Employees:			
	A. Administrator	$515.00		
	B. Custodian (1 @ $56/wk)	224.00		
	C. Switchboard Operator (1 @ $56/wk)	224.00		
			$963.00	$11,556.00
II.	Utilities:			
	A. Electricity(based on past year)	200.00		
	B. Fuel (3 buildings heated full time, 2 part-time)	150.00		
			$350.00	$ 4,200.00
III.	Telephone (Local service including tax) (2 outside lines, 7 extensions, and a PBX switchboard which has a 5-yr amortised usage guarantee clause. PBX has been in for a little over a year, now, and we would have to pay about $2,500 to remove it now.)		$370.00	$ 4,400.00
IV.	Supplies Maintenance (Approximately)		$100.00	$ 1,200.00
V.	Repairs (Minor)		$ 50.00	$ 600.00
VI.	Insurance (About $1500 per yr. paid up for 1967)		$125.00	$ 1,500.00
VII.	Miscellaneous		$ 50.00	$ 600.00
			$2,008.00	$24,096.00

Other expenses not shown here are some costs of administration, such as: gas, oil, and repairs for administrator's travel, postage, office supplies, incidentals, etc.

Major expenses may be incurred with water needs. In May 1966 we put in a new 5 H.P. pump costing $1,500. It is giving trouble now, It has been sent back to the factory. The year's guarantee was up just about the time it quit, but the factory may still honor the guarantee. We are now waiting to hear from them. Dirt and sand which gets in the well and goes through the pump causing damage may be the trouble. If it is, cleaning out the well and fixing it so dirt can't get in will cost about $1,000. The well man will not guarantee the work. An alternative is to drill a new well, which will cost $3.500. With this goes a guarantee of sufficient, satisfactory water.

The temporary 1 H.P. pump which is being used while the other pump is at the factory is not adequate, but it is providing enough clean water for present use. It may be that the water is all right now, and that when the 5 H.P. pump is returned, our problem will be solved. The dirt may have gotten in temporarily last winter, when putting in chlorine stirred things up. (State health authorities required the chlorination when they investigated the candy-making.)

ASSURED MONTHLY INCOME AT PRESENT:

Edwards Headstart (Electricity	c. $50.00		
Water	c. $50.00		
		$100.00	
POor Peoples Corporation (plus utilities)		$200.00	
			$300.00

If the Delta Ministry became tenants, we would like the use of 2 or possibly 3 buildings, and would pay from $150 to $175 rent monthly.

HOW MOUNT BEULAH HAS BEEN UTILIZED

(Mount Beulah, with 13 buildings and 35 acres, once was a junior college for Negroes; it is now leased by Delta Ministry and was thoroughly renovated in 1965.)

--A "refugee camp" and retraining center, where more than 200 homeless plantation workers have lived while making plans for self-support and self-determination.

--A major conference center -- the only one in Mississippi where large interracial groups can meet in complete freedom and open dialogue.

--First headquarters of the Head Start program in Mississippi; despite police harassment just outside the gates which resulted in $1,100 in traffic fines the first week, the Head Start staff oversaw a program which hired 1,100 poor Negroes and taught 6,000 youngsters.

--Center for orientation of Delta Ministry volunteers.

--Site for citizenship workshops (some co-sponsored with Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.)

--Site for several series of education and economics conferences co-sponsored with CORE.

--Training center for the Freedom Corps, a group of young Mississippians doing voter registration and community organization.

--Site of several week-end retreats and citizenship workshops for Natchez teenagers, escaping from the tensions of the demonstrations there in fall, 1965.

--Site of the Freedom Information Service until May, 1966 (when lack of financial support forced an end to subsidization;) this service provided simple literature and an information library for the whole freedom movement in Mississippi.

--For several weeks, after a Negro convict had slain a state trooper, it was a refuge from continuing harassment by police for the convict's mother, who had not been involved in the crime.

--Site of the Edwards, Mississippi, Head Start classes, 1965 and 1966.

--Performances of the Free Southern Theater, attended by more than 200 people from the Edwards area.

--Storage and distribution center for books, clothing and food for south delta area.

--Mount Beulah staff members led the drive to register more than 200 Edwards citizens to vote.

--Site for conferences of the Southern Student Organizing Committee major interracial student conference.

--Since April, 1966 (for financial and administrative efficiency) the state office of Delta Ministry.

--Housing facility for Northern clergy involved in demonstrations against the state legislature in Jackson, June, 1965.

--Orientation center for a United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. program under which southern high school students spend a year in the North.

--Site of training sessions of the Poor Peoples' Corporation, a self-help crafts corporation, with instruction in leather work.

--Week-end workshops for Hattiesburg high school students.

--Some sessions of the national convention of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

GROUPS PRESENTLY USING THE MOUNT BEULAH CAMPUS, JULY 12, 1967

1. The Edwards and Bolton, Miss. Operation Headstart centers. They have 150 children. They use the School building-Admistration building and have the best facilities in Hinds county or perhaps the state. They do not pay rent, only 5/6ths of all utilities. They fixed the rooms they are using all by themselves at their expense. The contract with the Edwards Headstart runs to Dec. 31, 1967. The Bolton Headstart will be moving when they complete their building, probably 2-4 months from now.

2. The Poor People's Corporation (not to be confused with the DM supported Poor People's Conference at Greenville.) The PPC is a cooperative and plans to operate a training center at one of the Mt. Beulah dormitory buildings. Presently three volunteers stay in the White House Mansion. It is expected that 200 poor Mississippians a month will be trained at the campus. PPC has offered to pay $200 per month plus utilities as soon as the facilities on the campus promise future security.

3. The Freedomcraft Candy Co-op. Six women use the Dining Room Hall to produce peanut brittle and pecan candies. They pay no rent, only utilities. There are no facilities in town available at present as an alternative factory area. Besides the co-op is unable at present to pay any rent until business picks up this winter.

4. The Freedomcraft Wood Co-op. Between 4-10 people use the Warehouse and storage building to produce nursery school furniture and toys and nativity sets. They pay no rent, only utilities. Their ability to pay rent is similar to the candy co-op's.

5.

5. The Swimming Pool. The average daily attendance, seven days a week, is between 25 to 150 people. This is the only integrated (safe) swimming pool in the county, and one of the few of its kind anywhere in the Deep South. The pool is self-supporting and two lifeguard/managers will be paid minimum wages shortly from ananti-poverty grant. The grantwill also provide funds to purchase additional swimming pool accessories and equipment. A basketball court and volleyball court will also be opened shortly with funds provided by the same grant.

6. The Child Development Group of Mississippi, The Friends of The Children of Mississippi, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and several other groups have used the campus within the past 30 days.

7. The Delta Ministry state financial office and the DM Hinds county project both share an office building on campus. Five people on DM full time staff plus two volunteers live on the campus.

MAIN POINTS OF LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN DELTA MINISTRY AND THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DATED: February 1, 1965

DURATION: February 1, 1965 to February 1, 1970, plus option to renew for five more years.

RENTAL: $100 a year.

ACRES: 23

PURPOSES OF MT. BEULAH:
1. To train unemployed and unskilled men and women.
2. To provide direct relief, including food, clothing, and basic necessities.
3. To promote understanding between the races.
4. To perform other tasks in keeping with the mission of the Church and the teachings of Christ.

BUILDINGS: The buildings include a dining room, a mansion, a school building, an administration building, two dormitories, one medium-sized house, one small house, a workshop and storage building, and a garage.

DELTA MINISTRY OBLIGATIONS:
1. To provide a comprehensive general liability insurance policy for $250,000-$1,000,000. This insures all property on the premises against loss by fire, lightning, vandalism and malicious mischief, and extended coverage.
2. The leasor must grant approval before Delta Ministry can sublease.
3. To pay all taxes, assessments, maintain the premises in good order, and return furniture and fixtures in good order.
4. Payment of all utilities, including water, electricity, gas, sewer, and telephone.

MINERAL RIGHTS: Only surface rights are covered by the lease, not mineral rights.

Signed: The United Christian Missionary Society
by: Virgil A. Sly, Lessor

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America
by: H. Leroy Brininger, Lessee, Associate General Secretary for Administration

(note: Lease does not mention the swimming pool, which cost $7570, and was built by Delta Ministry volunteers in 1965.)

Mount Beulah Conference Center
Post Office Box 139
Edwards, Mississippi 39066
Telephone: (601) 852-2622

Dear

The staff of the Delta Ministry would like to invite you to use our facilities at Mount Beulah, Edwards, Mississippi. We want you to know that our house is your house. If you or your organization is looking for a place to hold an afternoon business meeting, a month long workshop, or a year round program, why don't you consider using our 23 acre campus?

We have a modern Swimming pool, basketball, volleyball, softball and picinic facilities, dining room for 250 people, sleeping accomodations for 120, warehouses, office rooms, class-rooms, library, work-rooms, auditorium and plenty of empty lawn where you can read and relax in privacy. Our entire campus is surrounded by large farms and pasture land and yet we're only 26 miles from downtown Jackson and 18 miles from the heart of Vicksburg.

We have a receptionist and switchboard operator to answer your calls, a mimeograph room where you can do your mailings and a full-time administrator to make sure your needs are met.

Since we have managed the campus in February, 1965, Mount Beulah has become the only place of its kind in the state where Negro organizations meet in intergrated, peaceful surroundings.

Now, we are making a special effort to attract worth-while activities to our campus. Your use of our facilities will enable us to keep Mount Beulah open to all groups struggling for social justice and economic betterment in the south. We think that you will find our rates competitive with conference centers anywhere in the state or perhaps the entire country.

If we can be of service to you, please write or call:

Mount Beulah Conference Center
Post Office Box 139
Edwards, Mississippi 39066
Telephone (601) 852-2622.

Yours truly,

Mr. Burnett L. Jacobs
Mr. Roger A. Smith
Mr. Charles Horwitz

Paul Anthony
Ed Stanfield

Miss. - DOPE

July 28, 1967

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

For almost two years, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations has been studying the structure and operation of the Selective Service draft boards in the State of Mississippi. Frequently we receive a complaint concerning one of the draft boards in the State. They are all segregated. Only after having exhausted all other possible channels, we are resorting to your office.

There are a number of situations that have been carried over from the past that constitute a pattern of segregation, which makes it very difficult for loyal American citizens to defend the position of law and order as regards social change. The segregated draft boards in our State represent one of these most troublesome situations. We find that we are unable, either morally or legally, to accept the continuation of this form of segregation. The Director of the Selective Service System and the Governor of the State have excused themselves from any responsibility by time and again making public announcements that local draft board appointments are made by the President of the United States. It is our opinion that these officials are in this way turning to you for help in this matter.

While it has not been a matter of common knowledge or much publicity, the draft boards have been used as one of the most lethal weapons to control the educational, economic and social growth of the Negro community. Perhaps this is happening to a lesser degree now than was the case in the recent past, but there is still evidence that some draft boards are functioning

in a discriminatory manner. A case which was recently called to our attention illustrates this problem. A young Negro man was an honor student at a state supported Negro college. In his senior year he was nationally recognized for his outstanding scholarship in the science field. At the middle of the year he made application to the University of Mississippi Medical School. He listed as one of his references a white man in his home town, who happened to be a member of the local draft board. This young scholar was immediately drafted and is presently serving his country in the United States Army. He lacks only one semester of work toward the completion of his college degree.

This kind of situation has far reaching implications for the entire state. The extent of these implications is readily seen in light of the recent problems of hunger, malnutrition and health problems that have been exposed as existing on such a broad level in both the Negro and white community in Mississippi. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that the draft boards in the State of Mississippi have been and are being used in such a way as to control the growth and development of Negro professionals and Negro community leaders.

The Council on Human Relations sees this as a most urgent matter. We call upon you to make use of the powers of your office to solve this problem. In making this request, we are aware of the many areas in which progress has been made due to the genuine concern of you and your administration. We are grateful for this and would like to expand our gratitude by seeing the segregated draft boards done away with in the very very near future.

Respectfully,

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

KLD:kce
cc: Senator James Eastland
Senator John Stennis
Governor Paul B. Johnson

Miss - DOPE

CDGM

Volume 1 Number 5
November 20, 1967

Board Appoints New Director

By Margree Miller

In every organization there are changes for the betterment of its program. So is the case in the Child Development Group of Mississippi. A change from one director to another occurred during the last few months. This change has brought CDGM to the point whereby the community people of the program are taking the program and running it. The new CDGM Director is not from outside the state, but is from one of our own CDGM communities.

On September 1, 1967, Reverend Charles F. Thomas, a Baptist Minister from the Stone County community, became Acting Director of CDGM in the space that was left vacant by Mr. John Mudd. Mr. Mudd made the following statements in his letter of resignation that point to his reasons for leaving CDGM.

"CDGM has been built in the faith that people from communities of the poor would operate their own programs in their best interests. People only needed the opportunity, the training, and the experience to be able to create the most effective organization to serve their communities.

"This approach requires that those who know the communities which CDGM serves must assume increasing control of all aspects of the program. . .If CDGM's philosophy is to have meaning, I believe the organization is at a point whereby leadership that has closer ties to the community must take control."

Following Mr. Mudd's resignation, members of the central staff and the Board of Directors unaminously recommended that Mr. Thomas serve as Acting Director of CDGM. And on October 28th, at a regular meeting, the full CDGM Board of Directors confirmed the appointment of Mr. Thomas as Director.

Mr. Thomas began work with CDGM as Center Director of Bethleham CDGM Center in Stone County. He was promoted to a position in CDGM's central office as Management Reporting Specialist and, later, was appointed to serve as Deputy Director of Field Operations. In addition to taking on the new and difficult job of Director, Mr. Thomas has made it a point to get out of central office to visit communities and to introduce himself to the people. In the past month, Mr. Thomas and other members of the central office have travelled to many communities to talk about the changes in CDGM and to get ideas for the new CDGM proposal.

Under Mr. Thomas' direction, and through frequent visits and conferences with OEO in Washington, OEO approved the changes in staff and also granted CDGM full funds to complete the last three months of the program. We are flourishing in many ways and looking forward to another year's program.

Demonstration Center

By Richard Richardson

The Child Development Group of Mississippi has opened its first demonstration center in Rolling Fork, Mississippi. The demonstration center will serve as a training center for teachers. Its doors will be open for visits and workshops with all the teachers in the area, and it will have a special conference room where the visiting teachers will be able to observe the children and discuss new ways of teaching. The center for Sharkey and Issaquena Counties will have one unit for children.

The project was headed by Mrs. Pearl Draine, Associate Director of Program; Mrs. Mary Emmons, Deputy Director of Program; Mr. Richard Richardson, Field Program Advisor; and Mrs. Mattie Bell and Mrs. Viola Clark, Area Teacher Guides.

A five-room house was repaired and remodeled for the center. It now has one spacious classroom, a teacher workroom and office, a kitchen, two baths, and an observation area where visitors can observe the children without disturbing the classroom.

The classroom area will facilitate fifteen children with two Resource Teachers Mrs. Bessie Adam and Mrs. L. English. The classroom activities can be seen through a one-way glass where visitors or Trainees can see in, but the children cannot see out. This way, teachers at the demonstration center can continue to work with the children at the same time as visitors are watching, talking, and learning from what is going on.

The children were recruited from the Rolling Fork Community Committee. The Center Staff, as well as the supervisory personnel, will be present at the center each day.

editorial page

by Mrs. Pearl Draine

I am most grateful for the many pieces of material flowing into this office from the field staff of the Program Department and the children enrolled in the 76 centers and the 14 counties of the CDGM program. To receive your letters, the art work of children, and the information about what you are doing in your classroom is what makes my job worthwhile. This material to me is your way of informing Central Office about your program, and it is your way to make demands on us for more cooperation and for an even better program.

Of the total number of children who were enrolled at the beginning of the grant, almost 1600 have now graduated to the first grade. The employees of each center and the parents of these children who have graduated from Head Start are to be highly commended for the work they have done.

But let us not forget that we don't have to leave these children because they have graduated. We can continue to visit their homes and their parents. We can speak with their new teachers, and we can keep on saying we are here. As Head Start teachers, we have given these children a new kind of freedom, and we have shown that a new kind of love and respect for children is possible in the classroom. We cannot let others take this away.

For many children, the CDGM experience was the first time they had new toys to play with, enjoyed good food, traveled on field trips, received physical examinations, and enjoyed the many other advantages of a good pre-school program.

As a result of your hardwork and cooperation, CDGM has also been able to produce two new books - "From the Ground Up", and the "Bumble Bee Book." The materials that make up these books came from your centers, and it would have been impossible to produce them without your help and great efforts. The opportunity of being associated with you and observing your work will always be a source of great pleasure to me.

Best wishes,
Mrs. Pearl Draine, Director
Teacher Development and
Program for Children

Letters To The Editor

Another View of CDGM

A Public School Teacher Writes.....

I am the First Grade Teacher in the Preston Elementary School, Preston, Mississippi.

I have taught first grade in this school two years prior to the 1967-1968 school session. Nothing has ever been done to prepare children for the first grade in this community before the Headstart Program became functional. What a difference Headstart makes. I am in a position to actually know, because this third group of little ones that have come to me is far over the first two groups. Even siblings are different in the training that they have received through the program.

I can tell you that improvements stand out like neon lights in the brightest colors.

Some of my statements may seem worthless to the readers and listeners of this report, but if you know anything at all about children, each of you will know what is basically needed to prepare our children for intelligent responsiveness this Headstart offers.

Allow your thoughts to sway if you may, but follow as closely as you can. Do you realize that being able to follow instructions is one of the most wonderful things in the world, and I am very happy to say that my little ones do a beautiful job at that.

Freedom from discipline problems means so much to an interested teacher. Along that line I am free to follow instructions as per programed. Adjustment is remarkable. Have you ever stopped to think how important this is? Living, working, and even playing together harmoniously is marvelous. The Headstart program has given the children the wonderful spirit of getting along.

I have to refer to the term "adjustment" again. The boys and girls were fed at the Center when they became hungry no matter what hour that their little tummies felt empty. They have to be taught that in Public Schools you are not allowed to eat as they were at the Center, and I say to you that they have done better than some grown-ups. I am sure that the bathroom habits were a chief concern of the teachers.

The children move around like a clock in the classroom. When it comes to moving in and out of the classroom and building, they are tops. I had very little trouble in training them to move orderly.

These citizens of the years to come have very broad vocabularies to be between 5 1/2 and 6 years of age. This credit goes to the employees of the Headstart Program.

A reader of this report might doubt my conclusion concerning this matter, but I know I have worked with children from the same families.

The statement that I am going to make may sound insignificant to you, but if you have to face 39 children and at least 10 of them have colds, it would not be the best thing that you experienced. In previous years I have had to say to the children, "Take this tissue and clean your nose, please." This year several have had colds and have said to me "May I have some tissue to clean my nose please?" Who is responsible? Those interested people that introduced the program and made it effective in Kemper County.

Good manners can never be forgotten any place, and my little friends remind me constantly that good manners are not, as the saying goes, "Greek to them."

I firmly believe that CDGM has done more for more people in an intelligent and modern way than any other organization. The children were exposed to things that help to develop them in many ways. If they had been denied of this opportunity their lives would not have been what they will be.

Hurrah! for CDGM and all of the deserving people that have been given jobs to help them shoulder their responsibilities and become better citizens.

Letters To The Editor...see page 11

HELP

MAKE THE CDGM NEWSLETTER A COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER. SEND IN NEWS STORIES TO:

MISS DAISY CARTER

IF YOU HAVE AN ACTIVITY GOING ON IN YOUR AREA, PLEASE CALL MISS CARTER AND SHE WILL TRY AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOMEONE TO COME TO YOUR CENTER AND TAKE PICTURES.

Community Action — in Rose Hill

The CDGM center in Mayersville is Rose Hill Center. It is a 3 unit center with 45 children.

The center originally had 2 units but the employees were so concerned about including as many children as possible that they decided that a larger place would be better. They looked and looked but they couldn't find anything. So, Mrs. Carter, the Resource Teacher, had her father sell them a house for $75.00.

The employees got together and amongst themselves they raised the $75.00. They bought the house and shortly afterwards they began tearing it down. The men hauled the wood to the center and they helped the women from time to time in building on the extra unit.

Mrs. White, the Center Director said, "After we got the wood to the center we started pulling nails in the afternoon and started straightening them out but we used the same old nails. So, mostly in that building are the same nails that were in the old house." She also said, "This was really a community effort. All the employees, not just one Trainee or one Resource Teacher took part in building the extra unit. Whenever it wasn't raining we were working on the building."

There were two children in the community who couldn't come to Head Start because they didn't have any clothes. The employees didn't do anything about the children until they talked to the parents. After talking with the mother, the mother agreed to let the center employees buy or make the children clothes so they could attend Head Start.

Once the parents agreed, the women took money out of their club account and bought the little guy (3 years old) some clothes and they made his sister (6 years old) some clothes. Without the help of the employees of the center these children would not have been able to get their Head Start.

In July, the employees took money from their club and bought food for a picnic. The picnic was for parents, children and themselves. They had barbecue and watermelon, and a salad.

The employees are trying to involve parents whenever they can. They write notices and give them to the children to take home. The children are given the notices right before they are left off at their homes so that the notices will not get lost. "You know how some children are", said one of the Trainees.

On Mothers Day the club also took money from their account and bought some crepe paper to make flowers so that the children would have a gift for their mothers on this very special day.

All the employees are proud of the work that they and others have done on the center. They enjoy their jobs working with the children and the children certainly love the activity and affection they are shown by all the employees.

There has been a CDGM center in Issaquena County since 1965, stated Mrs. Ripley, Chairman of the Community Committee. Some of the playground equipment had been build in 1965, but the community got together to build even more equipment for the 1967 grant. All the playground equipment is colored in bright colors, red, yellow, blue, and green. They have two swings, brightly colored tires that the children play on and they have easels that the children draw on.

The children enjoy painting, and drawing but particularly playing and having fun in their playground. They are also learning reading readiness, number readiness, and all about shapes, sizes, sounds and colors. All the children seemed happy and looked forward to their dinner time. The employees said that at times the children didn't want to go to sleep during rest period, but now they are so active all the time most all of them go to sleep right away.

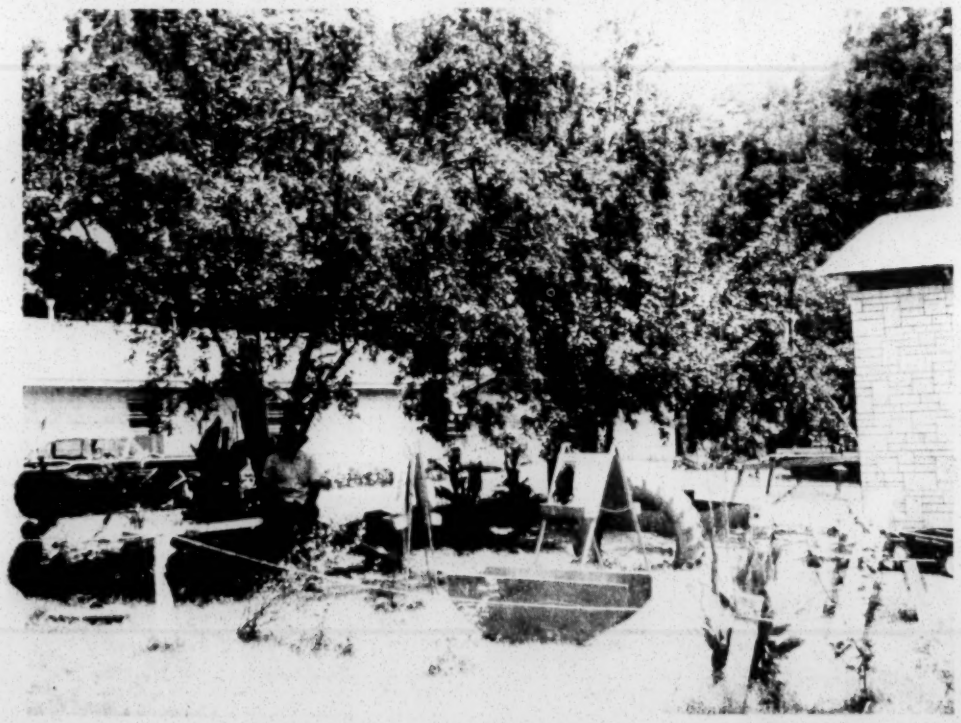
Center Employees Club

During their orientation the center employees got together to form a club which they call the Rose Hill Center Employees Club. The employees pay $2.00 dues each month. They also took out so much of their pay checks in order to buy the house which allowed them to build the extra unit. Some of the money that the club has goes for things in the center that CDGM does not offer.

How To Reach CDGM

CENTRAL OFFICE

TO REACH CDGM CENTRAL OFFICE BY PHONE FROM ALL POINTS IN MISSISSIPPI (EXCEPT JACKSON) DIAL OR ASK YOUR OPERATOR FOR 1-800-222-7109. YOU CAN CALL FREE TO THIS NUMBER. WHEN THE RECEPTIONIST AT CENTRAL ANSWERS YOUR CALL, IF YOU WILL TELL HER WHAT DEPARTMENT OR PERSON YOU ARE TRYING TO REACH, SHE WILL CONNECT YOU.



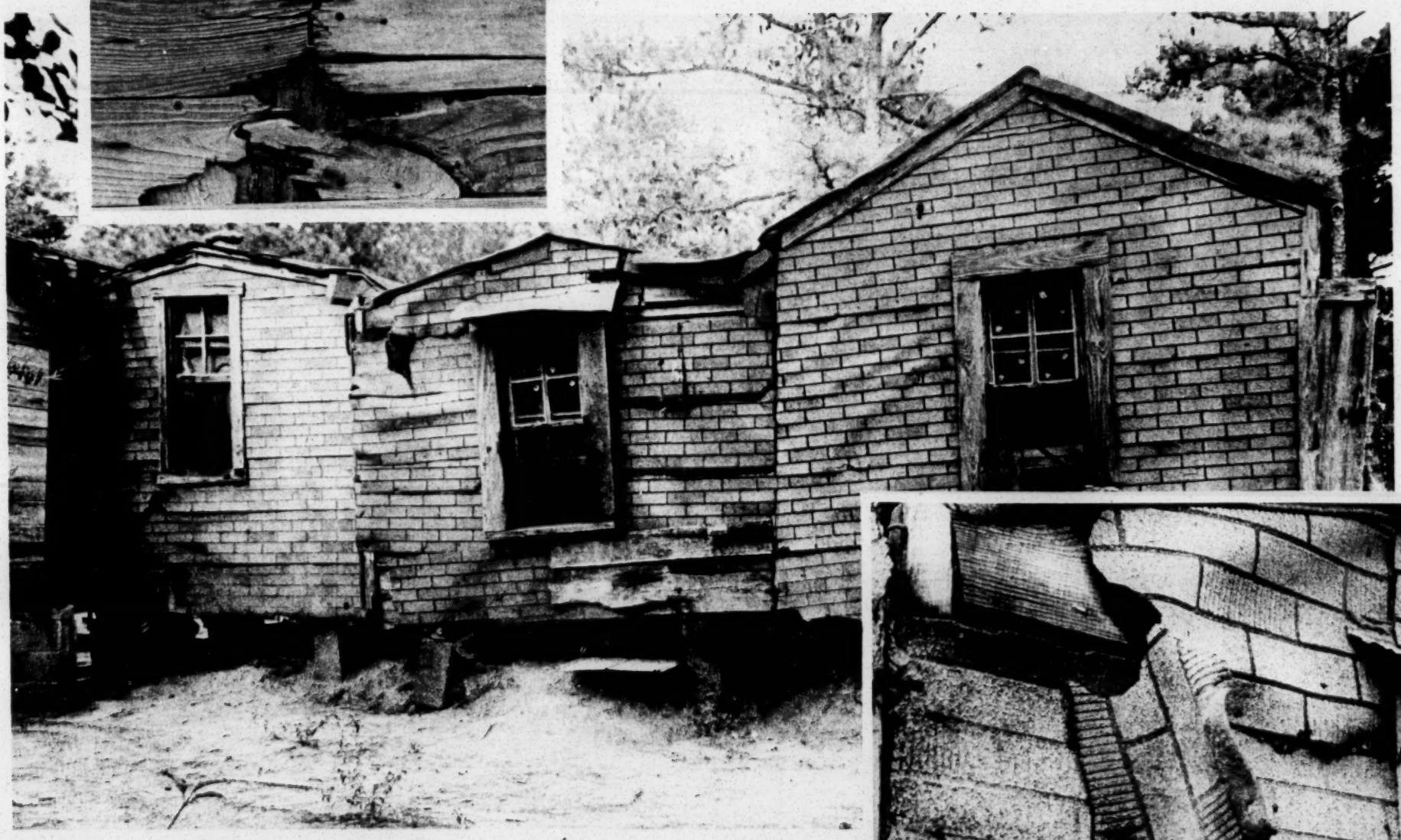
KEMPER COUNTY

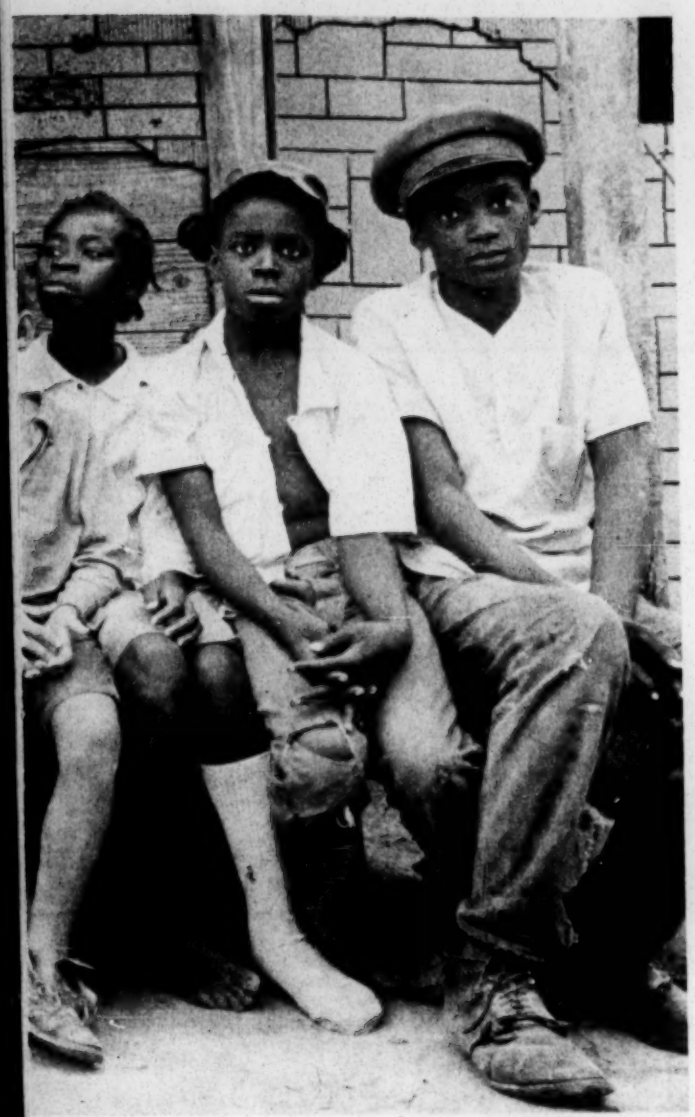
Walls of cardboard, strands of rope to hold together the rotting beams, stones to make a weak and tottering foundation. This is Kemper County-home of five CDGM centers and 350 children who come to Head Start-many from homes like these.

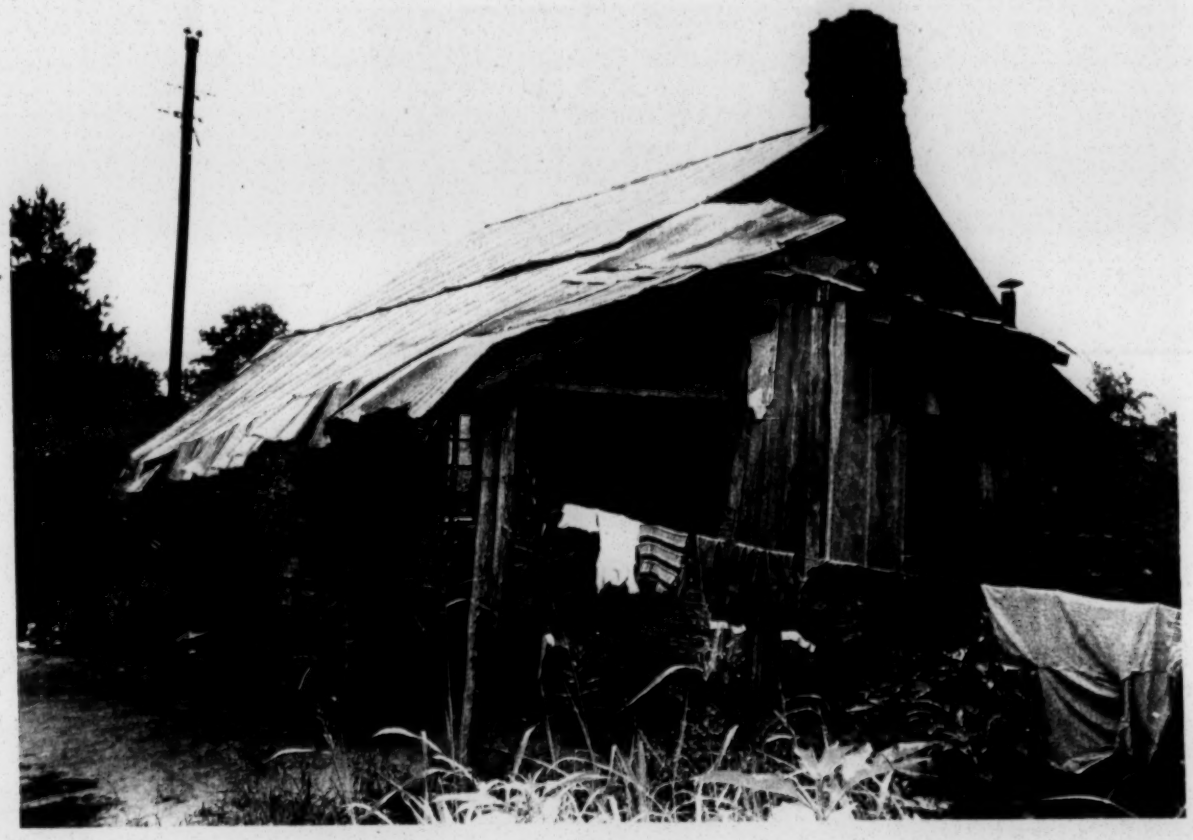
In the winter months, families crowd together in one or two rooms around a wood fireplace or stove, while the cold seeps through the broken floorboards and the walls. If you drive through the county, you can see these families searching for wood along the road.

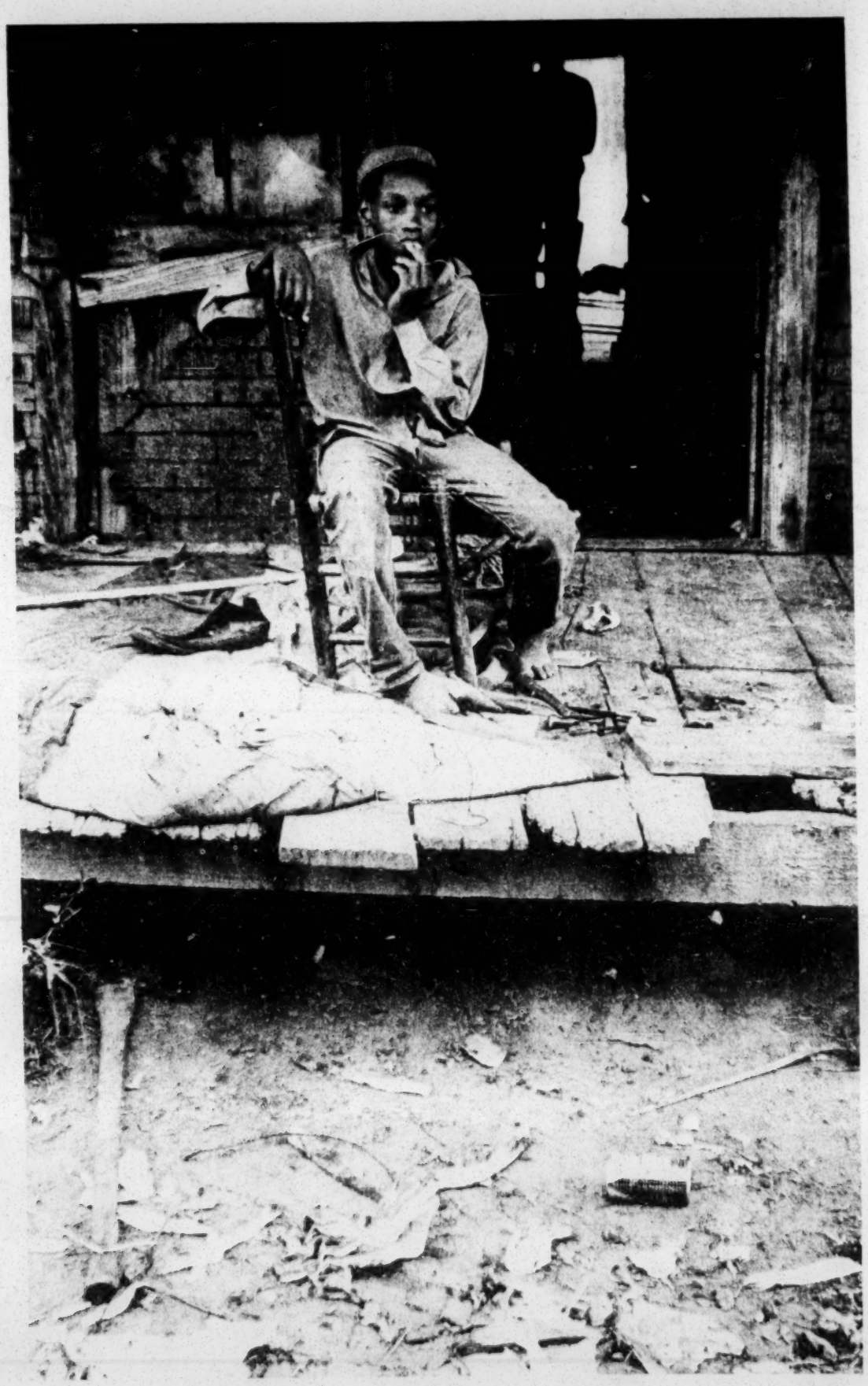
In houses like these, where do you look for comfort, for something to help you feel your family is a part of the rest of the nation? In one home, a portable television rests on a crate-as the only relief for people who must struggle daily for survival.

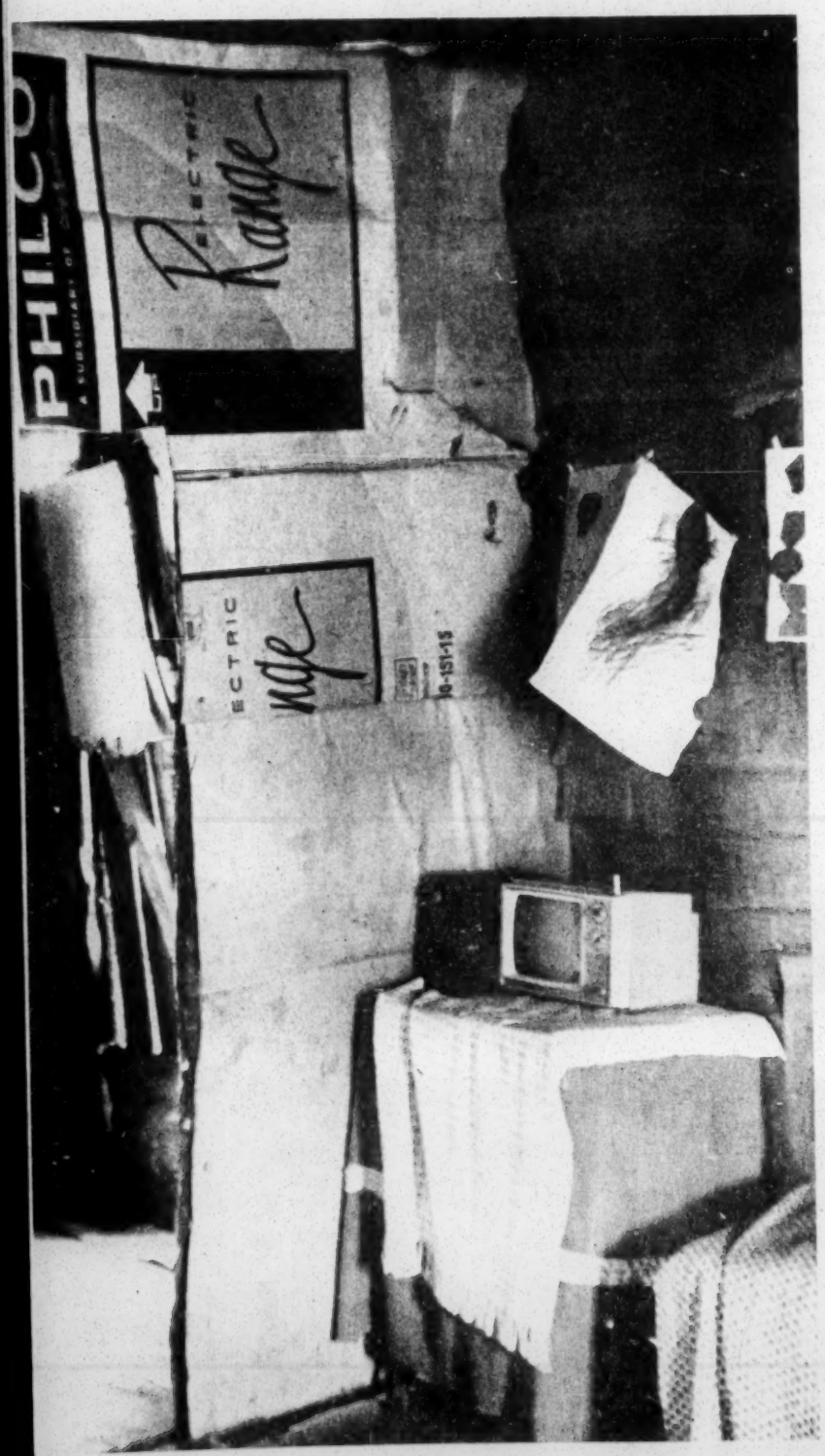
Photos By BOB FLETCHER







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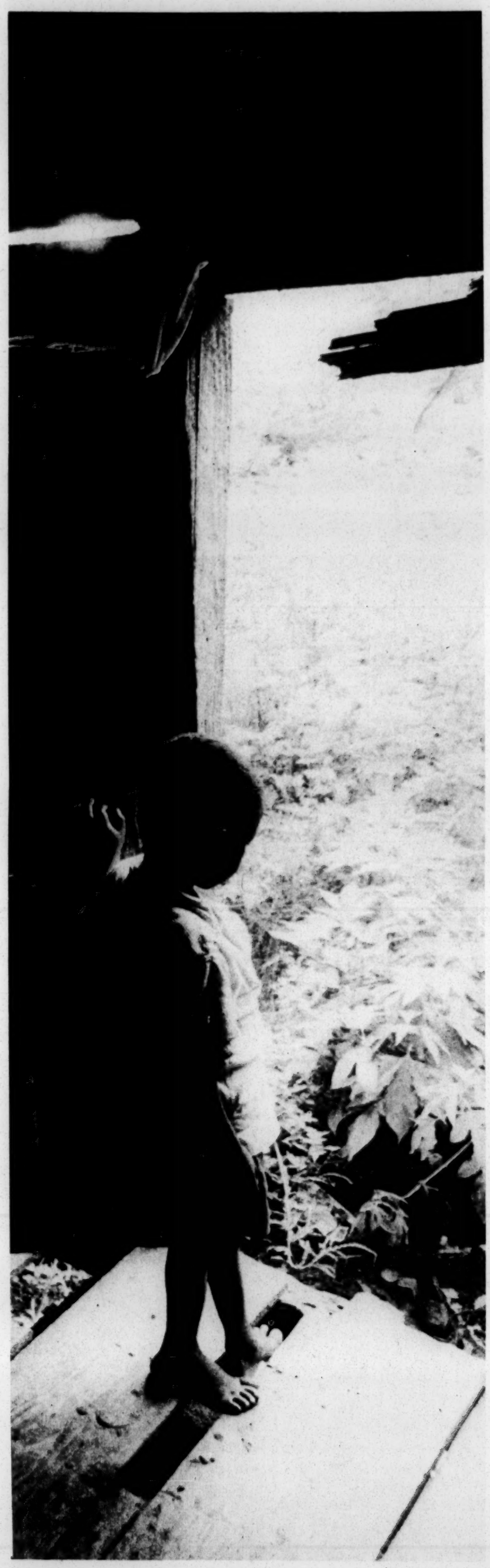

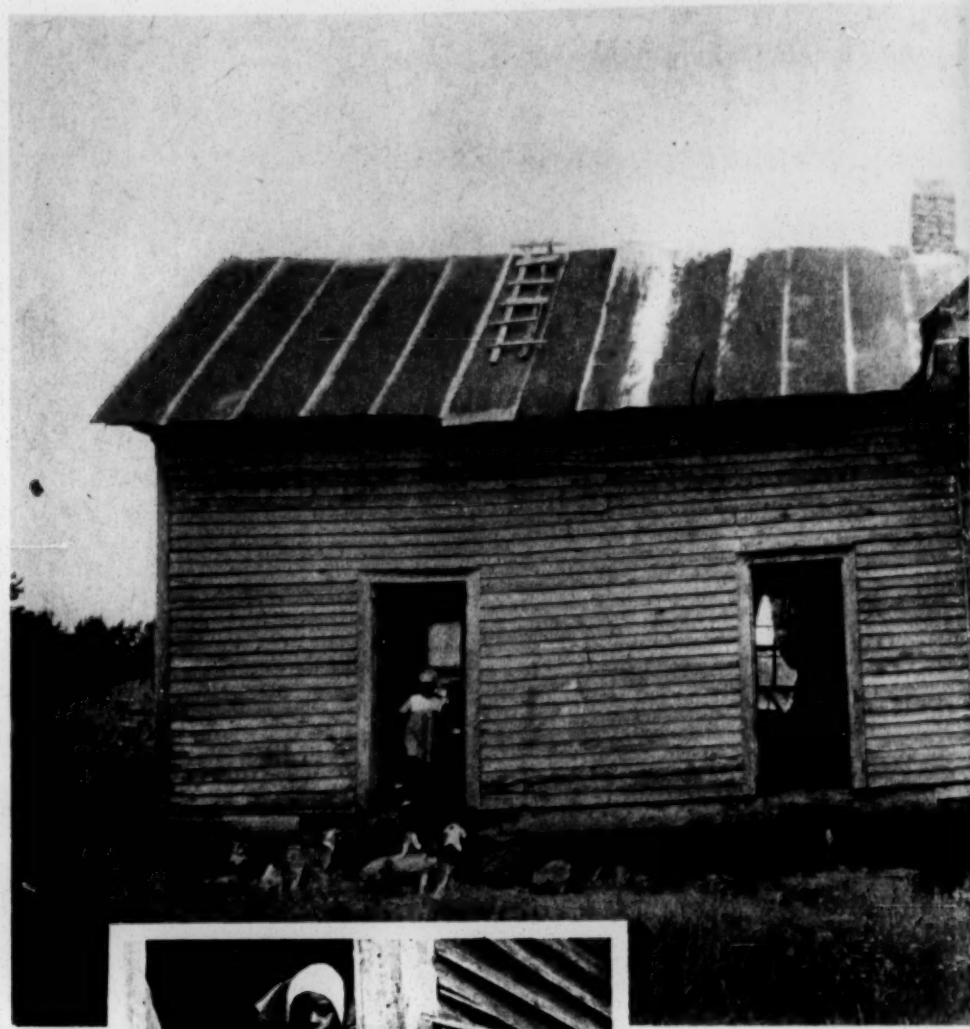

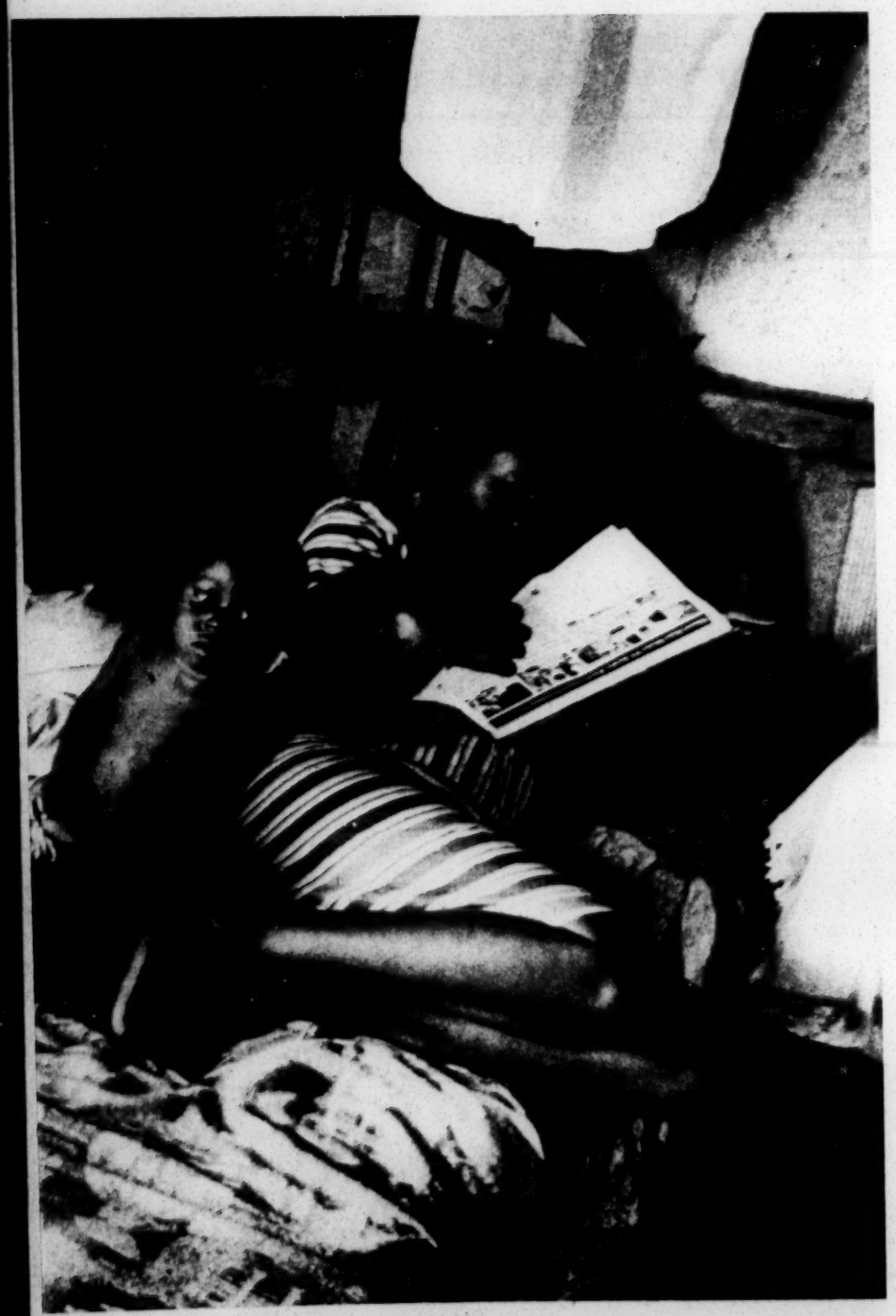

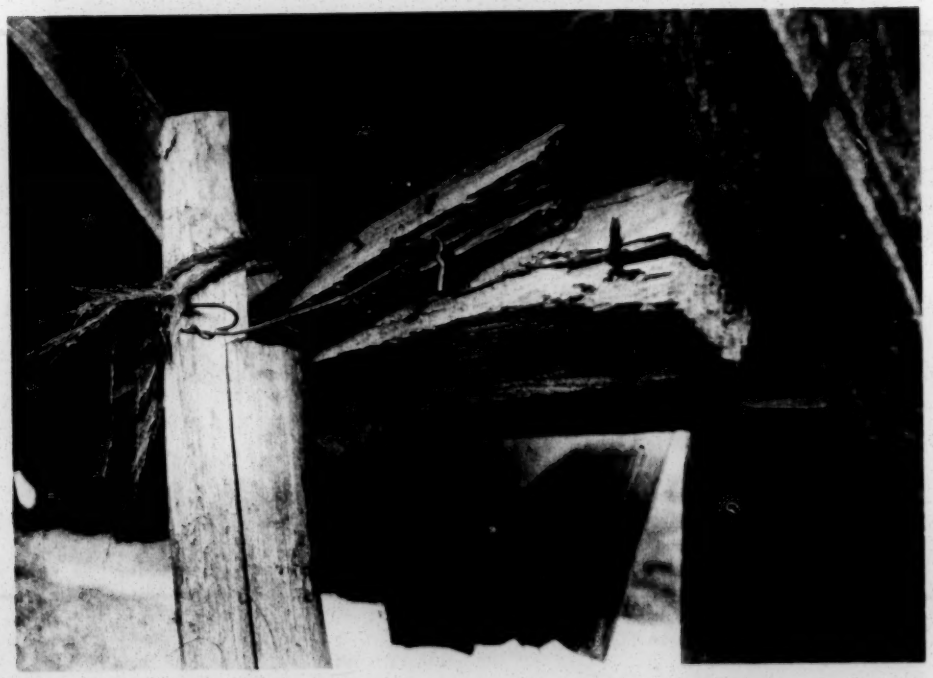

A chance for the children brings surprising by-products to a town

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Struggle That Changed Glen Allan

by DAVID NEVIN

The progress seen on these pages was hard-won by men—and often by their children—who were willing to risk dangers that were real and that still exist. Frightening things happen when the forces of change shake a community. And sometimes wonderful things happen too. So it was in a little plantation town in Mississippi called Glen Allan. The impact of change moved through the town and its people and grew until it took on life of its own. The success that began with the children came to give hope and dignity to the adults.

Glen Allan is not really a town at all, since it is unincorporated and has no structure of government. It is just a collection of houses and stores and people, of whom 100 are white and 200 are Negro. It lies nearly against the Mississippi River in the flat, rich cottonland called the Delta, core of the Mississippi black belt. It is a pretty town, shaded by great pecan trees, some several feet thick, that shower it in season with small, sweet nuts. Crepe myrtle trees hold up shocking bursts of lavender blooms and big mimosas lift their subtle pink umbrellas against the bright blue arch of the summer sky.

For its Negroes, however, the pleasant appearance was deceptive. They lived in splintered little shacks without water or plumbing. They worked for $2 and $3 a day when there was work, and they often were hungry.

But the most deadly thing was fear. Glen Allan was a Ku Klux Klan center and terror was always available to control Negroes, though it rarely was necessary. In a society of forms and rules controlled by white people, the ignorant and largely illiterate Negroes were helpless. For no clear reason, a Negro could lose his job, his house, his credit. So the Negroes in Glen Allan pulled off their hats and smiled at the white man.

Hopelessness and diet deficiencies sapped their energy and their community grew more slovenly. Out of degradation comes apathy and, naturally, doubt of one's own worth and even humanity. There were Negroes in Glen Allan who believed that "God put Negroes here to serve white people."

One man in Glen Allan felt differently. Jake Ayers, who was born in Glen Allan 46 years ago, is fattening slightly now and graying. He is uneducated, but has a rationality and a persuasive quality that make him a natural leader. He understood exactly what was wrong with Glen Allan. "Our neighborhoods are not run down because we're black," he said, "but because we're poor."

In 1958 he registered to vote, a move so unusual it was tolerated as a joke. In 1963 he persuaded the owners of the community well used by the white people to let the Negroes run a single water pipe into their area.

In 1965 something quite different happened. The national Head Start program was coming to life. Ayers, who had a steady job in a carpet mill in Greenville, heard about it casually. State civil rights leaders were forming the Child Development Group in Mississippi (CDGM) to operate Head Start centers around the state. For funds, they were relying on an Office of Economic Opportunity grant. Ayers, who wanted his people to share in anything that was available, began arranging for a CDGM center in Glen Allan.

The county schools were closed for the summer and, since Head Start was a summer educational program, Ayers wanted to use the empty school building. The school superintendent, however, would not even discuss it. Ayers drew up a petition to the school board and a surprising thing happened: every Negro in Glen Allan signed it. They had never done such a thing, but this was a real chance to lift their children and they were willing to take the risk.

Ayers sent in the petition and in due time was instructed to appear before the board which met 30 miles away in Greenville, the county seat. This baffled and finally defeated the Glen Allan people in a way that says much about their condition. "We were so ignorant," says Ayers, "that we didn't know who the board members were or where they met and no one would tell us."

Instead, they turned to the St. Mark's Baptist Church, an exhausted little building that leaned distinctly to one side.

A basic point of the poverty program is to give the poor themselves a part in spending the money and guiding their own destinies. A local board was formed to operate the Glen Allan center. Ayers became its chairman and was also named to the statewide CDGM board.

The center opened in mid-July 1965 and within a few days was over-enrolled by 50%. The children had a wild quality. They were frightened. Some of them hid when they saw white people. They did not laugh much, many did not smile and some would not talk. They had no curiosity and asked no questions. Most of them were chronically ill and had never been seen by a doctor. They were ravenous, but most food was new and frightening. Many had never eaten with utensils or from a table or with other children. They did not know how to play or how to deal with each other except to fight. Many did not know their names, but only their nicknames—Bobo, Hotshot, Baby. Occasionally even the parents had forgotten the child's real name, which was not written down because they did not know how to write. It is very hard to see yourself as a whole and important person when you have no name.

Local women ran the center. They were not highly skilled, but they were loving and there were enough of them to give attention to each child. And there was a bonus which Ayers had not dreamed of when he first heard about Head Start: *salaries* were paid. Teachers made up to $82 a week. It meant that for the first time, money that was not controlled by white people was coming into the community.

Glen Allan's white people were incredulous and then outraged. They drove by and glared at the church. The insurance policy on the church was canceled. Soon a building inspector arrived and began to list violations. A child had carried a kitten inside: maintaining animals in a public place. Flies had come through the doors with the children: inadequate sanitary safeguards. The building leaned: structural irregularities. He or-

When the center succeeded, the whites were outraged

dered it closed.

The OEO funds, which went to CDGM and then to Glen Allan, were for a limited program that would be renewed as necessary. The first session was funded for only seven weeks. Ayers held off the building inspector until after the money stopped and then closed the center. It had been a huge success. All the children had received medical treatment. They had been fed. They laughed and talked and played together.

There was a by-product for the community, a new pride. The people had accomplished something independently and, indeed, against the wishes of the whites. They had brought in money. They had the beginnings of organization and thus of strength.

That explains the incident of the bootleg whisky. Liquor was still technically illegal in Mississippi, though it was sold openly and was readily available at Negro cafes in Glen Allan. The county's white merchants, including a grocer and a clothier in Glen Allan, started a move to allow only whites to sell illegal liquor. Negroes could buy, but whites would keep the profits.

Glen Allan Negroes retaliated. There was no formal boycott—they just stopped buying from the two local stores. The result was illuminating. The clothier failed, the grocer barely survived, and the plan to limit liquor sales faded away. It was a demonstration of power and it drew the Negro community closer together.

The point of this new attitude, which was appearing in various ways all over the state, was not lost on the white people of Mississippi. Head Start centers were pumping money into the black community and creating new strength parallel to the power structure the white people controlled. It was intolerable. Mississippians saw Head Start as a continuation of the hated civil rights movement—and here was the federal government financing it. They struck back through U.S. Senator John Stennis of Mississippi, one of the most powerful men in Washington and an important member of the committee that controls OEO's expenditures.

The fight focused on the next phase of the CDGM program. It was to be expanded to a year-round operation and was to begin in September. But the refunding of that new phase was delayed, week by week, into October and then November. Sargent Shriver, head of OEO and originator of Head Start, says he ignored the heavy political pressure Stennis mounted, but was disturbed by CDGM's bookkeeping, its use of federally supplied cars for civil rights purposes, its shortage of professional staff and the fact that the centers were all Negro—segregated, in a sense, in reverse.

Ayers, as a CDGM state board member, attended OEO meetings in Atlanta and Washington and received the clear impression that though there were complaints, promises were made that CDGM would receive new funds. On the strength of that he went home to Glen Allan and started the slow, grinding task of raising money from the community for a center that would satisfy the building inspector.

Other things were happening that fall, too. The county schools reluctantly adopted a freedom-of-choice plan, which theoretically allowed Negroes to choose their school and thus technically ended segregation. Nothing was done, however, to make Negro children feel free to choose, and in fact segregation still existed. Nevertheless, Ayers did enroll his son, Vernon, in the second grade of the white school in Glen Allan. Twelve other Negro children enrolled, and again the white people were stunned.

Lillie Ayers, the strong, intelligent woman Jake Ayers married, was alone the night the cross was burned in their yard. It was six feet high, wrapped in burlap and soaked in kerosene, and its flames licked at a plum tree. Mrs. Ayers was lying down when she saw its flickering light against her ceiling and then her neighbors began to yell.

A few nights later a cavalcade of perhaps 75 cars, filled with armed whites from miles around and led by an old truck, invaded the Negro district. The truck stopped at Ayers' house and the driver raced his engine meaningfully. Then the whole cavalcade wound slowly through the entire district. Nothing was said on either side.

These are the trappings of white terror and they work on rural Negroes. But no children were withdrawn from the white school.

By Christmas, with the fight in Washington on the refunding of CDGM continuing, Ayers had scraped together $500 which went to install plumbing in an old house purchased for a center on a $1,000 note. Volunteers patched the house and painted it gay colors. In the yard, where pecans and a particularly fine mimosa tree would block the summer sun, they made slides and swings from old tires and a train with Illinois Central on its side from an old oil drum.

At the mill in Greenville where Ayers had worked for a decade without trouble, things had grown increasingly difficult for him and at about this time he was fired. Greenville police jailed him overnight on a minor traffic charge. Police often followed him. He was cursed and threatened regularly by white people in Glen Allan.

GLEN ALLAN CONTINUED

'You have lied to us,' Ayers said to Shriver

One day Ayers learned that the FHA would finance a community water system. But when he approached the white community for its essential support, he was refused. Though only driblets of water ran down the single pipe to the Negro community, the white people said they were well satisfied with their water system.

By February of 1966, OEO still had not refunded CDGM and now the trouble was real. Ayers had staked the hopes of his people and his own leadership on what he took to be promises from Washington that were not being kept. It was cold and hungry in Glen Allan that winter and the hope that had been born the summer before was dying. In desperation, Ayers and the CDGM board went to Washington again.

On Washington's Birthday, Ayers' group went to the big building that houses OEO and spent the day trying to see Shriver, who was in his office despite the holiday. After a day of refusals, Ayers led the group onto an automatic elevator and to the eighth-floor executive offices. An aide was assuring them that Shriver was gone when a door opened and Shriver himself appeared, apparently inadvertently.

"Mr. Shriver," Ayers called, "we have come to see you."

Shriver nodded courteously and invited them into a meeting room. Thus began a strange and rather wonderful meeting between two strong and determined men—on the one side the wealthy and well-educated lawyer, high government official and member of the powerful Kennedy family, and on the other the simple, uneducated but highly intelligent natural leader from Mississippi.

They began to talk. Shriver described in detail his irritations with CDGM and the problems it made for him with the Congress. Ayers countered that he did not care about Shriver's troubles but only about the children of Mississippi.

As the talk progressed, a particularly abrasive Glen Allan board member, Mrs. Lavaree Johnson, addressed Sargent Shriver as "Sgt. Shriver," which happens occasionally and rarely improves his mood. Finally she drew herself up and shouted, "Sgt. Shriver, you don't care about killing and starving people in Mississippi."

Shriver stood in a fury. "Thank you very much," he shouted. "I am down here on a holiday working for you people and you tell me that I am killing people. I don't have to take such talk."

He started to walk out and Ayers, seeing all his hopes collapsing, stood to block him. The situation was becoming grotesque. Perhaps Shriver saw that; he turned abruptly and sat down.

The meeting continued in politer but no less harsh terms, and finally it came to the point of stalemate at which Ayers realized he had to gamble everything. "Mr. Shriver," he said quietly, "the OEO has lied to us and you have lied to us personally and you have made us lie to the community. I won't go home and tell them any more lies. I won't leave here until you tell us yes or no, that you'll fund us or you'll abandon us and let us die."

That meeting was on Feb. 22. The announcement that CDGM was refunded was made early on Feb. 23. OEO officials say now that the decision was made not as a result of the meeting but quite routinely, because reports that CDGM had improved its operation were finally received. Shriver, who has many controversial programs and stormy meetings with desperate people, no longer remembers Ayers or the meeting.

The new funding was for a six-month program, through September 1966, and a few days later the Glen Allan center opened, this time with 120 children. It was wildly popular. Once again the bright world of color and words and new experiences unfolded for the children —and indirectly for the adults.

They began registering to vote, for instance. The impact of the Voting Rights Act was reaching Mississippi and Ayers saw to it that Glen Allan Negroes took advantage of it. About this time the white community decided after all that it did want an FHA-financed water system, so now it needed the Negro community's cooperation. The Negroes were delighted and their growing self-respect went up again. They joyously agreed and the new system soon will be finished.

Then came the rout at the white school in Glen Allan. It had a full 12 grades with an auditorium, cafeteria, shop and lighted playing fields. The local Negro school went only to the sixth grade, and older Negro children bused 30 miles to Greenville. In the fall of 1966 Ayers simply decided to enroll all the Negro children in the white school at once. He gave freedom-of-choice blanks to Negro parents and almost all of them signed.

On opening day the Negro children went in a cautious mass to their new school—and found the white children had fled in a body to a school 17 miles away. Now *they* were riding the buses. The Negroes' new school is still segregated, but it is much better than the old school.

When the OEO funding period ran out again in September, Glen Allan kept its center open anyway. For five desperate months it scraped along without money while the battle was fought out in public controversy in Washington on a level far beyond such individual confrontations as that of Ayers and Shriver. It ended, as might be expected, in a compromise. CDGM was cut nearly by half but Glen Allan was not affected.

This refunding was temporary too and CDGM itself well may not survive, but the sense of success in Glen Allan seems too deeply ingrained to die. The center bulges with children who are being given a future. They are better fed, though they still bear the marks of chronic malnutrition, and they have learned to play together and to share. Listening to the sweet gaiety that rings in the center, a teacher said, recalling, "They were like little animals when they came here." It is a remarkable change.

The change in the adults is just as remarkable. Confidence continues to spread. There is more money. Salaries paid at the center spread through the community in ripples of increasing prosperity. This in turn has driven up the salaries that white people pay. A maid in Glen Allan makes $4 a day now and a tractor driver may make $6. Ayers now works as agent for Freedomcrafts, a Negro handicraft cooperative.

So Glen Allan people are eating more and better food. Slowly, cautiously, they are buying things that they have always wanted—an electric fan, a washing machine, even in one case a house.

People who saw their children improve felt an awakening desire to improve themselves. Clothes were more often mended and clean, gardens more carefully weeded. Touches of paint appeared. There was new pride that took on its own momentum and the community was less slovenly.

Every eligible Negro in Glen Allan is registered to vote. Ayers is very proud of this. At a political meeting this summer, county candidates came and called Ayers mister and spoke in a very friendly and not at all superior way, and the people enjoyed that meeting.

The Klan is still alive and Negroes are still murdered in Mississippi, and of course fear has not vanished. But it is easing, and this matters. Negroes keep their hats on and they no longer cringe and smile and shuffle and say yassuh and nawsuh, whichever they think will please. They are not afraid to refuse a white person. They are not afraid to ask for more money or to quit their jobs. They hold up their heads.

A View At The Zoo

Wednesday, August 23, 1967, we took our children to the zoo in Memphis, Tennessee. We arrived about 12:00 noon. We took our children over in the park and served lunch. After we had finished eating lunch we began touring the zoo and looking at the different animals.

The children really enjoyed looking at the animals, especially the monkeys because they would do tricks for them. There were only a few animals the children didn't know the names of. We didn't have any children who were afraid of the animals, and for most of the children it was the first time going to a zoo or leaving home on a bus trip.

The children had a chance to ride on most of the things there was for them to ride on. They also had a snow cone, and they all received a souvenir. The children talked and sang all the way back home, and they talked most about the things they had seen. On August 30, we plan to take the children to the Walker Farm Dairy at Stoneville, Mississippi.

Mrs. Grace D. Short, Resource Teacher
St. Matthews Center, Greenville, Miss.

Letters To The Editor

(cont'd from page 2)

Woodland Center
Fitler, Mississippi

These are the happy faces of anxious children getting ready to go on a field trip to the zoo in Jackson. You should have seen them when we announced that the bus had made it's arrival at the center. On the bus the children began to sing (the wheel on the bus go round and round). They asked questions about some of the things we passed on the hi-way.

At the zoo the children were very happy and enjoyed every minute of the trip. They asked questions about the different animals and reptiles.

Back at the center the Trainees had animal books and some of the children told what they had seen at the zoo by the pictures in the book. They did very well.

Everybody enjoyed the trip, but I must comment on this one child. Alfred Brown III who use to cry every time the transporter picked him up in the morning. Now he is on the road waiting when the transporter comes-just about every morning.

He talks with each employee and when his parents come by the center he takes them around and shows them different toys along with his work. He has learned to share the toys with other children. This is not the only child in this center that has improved since they have been attending Head Start. Some had different problems, but this Head Start center has really helped this Community.

Katherine C. Lewis, Center Director
Lodis B. Hall Resource Teacher

SMITH CHAPEL CENTER

We, the staff of Smith Chapel Center would like for others to know about our location and our activities.

Smith Chapel is located in Flora, Mississippi. It houses five units. Ten teacher trainees, 5 resource teachers, 4 cooks, 1 janitor, and a center director.

We have 75 eager children. When the center opened there were cries like "I want to go home," "I want to go where my sister is," or "I want to go in a certain unit." Now we hear none of these cries.

The children have adjusted themselves to situations existing in and around the center.

We are working as a team trying to prepare these 3, 4, and 5 year old children for future life.

We dare not close our sayings without mentioning our parents. We are getting whole hearted cooperation from the parents through our P.T.A. and community projects.

There are 5 of the most outstanding Community Committeemen that ever existed, and the staff would like to congratulate them for a job well done. They are as follows:

Mr. Bonnie Parrott
Mr. Andrew L. Thompson
Mr. Elbert Coleman
Mrs. Gurlie Walker
Mr. C.D. Crooks

Our Center Director, Rev. R.L. White is an efficient person ready and willing at all times to aid us in any way.

The Trainees and Resource Teachers have been working faithfully with the children on Visual Discrimination, Number Readiness and Color Combination.

We have a beautifying club at our center to make it's surroundings appealing.

Mrs. Vivian L. Knox is our President, and Mrs. Willie Mae Vaughn is our efficient secretary.

Our Center has received tremendous response from our parents and Community Committeemen, therefore we aren't expecting anything other than "progress."

Sincerely,
Mrs. Mildred H. McClenty
Resource Teacher

Murphy Chapel Center
Camden, Mississippi
Madison County
Dear Mrs. Draine:

In reply to a wonderful write-up in the newsletter dated August 28, it has been quite a while since this article was published, but I would keep thinking of the wonderful expression made.

I must say I am a Teacher Trainee of Murphy Chapel Center in Madison County.

I am glad you have told us that communities must come of age. We cannot wait for a central office to tell us what to do, where we will go, and how fast we wish to travel. We must make our own decisions, and choose the highway that suits us best.

Some of us will not be grown at the age of 75 because we will be led around by a strand of thread instead of a ring in the nose, and wait until someone else tells us what to do, where to go, how long we can stay, whether we can travel on horseback or on foot.

I hope we will learn when to stall and when to move on.

Mrs. Mallie Conway
Mrs. Ruth T. Luckett, Teacher Trainee
of Murphy Chapel-Center Unit 8

Twistwood Center

(Miss) Odessa S. Berry, Center Director

We began working on our Center February 23, 1967. The building was very run down and it took a lot of repair work. The building leaked very bad and all of the windows were out, floor broken in, walls were unpainted.

A group of men cooperated together and repaired the worst parts of the roof and put new windows in, then we began to work on the inside of the building. We started by cleaning out some old benches and desks that they had stored away here. Then we scalded and scrubbed the floors and repaired them. After which we painted the wall light blue and ceilings white. We then began to make different things to set up our rooms, we began with our playhouse furniture which was made from old lumber and paste board boxes, our kitchen stoves and sinks were made of paste board boxes, and tables out of lumber and masonite.

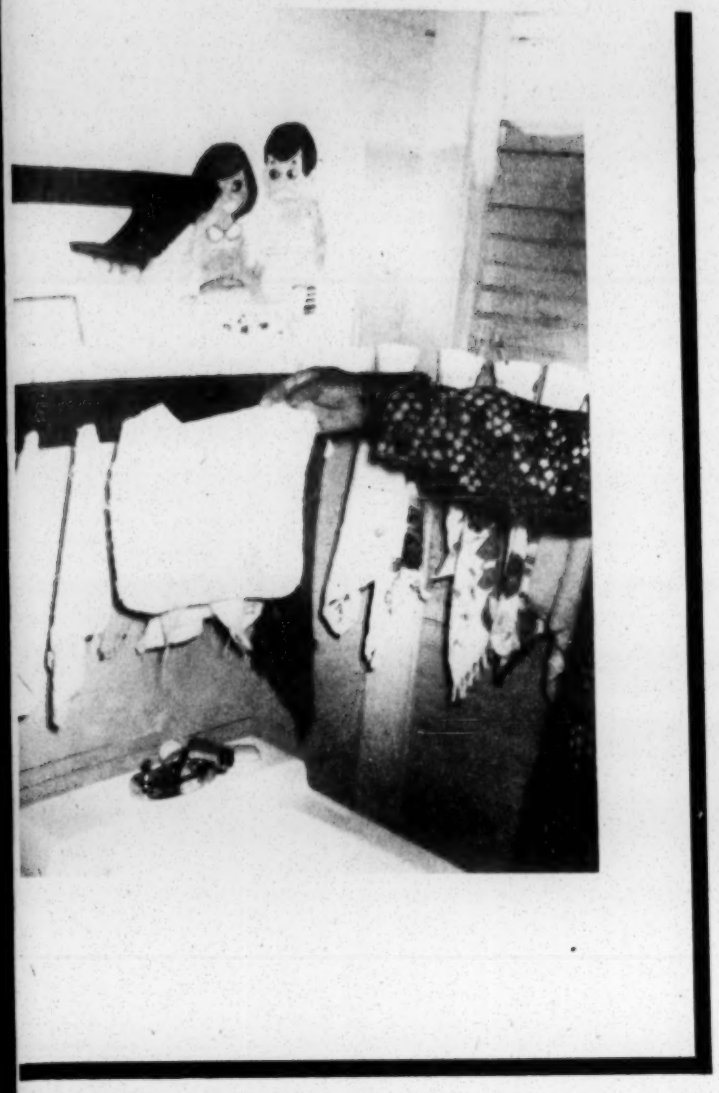
Our beds were made from lumber, and mattresses out of pieces of materials brought from home, and padded with cotton also brought from homes. Our sheets and bed spreads were furnished by T.T. and R.T. Our mirrors were given by workers and we shaped them with glass cutters and made frames to put them in out of pieces of wood. Our dressing tables were also of wood and masonite, and paste board boxes, with gathered skirts around them.

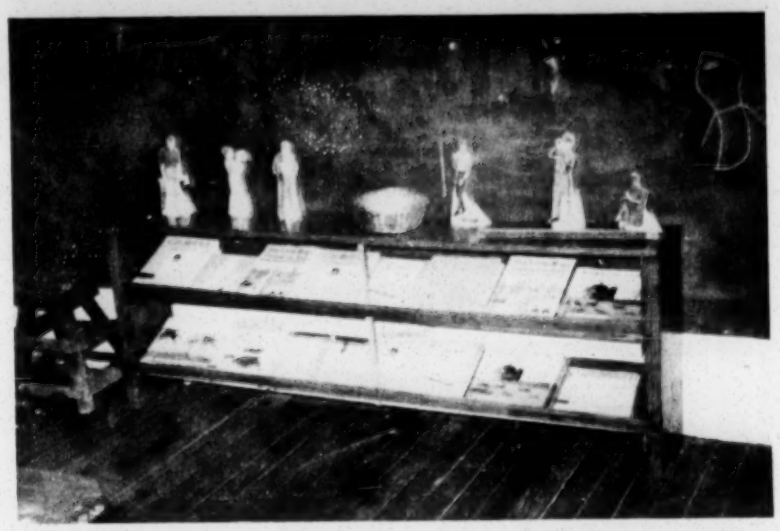
Living room furniture was made out of old lumber, too. We made our studio couches and padded them with scraps, pieces of material that we were lucky enough to get from a sewing factory, and our covers were made out of drapery material given to us by community people. We made our tables from wood and masonite and our shelves around the walls we made from old benches. Our library shelves were made out of new lumber by one of our transporters.

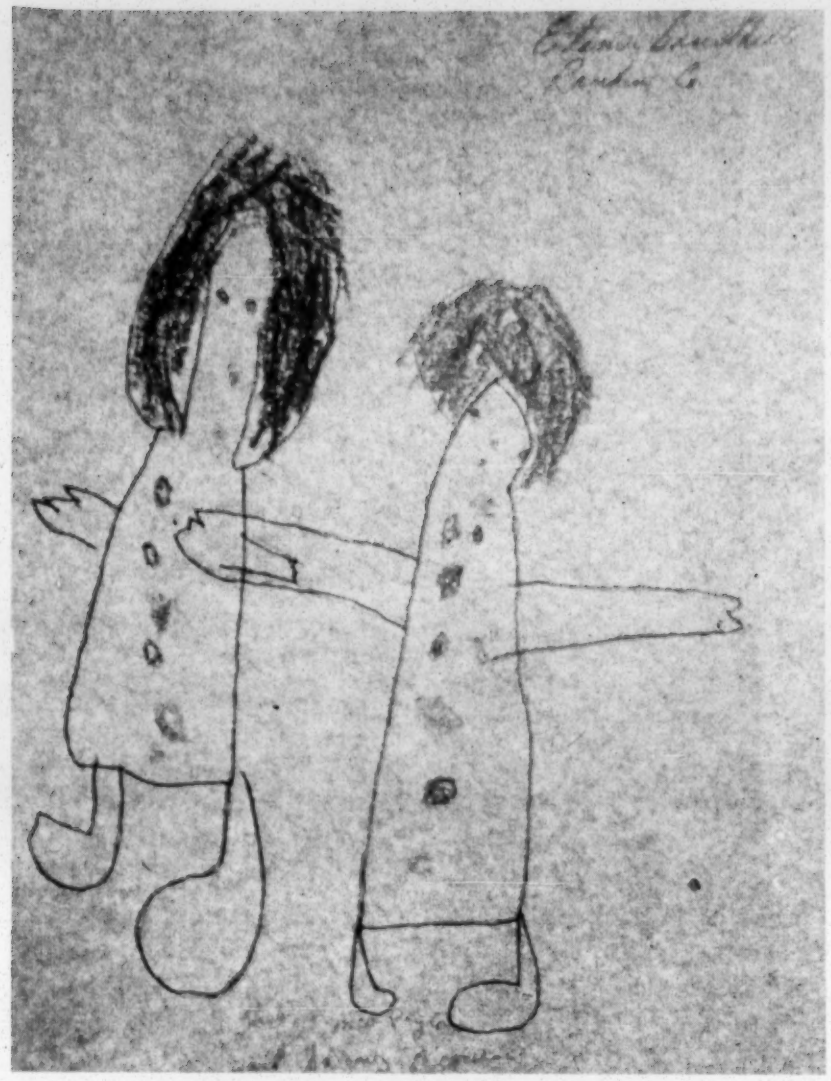
We made our rag dolls and animal toys and our music instruments, stuffed our dolls and toys with paper.

Our Center has a nice new look from top to bottom, fresh paint inside and outside, new wall to wall linoleumn, new gas heaters, new doors, and new windows screened. Plenty of good water from Rose Hill Water System and new kitchen utensils, the children are happy.

We are most grateful to all who are concerned for your interest in us here at Twistwood Center.







Elam Sandhill Center, Rankin County
"This is Mrs. Payton," said Sherry Brown.

Beaver Meadow Center
"This is Mrs. Moffett," said Benny Hales.

Ebernezer Center
"This is Mrs. Jackson," said Sherdon,

Ebernezer Center
"This is Mrs. Delvia Chambers," said So

Look! Here's Our Teachers

HOW DO CHILDREN SEE US? ? ? ?

When we teach and play with the young children in the CDGM Head Start Centers we learn very much from them. We learn that the 3, 4, and 5 year olds are different from grownups. They see things around them in a different way.

We give the children crayons, pencils and paints in the centers. Using these materials the children draw and paint pictures that tell us what is important to them. They tell us how they see the world.

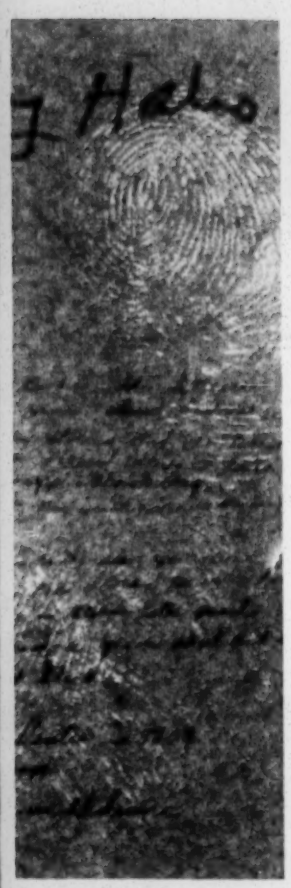
One of the most important things to the children is their teacher. In these pictures children have shown us how they see their teachers. Often one thing is most important to the child--maybe glasses, earrings, a dress or a teacher's hair.

The teachers behind these pictures let their children draw freely. They did not force the children to make pictures like grown-ups would. When the children finished, they praised their efforts and displayed them on the walls in the centers.

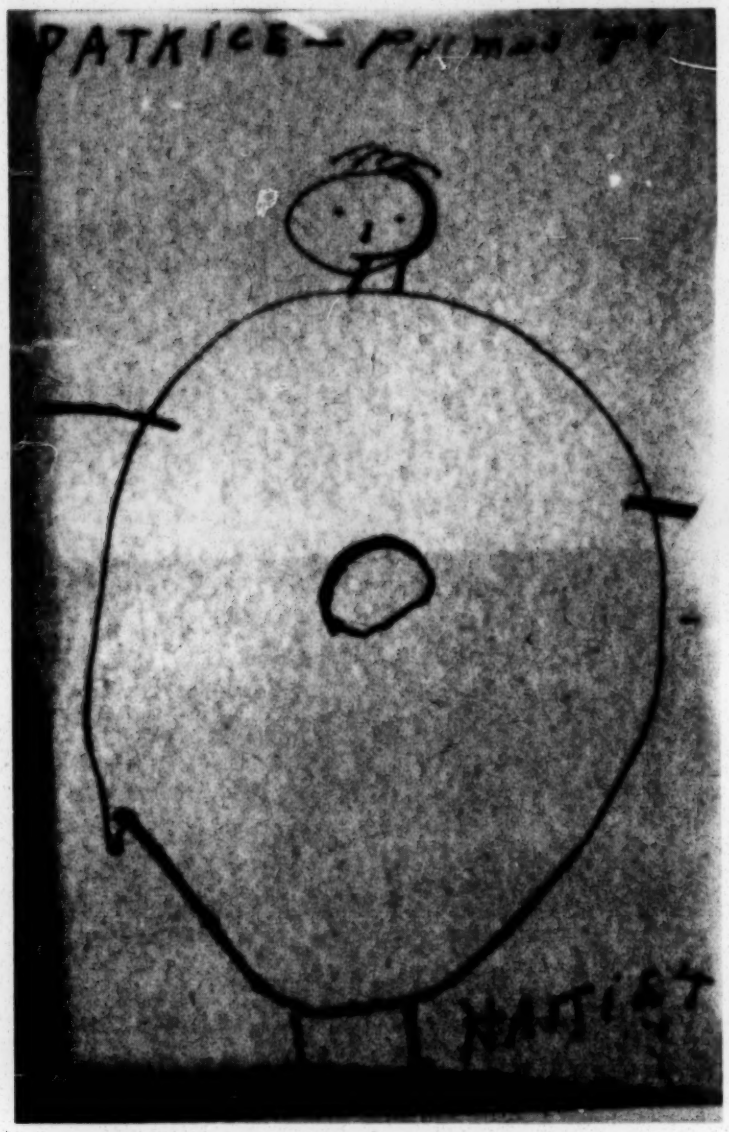
Because they let the children work freely, they learned how the children were thinking.

Parents can also do this at home by giving children paper and pencils or crayons. Then let your children draw freely and see what they are telling you.

Mary Emmons
Deputy Associate Director for Training



phea, age 5.



Woodland Center

"This is Mrs. Driggs," said Patrice, age 4.

Ebernezer Center
"This is Mrs. Louise Toomer, said Doris, age 5.

Photos By

GREGORY
HAYGOOD

A Hair Cut

There is a possibility of getting a hair cut free, as is the case for the pre-school fellows in the "Barber Chairs" at the Twistwood Center, Pachuta, Mississippi. You are invited to stop in to make an appointment with Mrs. Berry, Center Director or Mr. Sims, Transporter.....OH! by the way, while you're there, I hope you will observe the beautiful center set-up, playground development and the pre-school progress in operation.

Mrs. Dorothy Gibbs,
Field Program Advisor

Off To The Fair

Field Trip To The State Fair

All children and teachers in Area 35 (Kemper County) went on a field trip to the Mississippi-Alabama State Fair. This field trip was planned by the ATGs, Mrs. Brunetta Jones and Mrs. Ruth Strickland. The teachers and children alike enjoyed this field trip very, very much. Some of our teachers and most of our children had never had the opportunity to attend a State Fair before. This made everyone work with more enthusiasm over the project of making the experience available for the teachers and children.

At the fair, each child had the opportunity to ride at least once. Some of them got a chance to ride more than once because of absentees. The big event of the trip was when the children got a chance to see the elephants. Mrs. Jones asked the care-taker to bring the animal over so the children could get a good look at them. Most of the children were truly delighted when the elephants gave a loud cry. This was a good experience for our teachers also, because 99% of them had never seen a live elephant.

The children already knew about the animals from the units on the Farm and Zoo. The teachers also pointed out the science exhibits to the children. For example: bugs, butterflies, and the insect collections from different parts of the state and counties. The staff also got some ideas from the exhibit they had seen for activities to use in their centers.

The exhibits were very educational as well as the animals. Each child got to actually feel the sheep. Some of the teachers were delighted to get to feel the sheep also.

For snack-time there were candy apples for the children. The look on their little faces were looks of true excitement and pleasure. Some of the children had never had a candy apple before.

The children did not have to wait for anything, everything was ready in advance.

The trips were planned for 2 days. Half of the children attended Thrusday and the others attended Friday. The trip was very, very successful.

Mrs. Brunetta Jones
Senior Area Teacher Guide
Mrs. Ruth Strickland
Area Teacher Guide

Your state - its gove

Miss - DOPE

rnment - and how you, personally, fit in . . .

MTSS - DOPE

To Morrisey
Adams Jefferson Impressment
Corps of Notality.

Poor People Corps.
of Miss.

Liberty House (in N.Y.)

Morrisey ordered $12,000
of material from Liberty House,
than refuse material.

Jungle Bombing? last 10 days or so?
Army gripundwell of cartridges

Jesse Morris heads P.P.C.

- seven number of corps.
- producing corps are autonomous.
  (training ~~technical training~~)
- also has Liberty House.

Beautifying for tax exempt status

Adams + Jefferson Counties belong to Chas. Evers.

Jesse Parish worked for C.D.G.M. - spud for Evers + NAACP

MAP hired ~~Parish~~ wife

Charles Evers hired Parish in J-A. Corp.

Parish gave Morris $12,000 for dolls, etc. dolls, etc

Parish arrested for embezzlement from J-A. Corp.

Indicted to order, only Bd. wants to say "bad ~~purchase~~" wants to settle for $7000.

Morris fights this.

It was a bad order ($14,000 in budget, $12,000 in one place)

J-A. Bd member told Ken that they think it was a bad because their own catholic corp. will produce same materials

Morris F.D.P. type. - honest - wants to see his 15 corps. But out with Evers

Moroney is big in NAACP and the mission and will lead catholic corp to compete with P.P.C.

Don Miller 526-3332

"MISSISSIPPI DOPE"

Fr. Morrisey
Adams-Jefferson Development Cooperative of Natchez

Poor Peoples Corporation of Mississippi

Liberty House (in N.Y.

Morrisey ordered $12,000 of material from Liberty House, then refused material.

Temple Bombing? last 10 days or so? Any groundswell of outrage.

<u>Jesse Morris heads PPC</u>

-- runs number of coops
-- producing coops are autonomous
(provides technical training)
-- Also has Liberty House.

Been trying for tax exempt status

Adams & Jefferson Counties belong to Chas. Evers.

Jesse Parrish worked for C.D.G.M. -- ~~spud~~ aide for Evers & NAACP

MAP hired wife.

Charles Evers hired Parrish in J-A Coop.

Parrish gave Morris $12,000 for dolls, balls, etc.

Then Parrish arrested for embezzlement from J-A Coop.

~~Undated~~ Unrelated to order, only Board wants to say "bad purchase," wants to settle for $7000. Morris fights this.

It <u>was</u> a bad order (14,000 in budget, 12,000 in one place)

J-A Board member told Ken that they think it was a bad order because their own Catholic Coop will produce some materials.

Morris FDP Type - honest - wants to up his 15 coops. But <u>out</u> with Evers.

Morrisey is big in NAACP and the mission and will head Catholic Coop to compete with PPC.

Miss. - DOPE

MISSISSIPPI DELTA

County	Median School male	Median School female	Per cent Unemployed	Family Income	Per Capita Income
BOLIVAR	6.0	7.1	8.5	$1768	$664
COAHOMA	6.6	7.8	7.0	2101	845
DESOTO	6.8	7.8	3.5	2093	711
HOLMES	6.9	8.1	6.1	1453	595
HUMPHREYS	6.2	7.3	5.9	1580	602
ISSAQUENA	6.0	6.6	4.2	1479	505
LEFLORE	7.0	8.3	7.0	2285	854
QUITMAN	6.1	7.1	6.1	1517	555
SHARKEY	6.9	7.7	4.9	1859	645
SUNFLOWER	6.1	7.7	5.0	1790	644
TALLAHATCHIE	6.1	7.4	4.6	1588	579
TUNICA	4.2	6.2	4.9	1260	570
WARREN	8.7	9.5	6.1	3547	1225
WASHINGTON	8.3	8.4	8.2	3112	1088
YAZOO	7.3	8.5	4.6	2102	816
Area Average	6.5	7.7	5.8	$1969	$727

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

MISSISSIPPI DELTA __ NON-WHITE POPULATION

County	Non-white Per cent	Median School	Per cent Unemployed	Family Income	Per Capita Income
BOLIVAR	67.8	4.7	Not Available By Race	$1198	$430
COAHOMA	68.3	4.9		1406	488
DESOTO	61.3	5.1		1191	471
HOLMES	72.0	5.8		895	407
HUMPHREYS	69.8	5.1		1072	408
ISSAQUENA	67.1	4.3		966	417
LEFLORE	64.6	5.1		1413	501
QUITMAN	63.3	4.5		891	406
SHARKEY	69.8	5.7		1400	437
SUNFLOWER	67.8	4.7		1126	443
TALLAHATCHIE	64.4	4.5		1129	451
TUNICA	79.2	4.0		922	406
WARREN	46.8	6.4		1850	758
WASHINGTON	55.2	5.2		1597	584
YAZOO	59.4	5.7		1172	490
Area Average	65.1	5.0		$1215	$473

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

Miss-M+F

January, 1967

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
Memberships		
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$

Expenses:

Salaries:		
Director	$ 416.66	
Assistant Director		
Secretarial	182.88	
Others:		
Travel and entertainment	64.80	
Rent	120.00	
Telephone	201.15	
Office Supplies		
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage		
Miscellaneous		
Others: 1966 4th quarter taxes	556.23	
Board meeting dinner	38.00	
Total Expenses:		$ 1,579.72

Comments:

Miss -- M+F

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

February 3, 1967

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

QUARTERLY REPORT

Monies received for the 4th Quarter of the year 1966:

SRC GRANT	$3200.00	
DUES	165.00	
The $165.00 is for dues from 23 members.		
There was a special contribution of made during the 4th quarter by the Council Members to provide medical care for a little girl whose eye was shot out by a night-rider.	85.01	$3450.01

Monies Spent:

SCHOLARSHIPS	625.00	
RENT	360.00	
OFFICE EXPENSE	216.10	
ADVERTISEMENT	23.52	
MEETING EXP.	1438.50	
INTERNAL REV.	753.33	
TRAVEL	567.01	
SALARIES	2577.60	
TELEPHONE	656.37	
POSTAGE	178.00	
DUES & SUBSCRIP.	30.25	
DONATION (The Jeanie Willis Medical Fund)	100.00	$7525.68

Balance on hand as of 12-31-66 $1989.23

February, 1967

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$ 2,000.00	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
Memberships	95.00	
Contributions	525.00	Unitarian Church for Student meeting.
Total Receipts		$ 2,620.00

Expenses:

Salaries:		
Director	$ 833.32	
Assistant Director		
Secretarial	245.00	
Ot ers:		
Travel and entertainment	192.21	
Rent	120.00	
Telephone		
Office Supplies		
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage		
Miscellaneous		
Others:		
Office equipment	317.70	
Total Expenses:		$ 1,708.23

Comments:

March, 1967

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received:		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$ 4,000.00	
Field Foundation		
Others: Reimbursement from SRC for travel	129.00	
Memberships	127.50	
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$ 4,256.50
Expenses:		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 833.32	
Assistant Director		
Secretarial	253.91	
Others:		
Miscellaneous help	36.00	
Travel and entertainment	760.95	
Rent	120.00	
Telephone	327.92	
Office Supplies	15.80	
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage		
Miscellaneous	5.23	
Others: 1966 Audit	325.00	
Educational Materials	155.00	
Total Expenses:		$ 2,713.13

Comments:

April, 1967

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received:		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation	2,000.00	
Others:		
Memberships		
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$ 2,000.00
Expenses:		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 833.32	
Assistant Director		
Secretarial	360.00	
Others:		
Misc. help	12.00	
Travel and entertainment	311.40	
Rent	120.00	
Telephone	183.94	
Office Supplies		
Employers share FICA tax	166.18	
Postage	65.00	
Miscellaneous	15.00	
Others: Accounting	25.00	
Office equipment	115.34	
Total Expenses:		$ 2,207.18

Comments:

Miss - M+F

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

May, 1967

Monies Received:		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$ 4,000.00	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
Memberships		
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$ 4,000.00
Expenses:		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 658.84	
Assistant Director		
Secretarial	320.32	
Others:		
Travel and entertainment	183.62	
Rent	120.00	
Telephone	214.42	
Office Supplies	48.83	
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage	25.00	
Miscellaneous	36.51	
Others: Board meeting	92.28	
Accident insurance	15.00	
Total Expenses:		$ 1,714.82

Cash on hand as of May 1, 1967.....	$2,652.89
SRC grant.....	4,000.00
Total.....	$6,652.89
Less expenses.....	1,714.82
Comments: Balance on 5/31/67	$4,938.07

Due to the fact that the Executive Director was out of the office for an extended period, the memberships for the month of May will be incorporated in the June statement.

Miss - MHF

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

June, 1967

Monies Received:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation		
Others: Student Project	400.00	
Memberships	169.50	
Contributions AFL-CIO (Student Project)	300.00	
Total Receipts		$ 869.50

Expenses:

Salaries: 6/1, 6/15 & 6/30		
Director	$ 997.36	
Assistant Director	437.50	
Secretarial	503.82	
Others: Hermel Johnson (Student Project)	234.48	
Travel and entertainment	13.51	
Rent June and July, 1967	247.50	
Telephone	138.17	
Office Supplies	87.24	
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage	70.00	
Miscellaneous	25.00	
Others:		
Moving expenses (Ass't Dir.)	77.00	
Jackson Council meeting	42.36	
Total Expenses:		$ 2,873.94

Comments:

Bank balance as of June 1, 1967....	$4,938.07	
Receipts.....	869.50	
Total.....	$5,807.57	$5,807.57
Less expenses.....		2,873.94
Bank balance as of June 30, 1967.....		$2,933.63

Total membership for June - 25

Miss - M+F

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

July, 1967

Monies Received:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$ 4,000.00	
Field Foundation	2,000.00	
Others:		
Memberships	10.00	
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$6,010.00

Expenses:

Salaries:		
Director	$ 677.04	
Assistant Director	475.32	
Secretarial (vacation pay included)	527.72	
Others: Hermel Johnson	234.48	
Miscellaneous help	10.50	
Travel and entertainment	209.23	
Rent for August, 1967	127.50	
Telephone	196.22	
Office Supplies	116.08	
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage		
Miscellaneous	5.23	
Others: Books & subscriptions	37.45	
Internal Revenue Service (quarterly report)	959.95	
Total Expenses:		$3,576.72

Comments: New membership for July - 2

Bank balance as of July 1, 1967 -	$ 2,933.63	
Receipts	6,010.00	
Total	$ 8,943.63	$8,943.63
Less expenses.....		3,576.72
Balance on hand as of July 31, 1967.....		$5,366.91

Mem - M+F

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

August, 1967

Monies Received:		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation		
Others: SRC - VEP proj.	600.00	
Day Care program-Field	6,260.00	
Memberships	370.00	
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$7,230.00
Expenses:		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 677.04	
Assistant Director	475.32	
Secretarial	306.66	
Others: H. Johnson (Student)	293.30	
AFL-CIO-SRC Citizenship proj.	600.00	
Travel and entertainment	217.12	
Rent	127.50	
Telephone	293.81	
Office Supplies	136.83	
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage	80.00	
Miscellaneous (subscriptions)	8.50	
Others: Poverty Photos	39.14	
Day Care program - Oxford	6,260.00	
Answering service	37.50	
Total Expenses:		$9,552.72

Comments:

Balance as of August 1, 1967 ----	$ 5,366.91	
Deposits	7,230.00	
	$12,596.91	$12,596.91
Less expenses----------		9,552.72
Balance as of August 31, 1967---------		$ 3,044.19

Paid memberships for the month of August - 83

Miss- M+F

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

September, 1967

Monies Received:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
Memberships		
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$

Expenses:

Salaries:		
Director	$ 677.04	
Assistant Director	498.60	
Secretarial	395.45	
Others:		
Travel and entertainment	403.59	
Rent	127.50	
Telephone	211.26	
Office Supplies	51.03	
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage		
Miscellaneous	7.73	
Others: Answering Service	50.00	
Books and education materials	112.75	
Photographs	30.00	
Total Expenses:		$ 2,564.95

Bank balance as of September 1, 1967.....$3,044.19
Expenditures.....2,564.95
Bank balance as of September 29, 1967.....$ 479.24

Comments:

Miss - M + F

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

October, 1967

Monies Received:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$ 4,000.00	
Field Foundation	2,000.00	
Others: Field - PPC	5,000.00	
Houston Council - Food Prog.	1,806.16	
Memberships	80.00	
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$ 12,886.16

Expenses:

Salaries:		
Director	$ 677.04	
Assistant Director	498.60	
Secretarial	297.16	
Others:		
Travel and entertainment	160.97	
Rent	127.50	
Telephone	253.62	
Office Supplies	25.42	
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage		
Miscellaneous	8.94	
Others: IRS - Quarterly Tax	1,303.98	
Poor Peoples Corp.	5,000.00	
FCM - Food Program	1,140.66	
Total Expenses:		$ 9,493.89

Bank balance as of October 1, 1967	$ 479.24	
Deposits	12,886.16	
		$13,365.40
Less expenses		9,493.89
Bank balance as of October 31, 1967		$ 3,871.51

Comments:

Paid membership for October - 7

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

November, 1967

Monies Received:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
Memberships		
Contributions		
Total Receipts		$

Expenses:

Salaries:		
Director	$ 338.52	
Assistant Director	249.30	
Secretarial	148.58	
Others:		
Board Meeting Luncheon	72.57	
Travel and entertainment	162.21	
Rent	52.32	
Telephone	194.08	
Office Supplies	74.21	
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage	100.00	
Miscellaneous	22.60	
Others: FCM - Food Program	665.50	
Aid to Poor Family	100.00	
Books and Subscriptions	26.43	
Total Expenses:		$ 2,206.32

Bank Balance as of November 1, 1967	$3,871.51
Less Expenses	2,206.32
Bank Balance as of November 30, 1967	$1,665.19

Comments:

Miss. - M+F

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

December, 1967

Monies Received:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
New World Foundation - Hunger booklet	1,200.00	
Memberships	462.00	
Contributions: Annual Banquet	852.30	
Credit card reimbursement - K. Dean	252.84	
Mrs. P. Derian - pamphlet	90.00	
Dr. T. Williams - Poor family	200.00	
Total Receipts		$ 3,057.14

Expenses:

Salaries:		
Director	$ 1,015.56	
Assistant Director	747.90	
Secretarial	523.68	
Others: Student Aide	50.00	
Travel and entertainment	307.19	
Rent	197.25	
Telephone	271.79	
Office Supplies	28.40	
Employers share FICA tax		
Postage		
Miscellaneous	13.41	
Others: Flowers	5.23	
Books	4.00	
Annual Banquet	732.61	
Total Expenses		$ 3,897.02

Bank balance as of December 1, 1967.....	$1,665.19	
Deposits	3,057.14	
		$ 4,722.33
Less expenses		3,897.02
Bank balance as of December 31, 1967		$ 825.31

Comments:

Paid membership for December - 55

Miss - MAF

QUARTERLY MEMBERSHIP (OCT., NOV., DEC.) - 1967
PLUS
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FOR 1967

CHAPTER	QUARTERLY ENROLLMENT	YEARLY ENROLLMENT
Gulf Coast Council	0	46
Oxford Council	18	62
Jackson Council	37	108
At-Large Members	7	12
TOTAL	62	228

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Miss-MHF

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

January, 1968

Monies Received:		
Southern Regional Council Inc.	$	
Expanded Grant		
Field Foundation	14,000.00	
Others:		
Memberships	237.50	
Contributions	432.29	
Aid to Poor Family	200.00	
Yazoo City Project	2,035.26	
Total Receipts		$16,905.05

Expenses:		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 677.04	
Assistant Director	498.60	
Secretarial	325.28	
Others:		
Student Aide	125.00	
Travel and entertainment	157.54	
Rent (January & February)	394.50	
Telephone	270.81	
Office Supplies	24.99	
Employers Share FICA Tax		
Postage	100.00	
Miscellaneous	12.92	
Others:		
Books and subscriptions	41.43	
Post Christmas Party for needy families	669.07	
Printing of Hunger booklet	1,195.00	
Aid to Poor Family	100.00	
Total Expenses		$ 4,592.18

Bank balance as of January 1, 1968 (Reconciled)	$828.66	
Deposits	16,905.05	
		$17,733.71
Less expenses		4,592.18
Bank balance as of January 31, 1968		$13,141.53

Comments:

Paid membership for January - 43

Miss - Mat

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP - JANUARY, 1968
PLUS
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FOR 1968

CHAPTER	MONTHLY ENROLLMENT	YEARLY ENROLLMENT
Gulf Coast Council	25	25
Oxford Council	- 0 -	18
Jackson Council	13	24
At-Large	13	20
	TOTAL	87

Miss - M+F

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

February, 1968

Monies Received:		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$ 3,625.00	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
Memberships	30.00	
Contributions	41.00	
Yazoo City Project	4,075.11	
Poor Family	100.00	
Day Care Centers - SRC	300.00	
Travel Reimbursements - SRC	128.84	
Honorable Frank Smith Book Project	200.00	
Total Receipts		$ 8,499.95
Expenses:		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 677.04	
Assistant Director	498.60	
Secretarial	297.16	
Others:		
Field Worker - Yazoo City Project	64.67	
Travel and entertainment	386.09	
Rent	197.25	
Telephone	204.32	
Office Supplies	51.79	
IRS Quarterly Tax	915.07	
Postage	100.00	
Miscellaneous	44.57	
Others:		
College Group Speaker	50.00	
Educational Materials	114.07	
Student Scholarship	100.00	
Day Care Centers	500.00	
Book Project	182.46	
Aid to Needy Family	50.00	
Student Meeting - Registration fees	50.00	
Total Expenses		$ 4,483.09

Bank balance as of January 31, 1968	$13,141.53	
Deposits	8,499.95	
		$ 21,641.48
Less expenses		4,483.09
Bank balance as of February 29, 1968		$17,158.39

Memberships - 4

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP - FEBRUARY, 1968
PLUS
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FOR 1968

CHAPTER	MONTHLY ENROLLMENT	YEARLY ENROLLMENT
Gulf Coast Council	- 0 -	25
Oxford Council	- 0 -	18
Jackson Council	3	27
At-Large	1	21
	TOTAL	91

Miss. - M+F

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MARCH, 1968
MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
Memberships	30.00	
Contributions:	638.63	
Yazoo Project	1,277.31	
Aid to Poor - T. Williams family	100.00	
Total Receipts		$ 2,045.94
Expenses		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 338.52	
Assistant Director	249.30	
Secretarial	179.54	
Others: Field Worker	242.93	
* Travel and entertainment	1,504.52	
Rent		
Telephone	269.49	
Office Supplies	16.47	
Employers Share FICA tax		
Postage	410.00	
Miscellaneous	65.06	
** Others: Meetings	173.26	
Book Project (Frank E. Smith Rewritten Check)	182.50	
Educational materials	10.22	
Aid to Poor Families	70.00	
Student Scholarship	100.00	
Food Stamp Program - Yazoo City	200.00	
Association of Human Relations Council Directors	68.00	
Total Expenses		$ 4,079.81

Reconciled bank balance as of February 29, 1968 ..	$17,340.85	
Deposits	2,045.94	
		$ 19,386.79
Less expenses		4,079.81
Bank balance as of March 31, 1968		$ 15,306.98

Comments:

* Includes application for Air Travel Card

** Student meeting, Board meeting, Food stamp program meeting, leadership conference

Memberships - 7

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP - MARCH, 1968
PLUS
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FOR 1968

CHAPTER	MONTHLY ENROLLMENT	YEARLY ENROLLMENT
Gulf Coast Council	6	31
Oxford Council	- 0 -	18
Jackson Council	- 0 -	27
At-Large	1	22
	TOTAL	98

Miss - M+F

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
APRIL, 1968
MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
Memberships		
Contributions:	74.75	
D. Sherman for Poor People's Corp.	500.00	
Total Receipts		$ 574.75
Expenses		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 677.04	
Assistant Director	498.60	
Secretarial	309.40	
Others: Field Worker	123.83	
Researcher - Negro Schools	200.00	
Travel and entertainment	492.08	
Rent	197.25	
Telephone	233.16	
* Office Supplies	211.82	
Quarterly Taxes	1,052.22	
Postage	130.00	
Miscellaneous	28.89	
Others:		
Educational materials	117.87	
Food Stamp Program - St. Francis Mission, Greenwood	300.00	
Poor People's Corp.- training	500.00	
Internal Revenue Service Penalties	69.74	
Addressograph Machine	203.78	
Total Expenses		$ 5,345.68

Reconciled bank balance as of March 31, 1968	$15,731.98	
Deposits	574.75	
		$16,306.73
Less expenses		5,345.68
Bank balance as of April 30, 1968		$10,961.05

Comments:

* Includes stationery

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP - APRIL, 1968
PLUS
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FOR 1968

CHAPTER	MONTHLY ENROLLMENT	YEARLY ENROLLMENT
Gulf Coast Council	- 0 -	31
Oxford Council	- 0 -	18
Jackson Council	- 0 -	27
At-Large	- 0 -	22
	TOTAL	98

DERALD S. ROSEN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
P. O. BOX 1835
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MEMBER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

1
May
1968

The Board of Directors
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Gentlemen:

We have examined the statement of assets and liabilities of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations as of December 31, 1967, and the related statements of cash receipts and disbursements for the year then ended. This examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

During the year under review an application was filed with Internal Revenue Service to operate as a tax exempt organization. Approval of the exemption, under the provisions of section 501 of the Internal Revenue Service code, was granted.

Your attention is directed to the fact that certain projects were in process at the end of the calendar year. Since the appended statements have been prepared on the cash basis, receipts in these cases have been included on the statements with related expenditures to be reported in the following year. This has been noted on Schedule A.

In our opinion the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations at December 31, 1967, and its cash receipts and disbursements for the year then ended in conformity with procedures generally followed by similar organizations in the field applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period. It is also our opinion that the transactions for the year under review were of such nature as to retain its qualifications as a tax exempt organization under the provisions of Section 501 (see Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Respectfully submitted,

D. S. Rosen,
Certified Public Accountant

DSR:rr
Enc.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Statement of Financial Condition
at December 31, 1967

Exhibit A

ASSETS

Petty Cash	$ 100.00	
Cash in Bank	828.66	
Utility Deposit	100.00	
Total		$ 1,028.66
Less Liabilities:		
Payroll taxes payable		915.07
Total		$ 113.59
Surplus Balance at 12-31-67		$ 1,608.45
Excess of disbursements over receipts for calendar year 1967 per Exhibit B attached		1,494.86
Surplus Balance at 12-31-67		$ 113.59

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the year ended December 31, 1967

Exhibit B

Cash Receipts:				
Grant-in-aid			$ 24,000.00	
Special projects - (Schedule A)			16,266.16	
Memberships			1,419.00	
Banquet receipts			852.30	
Total				$ 42,537.46
Cash Disbursements:				
Project Costs -(Schedule A)			$ 13,921.16	
Operating Costs and Expenses				
Office equipment purchased		$ 317.70		
Board expenses		202.85		
Meeting expenses		854.70		
Travel and entertainment		2,571.85		
Salaries:				
Executive Director	$ 9,999.84			
Assistant Director	4,051.49			
Others	5,454.79	19,506.12		
Dues and subscriptions		56.43		
Legal and professional		325.00		
Office supplies and printing		698.84		
Employers share F.I.C.A.		534.13		
Postage		340.00		
Bank charges and miscellaneous		34.38		
Telephone		2,598.88		
Rent		1,607.07		
Extra Help		108.50		
Exemption certificate		25.00		
Supplies (books,pamplets, etc.)		226.56		
Moving expense		77.00		
Gifts (flowers)		26.15	30,111.16	
Total Disbursements				44,032.32
Excess of disbursements over receipts for the year ended 12-31-67				$ 1,494.86)

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Statement of Special Projects
Year 1967

Schedule A

Field Foundation Grant for Poor Peoples Corporation		
Amount of Grant	$ 5,000.00	
Directly related expenditures		$ 5,000.00
Field Foundation Grant for Oxford Day Care Project		
Amount of Grant	6,260.00	
Directly related expenditures		6,260.00
Southern Regional Council for Voter Education Project		
Amount of Grant	1,000.00	
Directly related expenditures		755.00
Note: The balance has been used to subsidize the salary of Mr. H. Johnson for this project. This salary is included on Exhibit B as operating cost.		
Houston Council on Human Relations - for Special Food Project designated to the Friends of Children of Mississippi		
Amount of Grant	1,806.16	
Directly related expenditures		1,806.16
New World Foundation for Hungry Childrens Project		
Amount of Grant	1,200.00	
Expenditure for this project was made in the amount of $ 1,195.00 paid on 1-8-68 to be included in report of the succeeding year.		
Special Gift for Poor Family		
Amount of Gift	200.00	
Directly related expenditure		100.00
The following grants were made to subsidize the cost of special projects. Since these costs have been commingled with regular operating costs, these are shown on Exhibit B included in operating costs:		
Unitarian Universalist Association - for Tri-State Conference for College Students and Young Civil Rights Workers		
Amount of Grant	500.00	
A.F.L. - C.I.O for Student Voters Project		
Amount of Grant	300.00	
Total Grants - per Exhibit B	$ 16,266.16	
Total Directly Related Expenditures per Exhibit B		$ 13,921.16

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Reverend Powell Hall, Jr., President
Reverend J. W. Carroll, 1st Vice President
Mr. John Pettus, 2nd Vice President
Reverend Nathaniel Machesky, 3rd Vice President
Mr. A. A. Branch, Secretary
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Sr., Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

May 9, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find a copy of our monthly financial statement for April, a monthly membership report, a copy of our quarterly report, and a copy of our 1967 audit.

We hope that this completes the requirements for receiving our quarterly grant.

Sincerely,

Ken Dean

Ken Dean

KD:dh

enclosures

When People Care Good Things Happen.

Miss-MHF

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MAY, 1968
MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$	
Field Foundation		
Others:		
Memberships		
Contributions:		
Yazoo City Project	2,382.50	
Total Receipts		$ 2,382.50
Expenses		
Salaries:		
Director	$ 677.04	
Assistant Director	498.60	
Secretarial	321.64	
Others: Part-time secretarial	260.28	
Researcher	200.00	
Travel and entertainment	656.58	
Rent	197.25	
Telephone	220.89	
Office Supplies	59.18	
Quarterly Tax Deposit	408.96	
Postage	240.00	
Miscellaneous	37.16	
Others:		
Educational materials	20.92	
Accounting Services	350.00	
Supportive Relationship Proj.	40.00	
Board meeting	112.25	
Total Expenses		$ 4,300.75

Bank balance as of April 30, 1968	$10,961.05	
Deposits	2,382.50	
		$13,343.55
Less expenses		4,300.75
Bank balance as of May 31, 1968		$ 9,042.80

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP - MAY, 1968
PLUS
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FOR 1968

CHAPTER	MONTHLY ENROLLMENT	YEARLY ENROLLMENT
Gulf Coast Council	- 0 -	31
Oxford Council	- 0 -	18
Jackson Council	- 0 -	27
At-Large	- 0 -	22
	TOTAL	98

Miss - M & F

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JUNE, 1968
MONTHLY FINANCIAL SHEET
FOR SRC REPORT

Monies Received		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		
Expanded Grant	$3,625.00	
Field Foundation		
Others		
Memberships	70.00	
Contributions	153.50	
Yazoo City Project	149.00	
Newspaper Project	754.90	
Supportive Relationship	195.00	
Ruth Field - Fred Mangrum	1,000.00	
Field - MAP	1,838.00	
Poor family - T. Williams	200.00	
Total Receipts		$ 7,985.40
Expenses		
Salaries:		
Director	677.04	
Assistant Director	498.60	
Secretarial	321.64	
Others: Summer Clerical	380.82	
Travel and entertainment	570.19	
Rent	197.25	
Telephone	250.24	
Office Supplies	134.08	
Quarterly Tax Deposit	470.18	
Postage	120.00	
Others: Supportive Relationship	40.00	
Fred Mangrum - Ruth Field	1,000.00	
MAP - Field (medical unit)	1,838.00	
Educational materials	21.10	
Insurance premium to SRC	306.95	
Total Expenses		$ 6,826.09

Bank balance as of May 31, 1968	$ 9,042.80	
Deposits	7,985.40	
		$17,028.20
Less expenses		6,826.09
Bank balance as of June 30, 1968		$10,202.11

Comments:

Memberships - 26

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP - JUNE, 1968
PLUS
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FOR 1968

CHAPTER	MONTHLY ENROLLMENT	YEARLY ENROLLMENT
Gulf Coast Council	24	65
Oxford Council	- 0 -	18
Jackson Council	2	29
At-Large	- 0 -	22
	TOTAL	134

$4,000.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi

Quarterly payment, Grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

February 6, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

Miss. - Grants

ES

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 15, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed,

Enclosed find a copy of the brief speech by Hermel Johnson. This is the one I mentioned to you over the phone earlier. I think it is a pretty good reflection of the character and mind of Mr. Johnson. You will recall that Mr. Johnson is graduating from Jackson State College this June, and has already been awarded a scholarship to Ole Miss Law School.

The rebellion that took place here last week was not a surprise. Many of us have known for a long time that, while the State has moved forward, the actual City of Jackson has done little to deal with the slow creeping problems of social, political and economic poverty. There are 3 or 4 contributing factors to the situation that issued in the slaying of Benjamin Brown.

First, the Negroes do have a legitimate complaint concerning the Negro police in the Jackson State area. Secondly, Jackson State College is controlled by conservative white interests. This control is rigid and there is almost no occasion for the students or professors to be heard. There is no open forum. Controversial programs and speakers are banned from the campus. Thirdly, there are large numbers of unemployed adults who loaf on the corners and in the pool halls in the immediate college community. Fourthly, there is a growing number of high school dropouts who roam this area at night. These teenagers have a general dissatisfaction with authority that meshes too easily

with the dissatisfaction of the students and faculty at Jackson State, and with the disenchantment of the unemployed Negro adults. Lastly, this combination of factors has resulted in an atmosphere of tension and distrust in a community where there is absolutely no leadership. This single factor - leadership - could have saved the situation last week. This is not to say that there would not have been an uprising, rather, it is to say that these young dropouts, mixed with a few adults and a few students, would not have attacked highly armed police in a face to face confrontation with rocks and bottles under the cover of darkness. Their grievances would have been handled in a more sophisticated manner.

All of these factors were overtly involved in the recent uprising. They can be documented in a number of ways. Presently, there is no solution being offered to this situation. I have met with Hermel Johnson, who is presently on one of our small scholarships. He is available for employment this summer. I am proposing a crash program of ten weeks' duration, which Hermel would head up. The purpose of this program would be to further explore the problems of the students at Jackson State College and, hopefully, to begin a program that would create some leadership. In that Hermel is the outgoing President of the student body association, he would be an ideal choice. Secondly, we would like to get the college involved with the high school dropouts and with the unemployed adults. In the immediate area there is also a terrible problem of housing that needs to be exposed. A fourth goal of this crash program would be to take advantage of the present situation in such a way as to lead to the opening up of the campus for more creative speakers and to make real the opportunity for free discussion among the students. This work would be supervised by myself and by the Assistant Director of the Council, Mr. Glennis Barnes. This would be primarily work with and among Negroes. I would be in discussion with Mr. Barnes and Mr. Johnson, but the bulk of the program would be dependent upon their involvement.

This project can be carried out in a meaningful way for about $950.00. I plan to ask the Mississippi AFL-CIO to contribute $300.00. The Council on Human Relations can put in $250.00. If you could help us with the remaining $400.00, I think we could do a good program. While this is an emergency program designed primarily for students and the academic community, it would not end with this summer project. It would be continued under the guidance of Mr. Barnes and with resources that would have been turned up during the summer project.

Sincerely,

Ken Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

Enclosure
KLD:kce
cc: Mr. Claude Ramsey

Speech delivered February 26, 1967 at the College Park Auditorium

by Mr. Hermel Johnson, President, SGA, Jackson State College.

Distinguished honoree, platform guest, members of the faculty and staff, fellow students and friends. I am honored to have a part in this program because of the profound respect I have for President Jacob L. Reddix. He is a very courageous person and I feel particularly objective about saying this of him for there are many matters on which he and I have disagreed. But I want all of you to know that regardless of our disagreements, I still respect Reddix, the man.

In my opinion, all Negro colleges have one flaw in common, they were born into a segregated world and set out to serve us with the view that our separate world would someday be equal. As a result, each Negro college has a stake in the status quo. And, needless to say, status quo is now anathema to most Negroes. The Negro revolt required the Negro college President to spend much of his time attempting to soothe the restless Negro students, who are embarrassingly aware that they are receiving an inferior education while being surrounded by all of the trappings of segregation. Intellectual Uncle Tom, that's the phrase one hears throughout the South nowadays. This is excruciatingly painful. Jacob L. Reddix and other Negro college Presidents were the heroes of my father's late youth and early manhood. We sat at their feet and learned from them many students returned home and taught on their faculties. Men like President Reddix stodd between us and the raw nakedness of our educational plight; they watched over us while we slept in the dormitories at night; during the day they went before the hard core segregationist school boards and pleaded for money to build us a library, chemistry lab, a dormitory or a football stadium. It was often necessary for these men to humble themselves in order to get funds to keep our campuses going. It is often said that Negro colleges are inferior. This, of course is true and Mississippi's Colleges are among the worst. It is also true that they would have been worst had it not been for these well educated, determined men like Reddix, who braved insults and contempt to raise the money to keep these schools going. We criticise but we must ask ourselves, What did we do to help Reddix and other Negro college Presidents like him? Did we criticize to help or hinder? Do we come to their aid when they need us? President Reddix and other college Presidents have conducted a holding operation and have a sense of mission about it. They also have a sense of personal pride about who they are and what they have done; and it is a good thing that they do, for how else could they stand between the wrath of the young Negro and the obduracy of the white powers? I do not envy men like President Reddix. Only with reluctance do I sing their praises, yet, praise worthy they are. They fashioned us into the rebels we are. Perhaps, the time has come for the Negro student revolutionaries to pause and be gracious toward Negro educators like President Reddix, men who served their time and served it well.

Thank you and good day.

$4,000.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

May 15, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$6,000.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi

Quarterly payment, grant in aid($4,000.00) and quarterly payment Field Foundation grant to Miss. Council ($2,000.00)

Grants-in-aid to state councils -- Special Field Foundation grant for MCHR

July 10, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

$2,000.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Quarterly payment on Field Foundation special grant

Field Foundation special for Mississippi

October 5, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

$4,000.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

October 5, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

file

January 19, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,625.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures (2)

Thanks a million
Kenneth L. Dean

$3,625.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

January 19, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

May 10, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,625.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures 2

Thanks — as always

Ken L. Dean
Miss. Council Human Relations

$3,625.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

302
~~3222~~First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

May 10, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

July 19, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,625.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities

Enclosures (2)

Received
July 20, 1968
Thanks. Hope to see you in a few days.
Ken Dean

$3,625.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

302 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi39201

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

July 19, 1968

J. Edwin Starfield

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
1116 TWENTY-THIRD AVENUE
Meridian, Mississippi

May 27, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

This is to let you know that I will be on hand for the meeting on June 17th and 18th, but also to advise you that I may be a few minutes late. The only plane I can get out of Meridian to Atlanta does not arrive in Atlanta until 3:24 P.M.

I would also appreciate it very much if you could send me a check to cover my plane ticket. The round trip, tourist class, will cost $38.58. I hope this can be arranged.

Thanks ever so much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Duncan M Gray Jr

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
President
Mississippi Council on
Human Relations

DMG/c

file

July 5, 1966

Reverend Duncan Gray
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
1116 23rd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum which I sent some time ago to the state Council Executive Directors and Presidents. It concerns coverage for state Council employees under our group insurance plan.

I want to recommend this to the Mississippi Council for Ken Dean. I understand that Ken has no insurance at the present time for hospitalization or major medical costs. I do not know whether any other employees would have to be included in a group plan or not.

I have sent Ken a booklet giving details about the benefits. The total cost if Ken is the only person covered would be approximately $174.48 per year.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

Enc.

June 19, 1967

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
1116 - 23rd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Rev. Gray:

We have now completed arrangements for our meeting of the state council chairmen on July 7 and 8. I hope that you are still planning to attend.

We shall begin our meeting in the SRC conference room at approximately 2:00 p.m. on Friday, July 7, 1967. We can take care of some of the less important matters at this time and meeting in the SRC office will give you opportunity to meet and consult with various members of our staff.

That portion of the meeting will break up about 5:00 p.m. and we will go to the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel for a dinner together at 6:30. We can continue our discussions for a time after dinner. We plan to reconvene at the Biltmore on Saturday morning and continue our meeting until about 12:30 or 1:00 p.m.

A room reservation has been made for you at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

This will be a very important meeting. We shall be discussing matters of vital interest to both the councils on human relations and the Southern Regional Council. I am looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
1116 TWENTY-THIRD AVENUE
Meridian, Mississippi

June 23, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I am still planning to be with you for the meeting on July 7th and 8th, but I have a couple of requests to make of you. First of all, the only way I can make the meeting at 2:00 P.M., on Friday, July 7th, is to catch a plane over the night before. Therefore, I am wondering if you can make a reservation for me at the Biltmore for the night of July 6th, as well as for July 7th. Please ask them also to hold the reservation for a very late arrival, since the Southern Airways flight that I will take from Meridian will not arrive in Atlanta until after midnight, 12:22 A.M., to be exact.

Secondly, my round-trip fare to Atlanta will be $47.67, and I would appreciate an advance in this amount in order to purchase my ticket.

One thing further: My flight back to Meridian on Saturday, July 8th, will leave at 12:10 P.M., which means that I will have to leave the meeting before it is over. I hope that this will be alright. Flight connections out of Meridian are not the best in the world!

Thanks for your cooperation and understanding. I will look forward to being with you on the 7th and 8th.

Sincerely,

Duncan

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

DMG/c

June 26, 1967

The Reverend Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
1116 Twenty-third Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

We are glad you will be with us on July 7 and 8. I will reserve a room for you at the Biltmore for late, late arrival on the night of the 6th.

Enclosed is a travel advance, as requested.

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosure

October 2, 1967

The Reverend Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Meridian, Mississippi 39301

Dear Mr. Gray:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance intthe formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as chairman of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
1116 TWENTY-THIRD AVENUE
Meridian, Mississippi

October 11, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I am not going to be able to attend the Southern Regional Council meeting on November 1 through 3, and I am enclosing the blank to indicate as much. It seems that I have both you and Paul Anthony to answer to, but I am addressing this to you in the hope that in your capacity you can accept a substitute in my place!

We will be electing a new president of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations this fall, and we should know pretty well who this will be before November 1. Would it be possible for him to attend this meeting in Atlanta in my place?

The dates set for the meeting involve too many conflicts for me. In the first place, November 1 is All Saints' Day, and I have services on that day each year. Secondly, this comes right in the middle of our Every Member Canvass, and I have several meetings and other obligations during this period. I have looked at it from every angle to see if I could possibly be present for a part of the meeting, but it just seems impossible. I hope that both you and Paul will understand.

Please pass this word along to Paul for me, and let me know about the possibility of a substitute.

Sincerely,

Duncan

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

DMG/c

October 20, 1967

The Reverend Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
1116 Twenty-third Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi 39301

Dear Duncan:

Thanks for your letter of October 11. We are sorry that you will not be able to attend our Annual Meeting.

Yes, it seems to us a good idea to have the probable president-to-be attend in your place. I understand that he is to be Powell Hall, and he seems to be a good choice. If that is correct, would you please let me know, and we will send him the invitation. Meanwhile, would you please call or write him and ask him to reserve November 1, 2, and 3, if he can -- since the time is short, now.

There probably will be a better opportunity to say this, but I hope you know that we here are profoundly grateful to you for your leadership in the Mississippi Council during these most difficult years.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES: rh

cc: Ken Dean

~~Southern County~~
~~Between Meridian + Brookhaven~~

file

October 25, 1967

(601) 886-2931

The Rev. Powell Hall, Jr.
P. O. Box 122
Silver Creek, Mississippi

Dear Powell:

The Presidents of the various state Councils on Human Relations are invited each year to the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. I am not going to be able to attend this year, and I have asked if it would not be in order for you, as President-elect, to attend. This has been approved by SRC, and I am now writing to see if you will be able to go.

I am enclosing a letter from Ed Stanfield along with a copy of the tentative agenda for the meeting so that you will have in your hands the necessary information. You will also receive the formal invitation from SRC in the next few days, but in the meantime I hope that you can set aside these dates and be present in Atlanta.

Thanks once again for all you have meant to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and for your willingness to accept the new responsibility.

Sincerely,

Duncan

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

enc.

cc - The Rev. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Miss - LISTS

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
FOR THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December 13, 1967

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Sr., Dr. Robert Bergmark and Mr. Aaron Henry, wishes to submit the following:

As Board Members for the Class of 1968

Dr. Arenia Mallory - This Board position is to replace Mrs. Ann Hewitt who has moved from the State.

As Board Members for the Class of 1970

Reverend T. B. Brown
Reverend Henry Clay
Mr. Aaron Henry
Reverend Charles Hunter
Revererend Charlemagne Payne
Reverend Colton Smith
Dr. Aaron Shirley
Mr. Frank Summers
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Sr.
Dr. Lee Reiff
Mrs. Jack Young

For Officers for 1968

President - Reverend Powell Hall
Vice President I - Reverend J. W. Carroll
Vice President II - Mr. John Pettus
Vice President III - Reverend Nathaniel Machesky
Secretary - Mr. A. A. Branch
Treasurer - Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Sr.

The Board of Directors, represented by Reverend Duncan Gray, would like to submit the following names as nominees for the Nominating Committee for 1968:

Dr. Robert Bergmark
Reverend Duncan Gray
Dr. Matthew Page
Mrs. E. A. Price
Mr. Sid Sicotte

Miss-MCHR

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

September 15, 1967

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations on Thursday, October 12, 1967, at 10:00 A.M. at the Admiral Benbow Restaurant in Jackson. This will be a luncheon meeting, which should end about 3:00 P.M. There are a number of important items to be brought before the Board, so it is important that each member be present.

Between now and the 12th, you will be receiving a number of pieces of material from the State office. This material will have to do primarily with a prospective philosophy for the Council on Human Relations. This matter is of immediate importance, in that it is highly probable that the Southern Regional Council's grant-in-aid program to the State Councils will be ended in 1968. In order that we might make application to funding sources, we need to clearly define our organization and its task, as well as our relationship to similar organizations in the South. You will recall that Southern Regional Council has been most gracious to us through its grant-in-aid program. This year we will be receiving some $17,000.00 in cash money, as well as a lot of technical assistance from the SRC staff. It is expected that a relationship of a cooperative spirit will be continued with SRC, but just what form this relationship takes will be dependent upon your wishes. At any rate, the absence of $17,000.00 will knock a big hole in our financial base.

Let me take this occasion to say that we now have three local chapters (Gulf Coast, Oxford and Jackson) that are well organized and functioning monthly. These three chapters are all being of significant service to their community. In keeping with this, this past month the State Council served as a liaison for the Field Foundation to a day care program in Lafayette County, which was funded for a little over $6,000.00. This may seem only distantly related to you as a Board member, but it is because of your contribution in maintaining a State organization that we are able to be of this kind of service. The Board members in Oxford were particularly helpful in our playing this role.

We will look forward to seeing you on Thursday, October 12th at 10:00 A.M. at the Admiral Benbow Restaurant in Jackson.

K. L. D.

Miss - M+M

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

September 25, 1967

Dear Board Member:

We hope you have reserved October 12 (Thursday) for the Board meeting which is to be held at the Admiral Benbow in Jackson.

This mailing to you is a catch-all mailing. Enclosed find a copy of a letter from Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt and Dr. Robert Bergmark, representing the Council on Human Relations, to the Rabbi and the Beth Israel Congregation. The letter is self explanatory. Secondly, find enclosed a copy of the recent edition of New South. There are a number of interesting articles in this publication, but the specific purpose of mailing you a copy is so that you might read the article, The Role of Human Relations Councils, by J. Edwin Stanfield, Field Activities Director of the Southern Regional Council. As your Director, I recommend this article wholeheartedly. I hope that each of you will study it carefully so that it can serve as a discussion item at the Board meeting.

At the meeting of State Council staffs and the Southern Regional Council in Gatlinburg recently, a number of items were listed to present to the State Boards. What would you think of the possibility of a joint effort by the Human Relations Councils to implement a boycott of regional businesses who are not giving support to those who are seeking solutions to the problems of the Southeastern region? 2. Do you think it worthy to start a program to teach unemployed farmers and underemployed Negroes how to file bankruptcy? 3. It was stated that the Southeastern region of the United States is carrying the brunt of the manpower load for the war in Viet Nam and, at the same time, this war is denying the region certain kinds of support towards solving our socio-economic problems. Do you think we have a responsibility to respond in some way to this situation? 4. Do you think it would be in keeping with the goals of a Council on Human Relations to begin organizational work with poor whites, even if the initial work had to take place on a segregated basis?

It would be helpful to the State office if each of you would give some thought to these concerns, so that we might draw up suggestions to share with other State Councils and with SRC.

Thank you for considering these matters. We hope you will be in attendance at the Board meeting, October 12, 10:00 A.M., at the Admiral Benbow Restaurant in Jackson. Please check the enclosed card and return it at your earliest convenience.

Kenneth L. Dean

Enclosures

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

September 20, 1967

To Rabbi Perry Nussbaum and
the Board of Beth Israel
Congregation

It is with chagrin that we realize we have waited until a time of sorrow to express our esteem and gratitude to Rabbi Nussbaum, members of the Sisterhood and the entire congregation for your unwavering and courageous leadership to this community.

Working with all of the members of our human family you have stood for service and brotherhood. You have demonstrated by example and deed your concern for justice and the oppressed, giving inspiration and challenge to all men of conscience.

For these very reasons the sick and pathetic among us who would wreak havoc among the good, the destroyers, the haters, the conscienceless, strike in the darkness at a house of worship. The scars on your beautiful building are marks of honor and a notice, to us all, that there is much work to be done, here and now.

We, the members of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, feel we can best express our concern and our appreciation by continuing with a renewed sense of urgency our efforts to build a better community for all.

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt
Secretary-Treasurer

Dr. Robert Bergmark
Board Member

MISS-017F

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT - 1967

ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1967		$ 1,989.23
CASH RECEIPTS:		
Southern Regional Grant and Special Projects	$17,000.00	
Field Foundation Grant and Special Projects	19,260.00	
Houston Council Food Program	1,806.16	
Contribution for Poor Family	200.00	
Student Project - AFL-CIO	300.00	
Contributions and Memberships	1,517.00	
The New World Foundation Grant for pamphlet on Hunger	1,200.00	
Total Receipts		43,272.39
CASH DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent	$ 1,607.07	
Salaries:		
Director	7,685.86	
Assistant Director	3,133.24	
Secretarial	3,773.81	
Student Aide	762.26	
IRS Quarterly Tax	3,594.94	
Telephone	2,214.59	
Travel	2,526.61	
Office Equipment	433.04	
Office Supplies	613.84	
Educational Materials and Subscriptions	422.99	
Audit and Accounting Services	350.00	
Board Meetings	333.25	
Postage	260.00	
Insurance	15.00	
Answering Service	112.50	
Projects	13,766.16	
Miscellaneous	80.16	
Total Disbursements		41,685.32
BALANCE		$ 1,587.07

NOTE: This Balance is of December 11, 1967
Checks are still outstanding and books are open

Miss-HHF

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1968

PROJECTED INCOME:

Field Foundation Grant	$14,000.00	
SRC Grant-In Aid	14,500.00	
Dues and Contributions	10,000.00	
TOTAL		$38,500.00

PROPOSED EXPENSES:

Salaries		$23,020.00	
Director	10,000.00		
Ass't Director	7,200.00		
Secretarial	4,320.00		
Part Time and Research	1,500.00		
Rent		2,400.00	
Internal Revenue Service and Employers Share of FICA		1,000.00	
Telephone		2,500.00	
Travel		4,000.00	
Office Equipment and Repairs		200.00	
Legal and Professional Services		400.00	
Postage		700.00	
Board Expenses		300.00	
Office Supplies and Printing		1,400.00	
Educational Material and Subscriptions		125.00	
Student Work		150.00	
Insurance		300.00	
Miscellaneous		250.00	
TOTAL			$36,745.00

Miss - M + M

JACKSON CHAPTER MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETING

Time will be September 26 (Tuesday) at 7:30 P.M.
Place: St. Joseph's High School Auditorium

At the August meeting of the Jackson Chapter of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Father Gilbert was elected President; Mr. Cornelius Turner, Vice-President; and Mr. E. M. Swart, Secretary-Treasurer. A Board of Directors was also elected.

Father Gilbert has taken over the direction of the local chapter and has already begun plans for some interesting work. This Tuesday night at the monthly meeting, you will have a chance to discuss with Father Gilbert and other officers the future of human relations work in Jackson.

The meeting will be held in the Auditorium at St. Joseph's High School. This school is located in the northwest corner at the intersection of Highway 49 North and Northside Drive. If you come out Highway 49 North, make a left hand turn and the school sits back to the right. Actually, it is located on Boiling Street. The new officers of the Council have some very appealing ideas concerning work that might be done. Those of us who belong to the local chapter and those who wish to become members in the future are fortunate to have this able leadership.

We hope to see you Tuesday night at St. Joseph's High School at 7:30; and, if you can, bring a friend.

Kenneth L. Dean

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Reverend J. W. Carroll, President
John B. Pettus, 1st Vice President
A. A. Branch, 2nd Vice President
Dr. Matthew J. Page, 3rd Vice President
Reverend Colton Smith, Secretary
Walton Lipscomb, Treasurer
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

August 31, 1970

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Emory:

Later today I will be leaving Mississippi for Rochester. There is one item of business that I do not want to leave unfinished.

Some weeks ago we discussed the possibility of a housing conference conducted jointly with the Urban League. You will recall that I was reluctant to encourage this cooperation with the Urban League. I have further studied that matter, and am now more convinced than ever that this would not be a desirable alliance.

The Jackson and Southeastern Urban League are both being used by certain state agencies and business organizations in Mississippi to create a black presence without realizing meaningful black participation. I mean by this that we have some first class window-dressing going on by the Research and Development Center, the Jackson Area Chamber of Commerce, the Mississippi Power and Light, and a number of efforts related to the recovery of the Gulf Coast following Hurricane Camille. I am further concerned with the role of the Urban League because during the recent garbage strike in Jackson, the Urban League cooperated with the Jackson Area Chamber of Commerce to undercut community support for the strikers.

I do not know who is responsible for the above decisions, but they are very real. It makes it most difficult for those of us who advocate thorough and meaningful integration when you have the Urban League placing the names of certain blacks on all kinds of committees, and there is no real relationship between these blacks and the various community organizations fighting for the usual civil rights goals.

Thanks for your consideration of this matter. If we need to discuss this further, we can do so over the phone. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Rev. William Carroll so that future decisions of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations can be made in light of these problems.

Sincerely,

cc: J. W. Carroll

Kenneth L. Dean

Miss Carol Humphrey

SEPTEMBER 17, 1971

Proposal for

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Jackson, Mississippi, January 1, 1972-December 31,1972

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is an educational, non-profit, and non-political organization. It operates under a charter issued by the state of Mississippi and is listed as a tax deductible agency by the Internal Revenue Service. It operates only in the state of Mississippi.

Believing in the fundamental equality of men before God and desirous of promoting respect for all men regardless of race, color, or creed, and anxious to support in the state of Mississippi movements designed to implement these beliefs, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations made its first attempt to organize in 1954. Due to the weakness of the organization and the hostile atmosphere in which it operated, it was closed down in 1959. The closing of the Council was aided by testimony before a state legislative committee whose main function seems to have been to attack bi-racial groups or organizations concerned with the betterment of race relations. The committee used the usual McCarthyism-type tactics to defend Southern racism. Much of the testimony before this committee was later discredited by the House of Un-American Activities and as recently as 1967 was denounced by a conservative Republican newspaper in Knoxville, Tennessee.

In 1964 there was a new attempt to organize a council on human relations. By December of that year a full-time staff director was hired, and the organization has operated on a sound footing to the present.

The purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is (1) to carry on in Mississippi an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the state; (2) to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; (3) to reduce inter-group tensions and their causes; (4) to promote inter-group understanding; and (5) to cooperate with local, state, regional, and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

No substantial part of the activities of the organization carries on propaganda or otherwise attempts to influence legislation, and the organization does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

The staff of the Mississippi Council is composed of Rev. Michael Raff, Executive Director; Mrs. Paul S. Derian, member of the Executive Committee; Jan Crenshaw, Secretary; and two student

interns from the Sociology department of Millsaps College in Jackson.

Through the publication of a newsletter, special workshops, news conferences, regular meetings, and the public forum, the Council seeks to educate its members and the general public. Community development, public health, race relations, child welfare, and civil rights are some specific areas of interest to the Council.

The Human Relations Council encourages the organization of local human relations chapters. Local chapters offer the individual an opportunity for direct participation in programs. The support of day care centers, housing committees, political education, food and health programs, the war on poverty, and employment projects are typical chapter involvements.

The best way to overcome the limitations of prejudice and misunderstanding is personal contact. Council meetings, project participation, and social gatherings give the individual an opportunity for dialogue across ethnic, religious, racial, and economic lines.

The demands of change call for the highest professional excellence. The Council offers technical assistance to communities and organizations seeking meaningful change. Public assistance programs, private consultation, and federal program development are everyday involvements for the Council.

Creative change requires informed leadership. Many persons in our state, both black and white, are looking for ways to give form to their ideas and feelings concerning community development. The Council encourages this kind of activity on the part of the individual.

The state office for the Council is located in Jackson. Local chapters operate in the Biloxi-Gulfport area, in Jackson, Oxford, and in the Starkville-Columbus area.

There are a number of organizations in Mississippi working in areas related to that of the Council on Human Relations. Most of the organizations operate out of a radical identification with blacks, poor blacks in particular. The efforts of the Council on Human Relations have differed to a degree in that the concern has been not so much to identify with the blacks and the poor, but to better the conditions for all people by attempting to influence change at the leadership and institutional levels. Translated into program ideas, this usually means that our educational efforts are aimed at the white community.

It should be kept in mind that the Council on Human Relations is not to be compared with other broadly staffed organizations working in the area of poverty, civil rights, politics and economic development. We have only an office staff which also doubles as field staff. Any program of the Council on Human Relations will depend upon volunteer help from the membership for manpower. This being the case, educational-type programs and the coordination of community resources lie within the realm of possibility for us. To attempt the operation of service-type programs with our limited manpower would be almost impossible. The exception, of course, would be specially funded research programs with budgeted amounts for a field staff.

The Council essentially utilizes a three-fold approach in promoting equal opportunity. Its first priority is to initiate and to carry out preventive measures to eliminate discrimination. In this sense the Council is attempting to work itself out of a job. When the Council can succeed in totally removing discrimination in Mississippi, in effectively and permanently promoting an understanding of civil rights laws and regulations in effect in the state, and in removing the causes that result in problems of racial discrimination, then the Council will be able to rest on its laurels. That is our hope, but unfortunately it excludes reality.

The second aspect of the Council's appreoach in promoting equal opportunity involves affirmative action in accepting, investigating, and conciliating complaints of discrimination. It is the sincere desire of the Council to conduct thorough and impartial investigations into the complaints and to labor diligently on behalf of the complainant, where legitimate cause exists, to conciliate his case.

In the third case, reality forces us to admit that even though there have been changes in the law, in government, and in middle class life, there are still frequent and terrible acts stemming from racial attitudes. Recent examples are the Joetha Collier case and the action taken against the members of the Republic of New Africa. It is, of course, the Council's responsibility to become involved in these events.

In the last seven years the Mississippi Council on Human Relations has filled a void in Mississippi, a void other groups have been reluctant or unable to fill because of either fear or lack of concern.

In the 1960's the Council often was the only organization with a substantial number of white Mississippians among its members to speak out publicly on racial discrimination, and to point out the eagerness of local, state and federal governments to condone

this racism or close their eyes to it.

This pervasive reluctance among whites to speak out against wrongdoing is a continuing tragedy in Mississippi. The state highway patrol and local police within the past month have run amok in the state. Month after month, the state welfare department has failed to get checks to recipients on time, thereby increasing the crushing hardship of poverty. There are virtually no blacks in the state bureaucracy. Basic courtesies and simple justice are denied time after time, in town after town, simply because of race.

Few voices are raised to say "This must change." White middle class Mississippians are reluctant to believe how bad things are. Black Mississippians hear white Mississippians profess good will, and wonder what good will is worth if it is accompanied by a reluctance to strike at the basic problem: racism.

The Council will continue to provide strong, outspoken leadership in this area. It will continue to focus national attention on problems which demand national solutions. It will continue to work quietly to solve those problems which can best be solved by private discussion and persuasion on a local level.

The Council is an organization dedicated to creating a Mississippi in which all persons can live lives free of racial discrimination and political and economic exploitation. Although it is concerned with poverty, it is not an anti-poverty organization per se. Although it recognizes the necessity of political change, it is not a political organization per se. The Council will work with all groups which share the goal of a better Mississippi for all, without regard to race or economic status. But the Council realizes that political, anti-poverty, and civil rights groups sometimes have programs or group-versus-group controversies in which the Council should not participate. The Council remains independent and objective. It works with groups whose goals are compatible with the goals of the Council; but it will not be used by any group whose goals differ substantially from those of the Council.

Many people of today consider racial integration a false goal and an empty dream. Despite sweeping social changes in the '60s, many young blacks do not see any significant change in the basic racial attitudes of most whites. There is, among most whites, a grudging acceptance of integration of public facilities; black voting strength has won some political recognition; black dollar power has opened some positions for blacks on the lower rungs of the white economic ladder. But are we any closer to racial harmony and understanding? Indeed, the opposite may be true.

In the '60s, only a handful of blacks and whites in Mississippi shucked the yoke of racism. These people are ready for some specific projects, aimed at exposing entrenched institutional racism and its accompanying evils and opening the way for change. These people are ready to work, and the Council can provide specific tasks.

In Mississippi, most people are poor. Primarily because of social, political and economic racism, a disproportionately high number of black people are poor. Those groups of political, social, and professional people in Mississippi are notoriously unresponsive to the needs of the poor. They do hear, however, the voice of the middle class. The middle class, then, must call attention to the plight of the poor and demand action.

The Council is a coalition of concerned middle class Mississippians, and the Council should make no apology for that. Mobilizing middle class power to help improve the lot of the poor and to combat racism would be more than a full-time job for the Council. The problems are awesome. But as America moves into the 1970s, the Council faces another hard problem: Money for promoting better race relations in the rural South is growing more scarce by the day.

These questions have several qualities in common. They concern concrete situations--situations which can be studied and measured. The problems can be solved--or at least alleviated. The problems are of particular concern to blacks and poor people. They can be attacked piecemeal, by local groups working on local aspects of the problems, or statewide by special task forces. The problems are timely, important, and specific. They could--indeed, they must--involve both black and white Mississippians in the study and efforts toward solution.

The plans and programs listed below are proposed for the year 1972:

A. Establishment of New Local Chapters

The scope of the Council will be enlarged during the coming year. One of our priorities will be the encouraging of increased activity of local councils. We plan to organize new local councils in areas previously untouched by the State Council. We strongly feel that the most effective work in establishing reconciliation is achieved at the local level. Local people know the local problems and who can do something about them. The State Council will serve as a resource agent for them. Experience has shown that the extent of involvement of local council members in community change is somewhat limited by the many other responsibilities they hold. Most members wear many other hats in the community. For this reason we propose to hire four part-time field specialists who will have the time and talent to initiate change in the four different regions of Mississippi. Their salaries will be set at $2000. a year. The State Office desires to offer funding and organizational help whenever possible.

The trend of the human rights movement in the South is toward the creation of local organizations dealing with local problems. It is only through the cooperation and efforts of concerned and active persons within a community or county that many changes can occur. We see the relation between the state office and local affiliate as a two-way effort. The state office can provide the local group and its committees with program assistance, information and suggestions. The affiliate council provides the much-needed local support to establish realistic solutions to community problems.

Because the problems in our society are becoming increasingly complex, one person, for example, the Executive Director of the Council, cannot possibly be effective in each community throughout Mississippi. We feel that local groups would rather work out their own problems through committees and involvement of other concerned persons. It is essential that each affiliate establish an organizational structure.

The local council can provide the setting for people of different backgrounds and interests to get to know one another and to work together. For people to sit down with others and listen to their hopes and aspirations, their problems and frustrations, their interests and concerns, is a beginning in the long and difficult road to improved human relations in the local community. From these meetings together, a core group of persons, willing to give of their time and resources, will develop.

The local council on human relations can gather facts about the schools, hospitals, jails, employment, housing, voting, recreation facilities, etc. They should be searching for information about discriminatory practices of businesses such as insurance companies, landlords, local loan agencies, furniture stores, appliance stores, and food stores. Such information can show the local councils where they can start their work and projects.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations also needs the affiliates in regard to the very realistic problem of finances. As affiliates become stable and well-organized, we would hope that they might encourage more persons to join the Mississippi Council and thus broaden our base of financial support. One suggestion of a project for the local councils would be advocate statewide membership as well as local.

Another good project for the local councils is in the area of education and public schools. The local council might create an Education Committee and have members of this committee attend all school board meetings. Local members could also find out how minorities are treated in the textbooks. If the local schools do not offer a course in minority history the local council could bring this fact to the attention of the school board and offer to help set one up that would be available to all students.

In the labor and employment area, local council members could check on the hiring practices of companies in their areas. They could also check the employment of their county welfare department. A good project to start on the local level would be one to help people who do not know what benefits they are entitled to through welfare. If the county did not have a poverty program the local council could help start one.

B. Improvement of Police-Community Relations

We believe that the future of the Council depends on two factors: its ability to continue its meaningful work; and at the same time, its ability to develop new programs.

One such program will deal with Police-Community Relations. Mississippi has received hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to improve law enforcement in the state. We are asking ourselves whether this money has improved the quality of law enforcement, or has it merely gone for new hardware? We are asking what changes have been made and what changes need to be made.

Beginning in October, student interns from the Sociology department of Millsaps College. They will be assisting the Council in studies and surveys that we plan to make in some problem areas of our state. Although today there are many who decry the relevance of studies and surveys we still feel they are helpful. We know the problems exist, because we live with them. Other people do not know. If we can document the problems, we can show others the scope of those problems.

The Council plans such studies in regard to Police-Community relations in the coming year. They include a detailed study and analysis of (a) the shootings and killings in the last ten years, (b) attitudes of blacks toward local and state law enforcement groups, (c) the expenditure of Law Enforcement Assistance monies, and (d) attitudes of law enforcement to blacks, to the poor, and others.

Beyond these studies, the Council plans to take an active role in improving Police-Community relations. At the invitation of the Jackson Police Department the Council will work with them in establishing five Police-Community Service Centers, i.e., the Council will work with them to improve their insights and attitudes so they will improve their relationships with blacks and with the poor. The goal of this project is to reduce the threat of racial tension, violent civil disorder, police brutality (psychological and physical) and related criminal activity and its impact on the citizens of Jackson. With successful achievement of these goals and objectives, the Council hopes to secure the confidence and cooperation of the Police Department and the community most susceptible to criminal activities.

C. Promotion of Racial Equality for ETV

Recently the Council with the state NAACP Field Secretary initiated a request to the FCC that the Mississippi Educational Television Network be required to meet its responsibility as an arm of the state to foster and encourage the development of compassionate cooperation between races. In addition, the FCC was asked to see that the ETV included black citizens on its board of directors and to prevent the proposed state-wide ETV network from aiding all-white private academies which have sprung up in the wake of court-ordered school integration. Both requests were part of a comment on the proposed programming of the ETV network now awaiting FCC approval. The comment was filed in Washington by the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

D. Head Start Advocacy

Since Head Start was brought to Mississippi in 1965, forces hostile to these programs have conspired to destroy it. In

1965 Sen. Stennis brought charges of fiscal and administrative irresponsibility; in 1967 CAP agencies in the Delta sought to absorb Head Start; in 1970 Gov. Williams vetoed five programs charging discrimination against whites. In 1971, in collaboration with the Regional Office of Health, Education, and Welfare, these political groups sought to bring certain delegate agencies under control of CAP by forcing an administrative "merger"; the Council working with attorneys in Washington may have prevented this. We have been working with Head Start programs to return the 10% across-the-board cut in Mississippi programs. The Board, after reviewing this year's Head Start Advocacy program, feels very strongly that the work must continue. We are fast approaching judgment day for OEO and allied programs. Those which affect the lives of children need attention and careful scrutiny. As the government policy becomes more subtle, it is necessary for friends of children to be ready to act, in concert.

We hope that you will be willing to discuss the direction this might take. We are particularly anxious to continue and improve the working relationship with the Washington advocates.

E. The Council Newsletter

Every month we publish a newsletter which concentrates on the social and economic problems of the state as they link up with those of the country. We have found that publication of the newsletter enables us to reach and inform and offers a two-way communication system between the Council and our members. The mail-out of approximately 1300 continues to grow just as the publication continues to become more detailed and informative.

Collecting information and news for the newsletter also aids the Council in its own research and enables the Council to keep the members informed of emerging problems and incidents of injustice and violence.

In the last several months the newsletter has become one of the Council's major monthly projects.

F. Human Relations in Education

Presently there is a critical need for an aggressive education role in human relations in Mississippi. The effectiveness of such a program will be one key factor in stabilizing the school system and in building public support for the schools.

The attitude of both the black and white communities toward the schools and the attitude of the people in the school system toward each other will be affected by the manner in which the school districts respond to communications and human relation needs, as well as educational needs. Human relations programs are needed in the community and in the schools.

Lack of positive human relations causes racial isolation, resulting in lack of achievement by pupils because of tension which is not conducive to teaching and learning and which offers the possibility of physical violence. Racial isolation in public schools is not limited to the black pupils; too many white pupils have left public schools.

The Council is presently preparing programs to assist the Mississippi public schools in human relations. Such programs will include: (a) teacher-pupil relationships; (b) classroom techniques in intergroup education; (c) the teacher and race relations; (d) the nature of prejudice.

Efforts are being made by the Council to show a better representation of minority groups' heritage and contribution to our society in state textbooks. The manner in which the history, culture, and current role of minority groups in America are reflected in the textbooks that are used in the public schools is a matter of crucial importance to the way that minority children learn to feel about themselves. Texts which imply, by omitting minorities from discussion and illustrations, that America is a nation of white Anglo-Saxons, are patently cruel to minority children. Texts which ignore the harsh treatment that blacks, American Indians, Chicanos, and other ethnic minorities have received at the hands of the majority culture encourage the continuance of such treatment in the future. Texts which pretend that racial tensions do not exist in America tend to leave minority children with the impression that their ethnic background is a matter too terrible to be mentioned in public.

In an attempt to establish a specific criteria for the selection of textbooks , the Council will ask these questions:

1. Does the author develop the role of minority groups in a scholarly and factual way?

2. Does the text meet the basic philosophy of our democratic society--particularly as it relates to civil rights?

3. Does the text demonstrate consideration for human relationships and respect for the dignity of all?

4. Does the text depict and illustrate adequately the multi-ethnic character of the United States?

5. Are stereotypes--racial, ethnic, and religious--avoided?

6. Is the approach to the subject matter realistic? Are materials about minorities chosen for their relevance? Are they woven into the fabric of the book or included as inserted afterthoughts?

7. Is the text non-sectarian?

8. Does the text include the unique contributions of various minority groups or does it just present general, categorical descriptions of these groups?

In recent years, many educators, authors, and publishing companies have made a concerted effort to produce books and materials which are racially balanced and interculturally oriented. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations will examine the textbooks available to the Mississippi public schools in the spring of 1972. The Council will strongly recommend, however, that before choosing its textbooks, a selection committee representative of all professional and educational personnel and of the ethnic or other minority groups in the community review each book with the above criteria in mind.

G. Day Care Centers

The Council has always served as a catalyst and/or liason organization for a number of service-type projects. Welfare, the War on Poverty and the Food Stamp Program are examples. There is a need in our state for the development of day care centers. This is a project for which there is some federal aid. In a number of areas it has already been exhibited that private resources, volunteer help and minimum federal aid can be combined to make such a program possible. The day care center affords the child with an opportunity at emotional, social, and physical development while setting the parent free to supplement the family income through extra work. The Council on Human Relations will explore the resources available for day care centers, development materials that could be used in the organization of Centers, and, where possible, make available technical assistance and manpower in the actual formation of Centers.

H. Sphere of Influence

There needs to be a continuation of the present effort to influence educational, religious, social, economic and

political institutions in the state. This is a task that must be worked on daily, at least in a general way. The Council will encourage increased involvement of the churches in social, economic and political affairs. The Mississippi Religious Leadership Conference (includes the ministerial associations in the state) will be the target of our interest for the upcoming year.

I. Minimum Wage Violations

The Council plans to intensify its efforts in effecting compliance with minimum wage regulations in the state. A sociology student intern from Millsaps College will investigate various areas of the state to assure compliance.

J. Fair Employment

A study is planned to investigate the employment policies of every office and division of state and federal government in Mississippi to determine whether employment is on a fair and impartial basis and if factors of race, religion, or sex are considered. Pressure to comply with federal regulations will be introduced where needed. The Council will assist in formulating plans for the hiring and recruiting of minority employees.

The Council further believes that there is a need for the State Legislature to enact a law which would guarantee equal employment opportunities for all citizens of the state. The question may arise as to why there is a need for such a law when this area is covered by federal legislation. The enactment of such a law would guarantee that this area of federal activity would be returned to the state. State law is closer and faster in its application and more accessible to the injured person. The enactment of such legislation would represent a moral commitment--to rise above our prejudices and fears and make our laws reflect justice.

It may be argued that laws cannot dictate attitudes, but laws can regulate behavior. Constitutionally, laws have the challenge of equal protection, provide support for someone who dares to rise above past practices, provide for an orderly redress of grievances to an injured party--in this instance, to one who is denied employment for an immoral and illegal reason.

K. Compliance to City Housing Codes

Minimum standards as regard city housing codes are not being met in most Mississippi cities. Working in concert with

two local Jackson service agencies, we are developing a packet for use by councils and agencies in other cities which will give direction to efforts to improve local code enforcement. The packets will contain field checklists and instructions plus, techniques for getting city officials to act and recruitment of volunteers.

L. Public Speaking

The Council staff, recognizing the importance of promoting equal opportunity through the distribution fo facts and information, will continue to accept speaking invitations before a variety of groups across the state. They include college and university assemblies, religious groups, private civil rights organizations, state conferences, federal government hearings, coffeehouses, PTA's, high schools, and poverty groups.

M. Human Relations and Hospital Admittance

It is our intention to study inpatient, outpatient elective and emergency admission and discharge procedures of three hospitals, (teaching, private, and eleemosynary) to review their formal, written procedures and to test them against actual practices with indigent, third party and private patients.

We hope to probe each aspect of the hospital's relationships with the patient in an effort to make the experience understandable to the patient and to insure that each person is treated with dignity, privacy and high regard.

The work will be conducted by carefully directed field personnel using common standards which we will devise. We will work in conjunction with Mr. John Maxey and the Hinds County Community Legal Services Program which he directs. Paul S. Derian, M.D. Professor and Chief of Orthopedic Surgery, University of Mississippi Medical Center and sometime Medical-Legal Professor at the University of Mississippi will offer advice and counsel and make available to us the text and materials of his work in progress on the rights of patients.

At the end of our study we will have handbooks for patients outlining hospital practices, patient rights and listing other resources. We will furnish each hospital studied with specific written recommendations for improved practices and human relations. We assume that we will, by completion time be able to generalize in such a way that a third pamphlet might be prepared for use by all hospitals.

We will publish the materials with grant money, included in the enclosed budget. Distribution will be undertaken with the cooperation of the hospitals, if it can be secured; if not, we will distribute the materials through various social and welfare agencies both private and public operating within the state.

N. Hinds County Food Stamp Distribution

This is a short term project to investigate the mechanics of federal Food Stamp distribution in Hinds County.

The Welfare Department has been unresponsive to requests by social workers, private and public agencies for improved services. There are virtually no black employees, it is located out in the country, more than a mile from the bus stop; its hours of business, closing for an hour at lunch, having all supplicants report at 8 a.m. and wait all day, lack of adequate seating, smack of petty despotism and are wildly inefficient. While some trailer outreach routes have been established, they operate without a regular schedule , provide no shelter for those waiting and are comparable in their dehumanizing procedures to the main office.

An objective time and motion study is needed to formulate methods to bring about change in the operation. It is expected that this study could serve as a model for other counties.

O. CATV

The Council has a volunteer researcher looking into all of the aspects of CATV that might concern inclusion of black citizens, availability of channel assignments to minority and civil rights groups and possibilities for CATV use by the Council for improvement of our own communications capabilities. We are planning a statewide conference to report what we learn and map plans for a cooperative effort among like agencies to take whatever advantage we can of this new resource.

P. Compliance to Medicaid Regulations

There are still waiting rooms in hospitals and doctors' offices in Mississippi that are segregated according to race. In these same hospitals and offices, Medicaid patients are treated. Some doctors see black Medicaid patients in emergency rooms (rather than their offices) or at their office during "off" hours. A detailed study will be made.

File Miss CHR

JULY 1973

TOM-TOM

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE TOMBIGBEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS *** SERVING CHOCTAW, CLAY, LOWNDES, MONROE, NOXUBEE, AND OKTIBBEHA COUNTIES, MISS.

JULY MEETING IN WEST POINT

Rev. Ed King of Jackson will be the guest speaker at the July meeting of the Tombigbee Council on Human Relations.

Rev. King, a veteran of the civil rights movement of the 'sixties in Mississippi, will present "The Historical Perspective of 1973 in Mississippi" by giving an overview of movement events in the state during the past decade.

The meeting is set for July 24 (Tuesday night) at 7:30 p.m., and will be held in the Clay County Courthouse in West Point.

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TOM-TOM is a monthly publication of the Tombigbee Council on Human Relations, and is distributed free to members and friends. Names will be added to or deleted from the mailing list upon request.
The Tombigbee Council is a six-county membership organization, a local affiliate of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.
For information write Drawer KX, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762. Or call 323-5824 in Starkville.

JULY BOARD MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Tombigbee Council on Human Relations met in Starkville on July 12th. Board members present were: David Gibbs, Jan Lewis, Henry Smith, Sam Kenneday, Judy Kellogg, Rosa Stewart, Earl Thomas, Larry Miller, Betty Paulette, Wallace Porter, and Marsha Williams. Also in attendance: Rev. W. M. McCloud, representing the Lowndes County Voters League; Garfield Triplett, representing the Black Community of Noxubee County; Andrew Miller, representing the Mashulaville Community Center; Rev. W. C. Norwood, representing the Lowndes County Ministerial Association; and TCHR Executive Secretary Donna Myhre.

The Board discussed several possible fund-raising activities, and adopted Rev. McCloud's "Family Plan" suggestion. Under the family plan, each county in the Tombigbee Council will select two "mothers" (or "fathers"); each "Mother" or "Father" will recruit 12 "daughters" and 12 "sons" and each "family member" will be responsible for obtaining three new memberships <u>or</u> a total of $12 in donations. Eight of the 12 "mothers" were selected at the Board meeting; the plan is to be implemented immediately and completed by the August meeting.

Representatives of other organizations were introduced, with Mr. Gibbs representing the Clay County Voter's League (in addition to the representatives listed above).

There was some discussion of possible co-sponsorship of a citizenship education project by the organizations represented, and other interested groups. A list of questions regarding needs and priorities was distributed. It was decided that these questions should be taken back to the various local groups for assessment of priorities and potential support for an area-wide project, with reports to be made at the August Board meeting.

Treasurer Marsha Williams reported a current balance of $138.09, with bills soon due for at least that amount.

Suggestions were received for future program speakers; some tentative plans were made for the annual fall banquet.

Executive Secretary Myhre reported that the U. S. Regional Office of Education in Atlanta had sent notification that the Tombigbee Council's requests for funding under the Emergency School Aid Act had been denied. She also reported on continuing efforts to obtain foundation funding for the Model Project.

Reports were given by Board members who had attended City Council meetings in their own communities.

Mr. Earl Thomas informed the Board that the Mississippi Committee for the Humanities still had funds available and is accepting new proposals.

A visitor from Yazoo City, Mr. Oakes, presented information on a model economic development project for which he is raising funds. He has developed a shoe factory -- his "own personal cultural revolution" -- which is negotiating for contracts with several nation-wide retail companies.

JUNE MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The Tombigbee Council on Human Relations met in Choctaw County on June 26, 1973. The meeting was called to order in Big Jerusalem Church by First Vice President Wallace Porter. Past-president Earl Thomas introduced Mrs. Ernestine Shumaker (a Tombigbee Council Board member from Choctaw County), who had been asked to tell about her work with OMBE, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the U. S. Department of Commerce. Mrs. Shumaker is Outreach Specialist for the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, Project DARES (funded by OMBE).

Ms. Helen Taylor of Starkville, a Board member of the Black Appalachian Commission, introduced Jack Guillebeaux. Mr. Guillebeaux is the Executive Director of BAC, a grass-roots organization with staff based in Atlanta which deals with the problems of the Black population in the Appalachian region. Black Appalachians who are at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder in Appalachia have limited power as long as their struggles are isolated in their communities. But, today they are combining their resources to carry the fight for justice to state and national capitols. Mr. Guillebeaux said, "If I can do one single thing tonight, I would convince you that within this room we have all we need to do the job."

He told the story of the families made homeless by a landslide in Sanctified Hill, Kentucky, and BAC's role in helping people in the community get organized for effective community action. The group elected officers, decided to go to Washington to meet with Senators, Congressmen, and representatives from 15 different agencies. Extensive publicity went out over TV, radio, and newspapers. As an article on the situation said, "We re-evaluated ourselves and our situation, mobilized our meager resources, and began working toward a solution to our problem. We had to face the fact that we did not have much to work with, but much to work for." In the end plans were accepted for the building of a whole new community -- 80 new houses, not just 17 to replace those lost. But the greatest pride of the community came in knowing that as a people they could act together with unity and purpose.

Guillebeaux asked, "Do we have to wait for a disaster to get it together here? Where is power? Think what we could do if we had 20 people in a county who had educated themselves to the point of making an impact." He pointed out that BAC is trying to do on a regional basis what the Tombigbee Council is doing in this area.

The Black Appalachian Commission was formed by folks from eleven states who decided that we've got to be able to exert pressure on state capitols, regional headquarters and Washington. When groups ask BAC for help, BAC asks, What do YOU want? BAC provides information on guidelines, policies, sources. It shares what other people have done in the same situation and gets folks together with common problems to form a means of helping each other and helping themselves. BAC staff go to Washington to confront the Appalachian Regional

(continued on next page)

JUNE MEMBERSHIP MEETING
(continued from page three)

Commission with its failure to meaningfully involve Blacks in its programs. ARC has spent over two billion dollars but admits that it has not done much for poor folks, Black or white.

If you would like to be on the mailing list for BAC publications, write --

Black Appalachian Commission
Suite 305
52 Fairlie Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ESAA GRANT AWARDED TO LOWNDES COUNTY MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

A school-home visitation program in Columbus has been extended for another year. The program is sponsored by the Lowndes County United Ministerial Association, and funded under the Emergency School Aid Act by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Rev. James Boyd, Project Director, said that the new grant award was for $44,818.00 for a one-year period beginning July 1, 1973. The program employs, in addition to the Director, seven part-time home visitors and a part-time bookkeeper. Volunteers are also needed to help in the program; anyone interested may call Rev. Boyd at the Zion Gate Baptist Church.

The ESAA-Community Group project operates in the Columbus Municipal School District.

POI-NYC EXTENDED

The Neighborhood Youth Corps program operated by Prairie Opportunity, Inc. (Community Action Agency for Clay, Noxubee, and Oktibbeha Counties) has been extended through September 30 of this year.

NYC Director Ben Ashford said that the extension period, from July 31 through September 30, will include some modifications in the program as presently operated. During the extension, the counseling function will be carried out by the Employment Service. POI-NYC will not be able to offer remedial education to enrollees, but Mr. Ashford said that probably arrangements can be made to obtain this service elsewhere.

HELEN TAYLOR APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF THREE-COUNTY DAY CARE PROJECT

Community Child Development Services has been approved by the Appalachian Regional Commission for a grant of $217,166.00 to provide day care services for 120 children in Clay, Noxubee, and Oktibbeha Counties.

Ms. Helen Taylor, presently Program Developer for Prairie Opportunity, has been appointed Project Director of the new program. She will assume her new position as soon as the grant is received.

Ms. Taylor said that she looks forward to working with Dr. Ernestine Rainey of Mississippi State University, who will be
(continued on next page)

TAYLOR APPOINTED DAY CARE DIRECTOR

(continued from page 4)

cooperating in the project by setting up the educational curriculum and conducting or arranging workshops for staff training.

The program includes three centers, one in each county. The centers in Macon and Starkville are already in operation; a new center will be opened in West Point. Presently only the Macon Center has met the requirements for being licensed by the state.

Ms Taylor said that she expected the program to be in full operation sometime in August.

MISSISSIPPI ACLU SEARCHING FOR DIRECTOR

The Mississippi state chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union is looking for an Executive Director.

No deadline has been set for applications, but anyone interested in the position should contact as soon as possible:

Ms. Barbara Phillips
c/o ACLU/M
128½ N. Gallatin
Jackson, Ms. 39201
(phone 355-7495)

The job description sets the salary at $6,000 plus expenses. General responsibilities are to initiate, stimulate, solicit, and create civil liberties action and progress in Mississippi by way of building ACLU/M program and structure. Most tasks are to be supervised by the Executive Director, but not necessarily performed by him/her, in that this position is to obtain Board, Chapter, membership and volunteer participation. Resources are to be marshalled, new committees and chapters and programs are to be initiated which only require supervision by the Executive Director, and "plugging into" the appropriate Board Committee or reported to the Board.

A more complete job description may be obtained from the Tombigbee Council office or by contacting Ms. Phillips (at the address above).

MISSISSIPPI HEAD START CRISIS

Head Start programs in this state are facing possible reorganization and drastic changes. Following is a chronology of recent events.

April 20. HEW Region IV Director in Atlanta (Dr. Frank Groschelle) writes to Governor Waller. Calls for development of a state plan "to focus on those agencies which will be affected by the loss of 221 funding by the Office of Economic Opportunity." Offers Regional HEW assistance to implement plan beginning July 1.

May 2. Meeting in Jackson between Regional HEW officials and state officials. Discussion of plans for reorganizing all Mississippi Head Start programs into Planning and Development Districts (PDDs).

May ? Governor Waller appoints State OEO (Mrs. Lee Sutton) to

(continued on next page)

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MISSISSIPPI HEAD START CRISIS
(continued from page five)

prepare state plan for converting Head Start into a huge bloc grant to be made to Governor Waller or to PDD's. Such a plan would eliminate local parent and community control.

May 16. Acting Assistant Regional Director of the HEW Office of Human Development in Atlanta (Mr. Bryant Tudor) officially notifies all Mississippi Head Start grantees that plans are being made to reorganize them. Writes that his only concern is to "maintain quality Head Start programs."

May 30. Ms. Sutton of State OEO issues her "Study on Planning for the continuation of a viable Head Start Delivery System in Mississippi." This "Study" calls for re-organization of all Head Start programs within PDD's. Head Start grantees would have to swap counties so as not to cross PDD boundaries.

June 6. Ms. Sutton sends out letters from Jackson to Mississippi Head Start Directors, CAA Directors, and PDD's calling on them to submit plans for reorganizing Head Start Programs. Asks for appointments to a nine-member Task Force for advising Governor Waller on plans for Head Start reorganization.

June 8. Mr. Tudor accepts an invitation from Mr. Marvin Hogan, Chairman of the Mississippi Head Start Directors Association, to attend its July 10 meeting.

June 12. Acting Director of the Office of Child Development in Washington (Mr. Saul Rosoff) writes to Mr. Hogan. States that "at this time there is no established OCD policy on choosing grantees to replace some of those who may lose Section 221 funding." Denies that either Mr. Tudor or his staff "have communicated that such a policy exists."

June 13. Mr. Tudor meets in Jackson at the request of Governor Waller's Child Development Council. Discusses the roles of Regional HEW and State OEO in planning for Head Start reorganization. States that no statewide reorganization is planned, but only a "contingency" plan is being developed for grantees losing OEO 221 funding.

June 20. Mississippi Association of Community Action Agencies meets in Jackson. Issues plan for refunding of existing Head Start programs as they are. Appoints three member Task Force to meet with State OEO and oppose any reorganization.

June 26. Mississippi Head Start Directors Association meets in Jackson. Issues plan for refunding of existing Head Start programs as they are. Appoints three member Task Force to meet with State OEO and oppose any reorganization.

June 27. Mississippi Task Force for Community Controlled Programs holds press conference in Jackson. Supports position of Head Start Directors and CAA Directors. Condemns Ms. Sutton's "Study." Charges that Governor Waller is attempting to convert Head Start programs into his personal political patronage machine. Warns against taking Head Start programs away from non-political local community groups.

(continued on next page)

MISSISSIPPI HEAD START CRISIS
(continued from page six)

June 29. Governor Waller's Coordinator of Federal-State Programs (Mr. William Headrick) issues press release. Claims that Mississippi Head Start programs are wasteful and duplicative. Alleges that federal guidelines call for Head Start reorganization.

June 30. Mississippi Parents Association meets in Jackson. Condemns Mr. Headrick's statements on reorganization. Calls on Governor Waller to provide supportive services to Head Start programs. Calls for increased funding to improve quality of existing Head Start programs as they are. Opposes any reorganization which would reduce local, parent, and community control.

July 10. Mr. Tudor meets at Tougaloo College with Mississippi Head Start Directors and large group of parents. Tudor says there is no need for reorganization of existing programs, but programs must meet standards. Primary goal is that services not be interrupted. Mr. Gerald Richardson, representing State OEO, denies that state ever planned any reorganization of Head Start. Tudor states that the state should be providing more supportive services for Head Start, suggests that Head Start agencies should be making requests to the state. Tudor expresses commitment to existing grantees.

July ? Ms. Sutton of State OEO is expected to call meeting of nine-member Task Force representing Head Start Directors, Community Action Agency Directors, and Planning and Development District Directors to discuss Head Start reorganization.

For more information, contact:

Task Force For Community Controlled Programs
128½ North Gallatin Street
Jackson, Ms. 39201
phone 355-7495

NATIONAL PARENTS FEDERATION BOARD TO MEET IN MISSISSIPPI

The Board of Directors of the National Parents Federation For Day Care and Child Development will meet in Jackson on August 24 - 26, 1973. The announcement comes from Clyde Harris, Mississippi parent on the Board.

Parents representing 35 states will be in attendance, including national President Ms. Loretta Ellison. Visitors will be welcome. Further details will be announced later.

MS. KELLOGG APPOINTED SOCIAL SERVICES DIRECTOR FOR DAY CARE PROGRAM

Ms. Helen Taylor, Director of Community Child Development Services (see page four), announced July 12th the appointment of Ms. Judy Kellogg as Social Services Director for the program.

Ms. Kellogg, who lives in Starkville, is a Board member of the Tombigbee Council on Human Relations.

REPORT ON RESPONSES TO TCHR SPECIAL MAILING

On May 30 the Tombigbee Council sent out a special mailing to all Tom-Tom readers. Responses came back from 75 persons. Eleven asked for a change in address to be made. Twenty-one names were sent in to be added to the mailing list. Ten persons asked that their names be removed from the mailing list. Membership dues were received from 41 people, and 43 sent in contributions totalling $283.00 (in addition to membership dues).....Some recently added TOM-TOM readers did not get the special mailing, as the envelopes were addressed several months ago. We still need contributions for publication costs -- our only source of funds are the contributions from our readers.

MANY THANKS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY SENT DONATIONS!

We also asked for comments about the Tom-Tom, and 25 persons responded to that. We promised to print the comments, without identifying the authors; these comments are given below, and are edited only when necessary to remove identifying signs.

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Keep up the fine, outstanding work, and wide range of topics in Tom-Tom! --Jackson, Mississippi

I find it very informative, especially on matters like revenue sharing, legislative bills, and other events which concern us locally, and yet which we have no public information on. My opinion is that the reports of black injustices from time to time do more to hinder good human relations that help, or maybe the Council is concerned with human relations whether good or bad. --Starkville, Mississippi

You are an invaluable source. --Greenville, Mississippi

You know the good things I think about your work! Will be glad to be a contributor if I ever again am an employee. In meantime -- please continue to share the wealth with us distressed folk. Cheers!
--Jackson, Mississippi

Your newsletter is excellent. --Jackson, Mississippi

We have enjoyed/used your paper in our own work. It often gives us ideas for action in our local community. However, there are just too many papers to subscribe to. We run out of money. I, too, run out of money. The best we can do is to offer to exchange our little paper for yours. Our News Sheet comes out "when the spirit moves" which is usually every month during the school year. I enclose samples -- none recent as I have no extra copies of late issues. I don't know that this sheet would be of any value to you -- except as it would let you know that we are trying to light our own small candle in Holly Springs.
--Holly Springs, Mississippi

I have been receiving the Tom-Tom and have enjoyed reading about happenings in the Tombigbee District. Even though our area is not in the Tombigbee District, I still want to receive the newsletter. Thanks for putting me on the mailing list. --Philadelphia, Mississippi

RESPONSES TO SPECIAL MAILING (continued from page eight)

I appreciate the news coverage and the viewpoints. --Starkville Ms

I wish I could get half as many folk to do half as much as you folks get done. Reading the Tom-Tom really makes me want to pack up and move back to Starkville. Keep truckin' and good luck! --Greenville Ms

Tom-Tom is one of the best mailings I see. Keep it up! --Tupelo Ms

I am happy to enclose our check to assist in the fine work that the council is doing...Best wishes for success. --Indiana

Thank you very much. --Georgia

I find the Tom-Tom informative and helpful in assessing the desires and needs of an important segment of our district. Best wishes!
--Columbus Mississippi

Thank you for sending Tom-Tom in past but I don't give it the attention I should to warrent the expense. --Philadelphia, Mississippi

The most informative source of federal-state programs affecting our area and a good information-announcement channel. The Tom-Tom is really good! To assure continued and increased reader response I suggest "opinion polls" on issures of human relations interest. --Macon Ms

Very informative. Keep up the good work. --Jackson Ms

Your over-emphasis of the negative aspects of what's happening now and on the past finally convinced me I'm white but I still deny guilt for that past or present ills of my fellowman, black tho' be may be. My disenchantment with the move to correct a bad situation began while watching good and very necessary programs get hung up on some fool's ego and greed, watching the misuse of monies desperately needed, watching young people pushed into higher education, adults pushed into politics, teaching, jobs, etc. far beyond the scope of their experience -- long before they were ready or qualified -- simply because their skin is black. I think this is a disservice more cruel in so many ways than the deprevations suffered before.....expectations exceeding rewards, failures becoming the proof bigots wanted, successes passed off as some fluke or cover-up by liberals.....etc. etc. Sorry to be a drop-out but am bone weary of man's inhumanity to man at all levels of society. (Editor's note: this comment was not edited. The "...etc." is part of the comment.) --Columbus, Mississippi

Keep up the good work. Call on me if you have a special need from time to time. --Columbus, Mississippi

Four sheets in the newsletter, printed on one side is enough for a busy person like us to read. --Columbus, Mississippi

RESPONSES TO SPECIAL MAILING (continued from page nine)

I don't have any objections of Tom-Tom. It's just fine. I like to read it. It has opened my eyes to many important issues, too, so I shall continue to support it with both my contributions and attendance.
--Brooksville, Mississippi

I have enjoyed most of the information relating to Starkville very much -- since so much of it is never communicated elsewhere. My only complaint is against the length of the newsletter -- which has grown to gargantuan proportions. I am sometimes overwhelmed when I begin to read. Perhaps some judicious editing -- for length -- would encourage readership. I have no complaints about subject matter.
--Starkville, Mississippi

I find your Tom-Tom enjoyable and informative. I would miss not receiving it. --Mississippi State, Mississippi

You've got a good thing going. --Jackson, Mississippi

I look forward for the Tom-Tom each month. It helps me to keep up with what is going on. Keep the good works going on. --Columbus Ms

I find the publication informative and interesting. Thank you.
--Washington DC

TOM-TOM INVITATIONAL SURVEY

One suggestion made in response to the recent special mailing was that of "opinion polls on issues of human relations interest." Well, we haven't got the manpower right now to get out and conduct a scientifically valid opinion poll. Instead, we offer an invitation to our readers to send comments on a question. If the number of responses indicates interest in this kind of feature, we'll repeat it in future issues.

A summary of replies received by August 10 will be included in the August Tom-Tom.

The question: Do you feel that race relations in your county have improved during the past year?

Please -- feel free to write a simple yes or no on a post card, or write an essay, or something inbetween.

Mail replies to: Tom-Tom
Drawer KX
Mississippi State, Ms. 39762

TOM-TOM BEAT

=======(meetings listed in TOM-TOM BEAT are open to the public)=========

CHOCTAW COUNTY:

NAACP -- third Sunday, 3:00 p.m. (place rotates)
NCNW -- Friday night before second Sunday at Jerusalem Church
Choctaw Farmers Co-op -- Wednesday night after second Sunday at Mill Spring

CLAY COUNTY:

NAACP -- third Thursday, 7:30 p.m. at MI College
Voters League -- first Monday, 7:30 p.m. at MI College
Council on Human Relations -- second Monday, 7:30 p.m. at the courthouse

LOWNDES COUNTY:

NAACP -- third Thursday, 8 p.m. at different churches; for information contact Rev. W. G. Prewitt
Voters League -- Monday after second sunday, 7:30 p.m. at different churches; contact Rev. W. M. McCloud

MONROE COUNTY:

Aberdeen NAACP -- every Monday, 8 p.m. at CME church
West Amory Civic Improvement Club -- second Friday, 7:30 p.m. at West Amory Community Center

NOXUBEE COUNTY:

Committee of Concern -- Monday after first Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at Millers Chapel Missionary Baptist Church
NAACP -- Monday after second Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at Millers Chapel Missionary Baptist Church
Political Action Committee -- Monday after third Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at Millers Chapel Missionary Baptist Church
Black Community -- Monday after fourth Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at Millers Chapel Missionary Baptist Church

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY:

NAACP -- fourth Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. at Masonic Hall
Community Concerns Fellowship -- every Sunday, 5 p.m. at University Christian Church

.....EVERYBODY IS SOMEBODY ELSE'S
ESTABLISHMENT.....

TOMBIGBEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DRAWER KX
MISSISSIPPI STATE, MISSISSIPPI 39762

NON-PROFIT ORG.
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Miss - MISCELLANEOUS
(or GENERAL?)

The attached office memo is put together so that the state office might function a little more efficiently. Hopefully the state staff now has three permanent positions. Along with the growth of staff has come a broader responsibility. In the last ten days the city police department, the state highway patrol, a state official, the University of Mississippi, the Research and Development center and a number of smaller organizations have called on the state office for assistance. A number of federal agencies, a few congressmen and senators, and a growing number of private agencies are making regular use of the council's services. It is our specific interest to fulfill these needs with the highest quality service. In order to do this, each of us must understand his specific responsibility and the shared responsibility of the staff.

Along with the items that are mentioned in this memo, there are two other points that we need to always keep in mind. First, there is no substitute for accurate information. While we must not be nosy, it is absolutely necessary that we do thorough research in the areas where we are working. The character and image of the council will depend on whether we can furnish facts and clear recommendations or just well-intentioned opinions. A second matter of importance is that we need to continually increase our communications with our own board. Our small staff cannot cover the entire state, but a well informed board can do much to this end.

OFFICE MEMO
MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1. Regular office hours for the council are from 8:45 a.m. through 5:15 p.m., Monday through Friday.

2. The director is in charge of the office and staff. When he is out of town, the assistant director is to be responsible for the office and remaining staff. While the director is out, all calls should be referred to the assistant director. If he cannot be of service, names and numbers should be recorded and given to the director upon his return.

3. In so far as is practical, the office should be staffed by someone at all times. With a minimum of cooperation, lunch hours can be worked out to this end. The secretary has first choice of lunch periods. Lunch periods should be for one hour. If on occasion more time is needed, this is acceptable when prior notice is given. The office is to be open at 8:45 a.m. All of the staff should be present by 9 a.m. unless they have been in attendance at a late meeting the night before.

   When an employee is away from the office for the greater part of the day, he should leave word of his whereabouts with the secretary. Out of town trips should be announced two days prior to the time of departure. It is understood that emergency trips are excused from this policy.

4. The secretary should check the entire office area for tidiness each morning. Newspapers are to be clipped carefully each day. For no reason should they be allowed to collect for more than three days.

   Office machines should be covered at the end of each day. Out of date materials should be discarded regularly. Up-to-date magazines should be available in the waiting area.

   Under no circumstances will it be permitted for loose materials, newspapers, magazines and other such matter to be placed around on the floor for overnight.

5. At the end of each day files are to be returned to their proper drawer. This is the responsibility of the secretary.

6. The director and assistant director are to file monthly summaries in report form of their work. The reports are to be sent in duplicate to SRC along with a financial and membership report. These reports should also be placed in a special file for the record of the council.

7. A newsletter should be mailed out every six weeks.

8. A daily log of council activities is to be kept. This will serve at least two purposes: (1) that of a chronology of important events in race relations; (2) it will be of assistance to the staff in helping to determine income tax matters.

This log should include: (a) visitors to the office, (b) important matters having to do with race relations, (c) published news items relating to race relations, (d) a record of both local and out of city travel for the staff.

9. Present involvements of the council staff that are of primary importance are: (a) The completion of the report on state-supported Negro schools. The bulk of the responsibility for this report lies with the assistant director. (b) It is absolutely necessary that an accurate and current mailing list be put together AND maintained. The responsibility for this lies with the secretary. Other staff members are to submit names and addresses to the secretary and should call to her attention any changes of address that they might know about. The director will make periodic checks to see that this work is kept in order. (c) A necessary aid to the continued growth and publicity of the council is a brochure. This is the responsibility of the director but will require assistance from other staff members. This brochure should be available to the public no later than November 1. Another piece of work which should be taken care of soon has to do with a new application for a charter. The director has the primary responsibility for this. (d) With the growing activities of the Oxford, Gulf Coast, and Jackson councils, there is a need for increased communications and sharing of matters between these three areas and the state office. Each staff member should share in this effort. One week prior to the monthly meeting of each chapter there should be some kind of communication between the state office and the local chapter. In so far as such is practical, at least one member of the state staff should be present at each chapter meeting. (e) A project that all of the state staff should begin giving thought to is that of the annual meeting. A date has not yet been set for this meeting. It is likely that whenever this meeting is held that the subject will at least in part be the problem of poverty and malnutrition.